BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE FLOURISHING KINGDOMS OF

ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH, F. A. & R. SS.

IN THREE VOLUMES,

ILLUSTRATED WITH

MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS,

FOR T. RAYNE AND SON, CASTLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S,
AND G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCLXXXIX.

BRITANNIA:

A CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MOST FLOURISHING KINGDOME OF

ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND,

AND THE

ILANDS ADJACENT.

FROM THE EXACTEST ANTIQUITY

ILLUSTRATED WITH

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ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN 1637.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE LATIN OF WILLIAM CAMDEN.

LONDON:

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AND RICHARD BALDWIN, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCLXXXIX.

CAMBDEN! the Nourice of Antiquity,
And lanthorn unto late ſucceeding age
To ſee the light of ſimple verity
Buried in ruines, through the great outrage
Of her own people, led by warlike rage.
CAMBDEN! though Time all monuments obſcure,
Yet thy juſt labours ever ſhall endure.

SPENCER, Ruines of Time.

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A MAP of Middlesex from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

E. Noble delin et caravit.

20 Longitude West from St. Pauls, LONDON 15 10

Scale of Statute Miles 6

WATFORD
Aldingham
Bushey Mill
Bushey
Dell Row
Botteslers Green
Cobden Hill
Bridens Hill
Medbourn
Elstree
Scotch Corner
Grims Ditch
Weald Wood
Bowling Green
Edgeworth Berry
Harrow Weald Common
Hatch End
Stanmore
Bell Mount
Hedston
Whitchurch
Edgeworth
Upper Hall
Green Hill Green
Kenton
Woodcock Hill
Hyde
Hill House
Sudbury
Forty Green
Friant
Cockman Wood
Kingsbury
Oxdalt
Apperton
Yeaden
Shirick Green
Willsdon
Willsdon Green
Horsenden Green
Stonebridge
Wood
Kilburn
Kilburn Abby
Kilburn Wood
Acton Wells
Fryers Place
Bremner
East Acton
Wormwood Common
Acton
Gunnersbury
Shepherds Bush
Paddington
Little Sutton
Chiswick
Brook Green
Hammersmith
North End
Waltham Green
Earls Shern
Putney
Broom House
Fulham
Wandsworth
Wandsworth Common
Clapham
Stockwell
Kent Lane
Loughbor House
Camberwell
Peckham
Batterſea
Lambeth
Newington Butts
Kent Street
Walworth
South Lambeth
Rotherhithe
Deptford
Greenwich
Hamptead House
Park
Nor Dyke
Chapel House
Charlton
Hanging Wood
Woolwich
Warren
Plaſtow
Tour Mills
Poplar
Blackwall
Stratford
Bow
Mile End
Bethnal Green
Hackney
Humerton
Horton
Wick House
Temple Mills
Ruckholt Hou.
Leyton
Stone
Leytonſtone
Walthamſtow
Leyton
Borcha House
Maryland Point
Aldersbrook
Chobham
Kain Hall
Cuckow Hall
Manſh Side
Edmonton
Tottenham
Tottenham High Croſs
Tottenham Hale
Stamford Hill
Greens Ferry
Marſh Street
Pottash Houſe
Enfield Wash
Enfield Highway
Green Street
Durance
Scotland Green
Ireland Green
Bury Street
Southgate
Winchmore Hill
Palmers Green
Wood Green
Hornſey
Crouch End
Highgate
Hampſtead
Hampſtead Heath
Upper Holloway
Lower Holloway
Green Street
Devils House
Kentiſh Town
Maiden La.
Primroſe Hill
St Johns Wood
Mother Red Caps
St Pancras
Highbury
Kingſland
Dalſton
Shoreditch
Old Ford
Bethnal Green
Mile End Green
Bancroſts Hoſpital
Queens Mount
Rainer Hill
Womby
Cuckold Point
Deptford Yard
Greenwich Park
Hamptead House

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[a] B. G.
[c] The B
[d] As *Br*
coins one
[e] Mr. C
[g] Claud.

TRINOBANTES.

TO the Cattieuchlani adjoined the people whom Cæſar [a] calls *Trinobantes*, Ptolemy and Tacitus [b] *Trinobantes*; in the parts now known by the name of Middleſex and Eſſex. Whence they had their antient name I dare not ſo much as conjecture, unleſs from the Britiſh *Tre-nant* [c], a town in a valley; for this whole tract lies in a valley on the Thames. But I do not lay any ſtreſs on this conjecture. The inhabitants however of Galway in Scotland, which is full of vallies, were formerly called in Britiſh *Noantes* and *Novantes* [d], and in a valley on the Rhine called in French *Le Vault* antiently lived a nation called the *Nantuates*, who had their name from their ſituation. So that this conjecture is as plauſible as that which affects to derive the *Trinobantes* from *Troy*, q. d. *New Troy*. But let us leave theſe different opinions to ſupport themſelves: Theſe people in Cæſar's time formed the ſtrongeſt *City* in theſe parts (for he always gives the name of *civitas* or city to a people united under the ſame laws), and their king at that time was Imanuentius, who being murdered by Caſſibelan, Mandubratius his ſon ſaved his life by flight, and joining Cæſar in Gaul returned under his protection to Britain. At the ſame time our Trinobantes applied by deputies to Cæſar to defend Mandubratius from Caſſibelan's injuſtice, and ſend him to aſſume the chief authority in their ſtate. Their requeſt being complied with, they gave 40 hoſtages, and were the firſt of the Britans that ſubmitted to the Romans. This Mandubratius by the way is always called *Androgeus* by Eutropius [e], Bede [f], and later writers. Whence this difference of names ariſes I cannot account for, unleſs the conjecture communicated to me by a perſon well ſkilled in the Britiſh hiſtory and language be true, that the latter name was given him for his crimes and treachery: it plainly implies Guilt, and he is ranked (in the Triades) among the moſt infamous of the Betrayers of Britain, becauſe he firſt called in the Romans, and betrayed his country. After Mandubratius, Britain being neglected by the Romans during the rage of the civil war, and left to its own princes and laws, it appears that Cunobelin was its king, two of whoſe coins are inſerted here, though given before with others. *Androgeus.* See Plate XVII.

His ſon Adminius being driven out by his father went over with a ſmall party, and ſubmitted to the emperor Caligula, which ſo elated the mind of that young emperor, that he ſent letters to Rome, as if the whole iſland had ſubmitted to him, repeatedly charging the bearers not to deliver them to the Conſuls but in the temple of Mars and a full ſenate. On the death of Cunobelin, Aulus Plautius under Claudius invaded this territory, ſlew Togodumnus one of the ſons of Cunobelin, and defeated *Catacratus*, over whom, according to the Faſti Capitolini, he obtained the honor of an ovation with ſo much glory, that according to Suetonius [g], the emperor himſelf accompanied him, walking by his ſide, giving him the right hand to and from the capitol; and immediately tranſporting himſelf over with his legions, in a few months reduced the iſland to a province. The Trinobantes had now reſt from war, till in Nero's time they conſpired with the Iceni to ſhake off the Roman yoke: but this inſurrection Suetonius Paulinus ſoon ſuppreſſed with much bloodſhed on the ſide of the Britans, as Tacitus relates [h]. On the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, Vortigern a Britan, in order to obtain his liberty from the Saxons whoſe priſoner he was, gave up to them this territory with others, as Ninnius [i] tells us; and it was long governed by kings of its own, but ſubject to thoſe of Kent, or Mercia; of whom Sebert in 603 firſt embraced Chriſtianity, and Suthred the laſt was conquered by Egbert in 804, and left his kingdom to the Weſt Saxons. But this having been treated of more fully before, let us proceed to the ſurvey of the country.

[a] B. G. V. 20. [b] An. XIV. 31.
[c] The Britans would have ſaid *Nant tre*, not *Tre nant*: So *Coventre*, *Braintre*, *Maintre*, and the *Durotriges*. MS. n. Gale.
[d] As *Bricinobantes*. Νοουαντ. Νοεαντ. Νεντ. *Ima* Νουητ. Ανιουιηιου ακρον, The Land's end in Ptolemy. Ib. See among the Britiſh coins one inſcribed TASC. NOVANEI.
[e] Mr. Camden miſtakes *Eutropius* for *Oroſius*. See Introd. p. xxviii. n. (E). [f] Ec. Hiſt. I. 2.
[g] Claud. c. 24. [h] ubi ſup. [i] c. 35, 36.

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX takes its name from the Middle Saxons; the people inhabiting it lying between the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Saxons, and thoſe who were then called Mercians. It is divided from Buckinghamſhire on the weſt by the little river *Cole*[a]; from Hertfordſhire on the north by a well-known boundary; from Eſſex on the eaſt by the river Lea; from Surrey and Kent on the ſouth by the Thames. The extent is not very great; the greateſt length not exceeding twenty miles, nor the greateſt breadth twelve. The air is extremely mild, and the ſoil very good. It is adorned with a number of handſome villages and ſeats; and contains many things worthy of notice.

Cole r.

Upon the river Cole, where it firſt enters the county, we have *Breakeſpear*, the antient ſeat of the family of that name, from whom was deſcended Pope Hadrian IV. already mentioned[b]. Then *Haresfield*, antiently *Herefelle*, the eſtate of Richard Fitz Gilbert at the Conqueſt. Farther ſouth is *Uxbridge*[c] a long town of modern date, in which are many inns. Below it *Draiton*, rebuilt by the lords Paget; *Colbam*, which came from the lords L'Eſtrange to the earls of Derby; and *Stanwell*, the ſeat of the Windſor family from the Conqueſt to the laſt generation. Not far from hence the Cole, after forming ſome iſlands, falls with a double mouth into the Thames, of which a modern German poet[d] thus ſings:

Breakſpear. Pope *Adrian.* IV. *Harefield.* *Uxbridge.* *Draiton.* *Colbam.* *Stanwell.*

Tot campos, ſylvas, tot regia tecta, tot hortos
Artifici dextra exultos, tot vidimus arces,
Ut nunc Auſonio Tamiſis cum Tybride certet.

Such fields, ſuch woods, ſuch ſtately piles appear,
Such gardens grace the earth, ſuch turrets pierce the air,
That Thames with Roman Tyber may compare.

Stanes, in Saxon Stana, preſents itſelf firſt on the weſt bank with a wooden bridge over the Thames. It takes its name from a boundary ſtone formerly placed here to mark the juriſdiction of the city of London over the river. Near this ſtone is the famous *Runningmead*, commonly called *Renimed*, where the barons of England aſſembled in a body 1215 to demand their liberties of king John. Of which take theſe lines from the marriage of the Thame and Iſis, applied to the former river as it paſſes by this place:

Stanes. *Runningmead.*

Subluit hic pratum quod dixit Renimed *Anglus,*
Quo ſedere duces armis anniſque verendi,
Regis Joannis cuperent qui vertere ſceptrum,
Edwardi ſancti dum leges juraque vellent
Principe contempto tenebroſo è carcere duci.
Hinc ſonuere tubæ pluſquam civilia bella;
Venit & hinc refugus noſtras Lodovicus in oras.

Next on its banks fam'd Renimed appears,
Where met the chiefs renowned for arms and years
In ſolemn league t' oppoſe a tyrant's power,
And Holy Edward's ſlighted laws reſtore.
To more than civil wars their trumpets ſound;
And here the Prince of France protection found.

Thence the river paſſes by *Cowy ſtakes* to *Lalam*, where, as we before obſerved*, Cæſar croſſed the Thames, the Britans having fortified the bank and ford with ſtakes, whence the name. From hence it flows under *Harrow*, a high hill in this part, ſouth of which is a long tract of rich land, particularly about the village of *Heſton*, the excellent wheat of which has been long eſteemed by our princes for bread. Not far from this is *Hanworth*, where is a ſmall royal ſeat which Henry VIII. took great delight in, and made the ſcene of his pleaſures. Afterwards it paſſes the palace of *Hampton-court* built with admirable magnificence by Cardinal Wolſey for the diſplay of his wealth, when that otherwiſe moſt prudent prelate loſt the command of himſelf through pride. It was enlarged and finiſhed by Henry VIII. and conſiſts of five large courts built in the moſt elegant manner. Of which Leland[e]:

Cowey Stakes. *Lalam.* *Harrow.* *Heſton.* *Hanworth.* *Hampton Court.*

Eſt locus inſolito rerum ſplendore ſuperbus,
Alluiturque vaga Tamiſini fluminis unda;
Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona;
Hic rex Henricus tales Octavius ædes
Erexit, quales toto ſol aureus orbe
Non vidit ——— ———

Where father Thames his gentle ſtream rolls on,
Avona called, an antient name it bears,
Here the eighth Henry ſuch a palace rears
The ſun ne'er ſaw its peer in all his courſe.

and in the marriage of Thame and Iſis:

Alluit Hamptonam, celebris quæ laxior urbis
Mentitus formam ſpatiis: hanc condidit aulam
Purpureus pater ille gravis, gravis ille ſacerdos
Wolſæus, fortuna favos cui felle repletos
Obtulit; heu tandem fortunæ dona, dolores.

Then Thames to Hampton runs, whoſe ſtately ſpace
A city ſeems. The founder of the place
Was mitred Wolſey, great ill-fated prieſt
For whom his fate prepared a honied feaſt
Mingled with gall. Such were her treacherous gifts.

The river here takes a large turn to the north by *Giſtleworth*, as it was antiently called, now *Thiſtleworth*, where was a palace of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall burnt by the ſeditious Londoners.

Thiſtleworth.

Then we ſee *Sion*, a little monaſtery, called after the holy mount of that name, which Henry V. when he drove out the alien monks, built for the nuns of St. Bridget, as he did another called *Bethlem* on the oppoſite

Sion. *Shen.*

* Art. Romans in Britain, p. xxvii.

[a] which the Britans call *Co.* Holland.
[b] See Hertfordſhire, 1. p. 339.
[c] Antiently *Woxbridge.* Holland.
[d]
[e]

poſite bank for the Carthuſians. In this houſe of Sion be placed to the glory of God as many virgins, prieſts, and lay brethren, in ſeparate cells, as there were Apoſtles and Diſciples of Chriſt, and having ſecured to them a very ample revenue, enjoined them by an expreſs order to receive nothing from any other hands, and to give to the poor the ſurplus of their yearly income. But within memory the religious were turned out, and the ſite given to the duke of Somerſet, who pulled down the church, and began a houſe there. Adjoining to this is *Brentford*, which takes its name from the little river *Brent*, on which in 1016 [f], Edmund Ironſide ſo warmly attacked the Danes, whom he had forced to raiſe the ſiege of London, that they fled in diſorder, with great loſs. From hence to Staines, the tract which lies between the high road by Hounſlow and the Thames was called the *Foreſt* or *Warren of Staines*, till Henry III. as appears by his charter, diſforeſted and diſwarrened it. Next appears *Fulham*, Saxon Fullonham, or *the houſe of fowls*, to which the biſhop of London's country houſe [g] is no ſmall ornament. And *Chelſey*, called from the bed of ſand in the Thames, adorned with noble houſes by Henry VIII. William Powlet firſt marquis of Wincheſter, and others.

LONDON. But among all theſe LONDON, the epitome of Britain, the ſeat of the Britiſh empire, and the RESIDENCE [h] of the kings of England, rears its head like a cypreſs among the buſhes, as Virgil [i] ſays. Tacitus [k], Ptolemy, and Antoninus call it LONDINIUM and LONGIDINIUM [l]; Ammianus [m], *Lundinum*, and *Auguſta*, Stephanus [n] Λινδονιον, our Welſh neighbours *Lundayn* [o], our Saxon anceſtors Lonben-ceaſtep [p], Lunden-byrig, Lunden-pyc [q], foreigners *Londra* and *Londres*, the inhabitants *London*, fabulous writers *Troja Nova*, *Dinas Belin*, or *Belin's City*, and *Caer Ludd* from king Ludd, who they pretend built it, and called it after his own name. But theſe later names and originals, with Eraſmus's [r] conjecture deducing it from *Lindus* a city of Rhodes, I leave to

British towns. ſuch as are fond of them. For myſelf, as Cæſar [s] and Strabo [t] expreſsly ſay that the Britans gave the name of cities or towns to woods and groves fortified by trees which they had cut down, and I am informed that groves in the Britiſh language are called *Lhwn*, I am almoſt inclined to think London had its name from thence, as the *city* by way of eminence, or the *city in the grove*. If I am miſtaken in this conjecture, may I be allowed, without the charge of fickleneſs, to hazard another; that it derived its name as well as its glory from its *ſhips*, which the Britans call *Lhong*, as much as to ſay the *port* or *city of ſhips*. Dinas. The Britans call a city *Dinas*, whence the Latin *Dinum* is formed. Hence it is ſometimes called *Longidinum*, and in the ſong of a very old Britiſh bard *Lhongporth*, the *port of ſhips*, and by the ſame name *Boulogne* in France, which Ptolemy calls *Geſſoriacum navale*, is called in a Britiſh gloſſary *Bolung Lhong*. Many cities took their names from ſhips, as *Naupactus*, *Nauſtathmus*, *Nauplia*, *Navalia Auguſti*; but none have a better title to ſuch name than our London; a city moſt happily ſituated with reſpect to both elements, in a rich and plenteous ſoil, on a gently riſing hill on the ſide of the Thames, that eaſy conveyor of the commerce of the world, which ſwelled by the regular tides of the ocean in its ſafe and deep channel admitting the largeſt veſſels, brings in daily ſo much wealth from the eaſt and weſt, that it may at this time claim the prize from the Chriſtian world, and affords ſo ſecure as well as convenient a ſituation for ſhips that it may be ſtyled a foreſt of maſts and a thicket of ſails.

The founder is loſt in antiquity; and indeed few cities know their founders, ſo inconſiderable their originals and gradual their riſe. But this like others lays claim to a fabulous derivation from the Trojans, and believes Brute, the great ſon of the great Æneas, to have been its founder. Whoever founded it, its fortune ſhews it to have been founded with a fortunate omen [u]; and its eminent antiquity appears from Ammianus Marcellinus [x], who calls it in his time, which is 1200 years ago, an antient city, to whom we may add Tacitus [y], who ſays it was diſtinguiſhed by its trade and the great reſort of merchants to it in Nero's time. This only was wanting to complete its glory, that it had not the title of a *Municipium* or *Colony*. Nor was it the intereſt of Rome that a mercantile city ſhould have the privileges of either. Wherefore I imagine it to have been a *Præfectura*, which was the name given to cities where *Præfectura.* fairs were held and juſtice adminiſtered; not by magiſtrates of their own, but by prefects ſent thither yearly for that purpoſe, ſubject in the articles of taxes, tributes, tolls, military ſervice, &c. to the ſenate of Rome. For this reaſon London is called only *oppidum* by Tacitus [z], by the panegyriſt [*], and by Marcellinus [b]. But though its rank was no higher, it was extenſive, rich, and flouriſhing during almoſt the whole of its continuance under the Roman, Saxon, and Norman government, and involved in ſcarce any calamities. In the reign of Nero when the Britans formed a deſign to recover their liberties under Boodicia, the inhabitants of London by all their intreaties and tears could not prevail on Suetonius Paulinus to continue with them; but taking the citizens to his aſſiſtance he marched off, and left the city defenceleſs to the enemy, who preſently maſtered the few whom the infirmities of ſex or age, or an attachment to the place kept there. Nor would it have ſuffered leſs from the Francs, had it not been for the ſudden interpoſition of providence. For *C. Carauſius.* after Allectus had treacherouſly taken off Carauſius the Menapian, who favoured by the ſtormineſs of our ocean, and the difficult wars in which Diocletian was engaged in the eaſt, and ſupported by the bravery of his ſailors, poſſeſſed himſelf of the revenues of Britain and Batavia, and bore the title of Auguſtus, as his coins frequently diſcovered here ſhew; and when Allectus himſelf three years after his uſurpation was ſlain in battle by Aſclepiodotus, the Francs who *The Francs ſlain.* ſurvived that action flocking to London would have plundered that city, had not the Thames, which never failed the inhabitants, opportunely brought ſome Roman ſoldiers who had been parted from the

[*] See the panegyric delivered to Conſtantius Cæſar and falſely inſcribed to *Maximian.*

[f] Sax. Chron. p. 149. [g] ſtanding there conveniently not far from the city albeit not ſo healthfully. Holland.
[h] *Camera.* [i] Ecl. I. 26. *inter viburna cupreſſus*
[k] An. XIII. 33. [l] Anton. MS. Neapolit. [m] XXVIII. 3. *Londinium* XX. 1. XXVII. 8.
[n] in voc. [o] Ninnius, *Carr. Lundain.* [p] Bede II. 34. 7. Londonia. Alfred's tranſl. Lundenceaſtre.
[q] Lunbene, Lunbone, Lundunes, Lunbenburh. Sax. Chron. paſſim.
[r] Adag. p. m. 623. I. [s] B. G. V. 21 [t] IV.
[u] *vitali genio.*—marked for life and long continuance. Holland. [x] XXVII. c. 18. [y] An. XIV. 13.
[z] Ubi ſup. [a] Eumenius to Conſtantius, c. 17. [b] XXVII. 18.

fleet at ſea in a fog; and who by putting the barbarians to the ſword not only ſaved the citizens, but gave them the pleaſing ſight of the deſtruction of their enemies. On this occaſion our chronicles ſay L. Gallus was ſlain at the brook which run almoſt through the middle of the city, and from him took the name of *Nantgall* in Britiſh and *Walbrook* in Engliſh, which name ſtill remains in the ſtreet, under which I am told is a ſewer to carry off the filth.

London ſtone, a milliary.

It is not far from the ſtone called *London ſtone*, which from its ſituation in the centre of the longeſt diameter of the city, I take to have been a miliary[c], like that in the forum at Rome, from whence all the diſtances were meaſured. Hitherto I do not believe our city was walled round. Soon after this our hiſtories ſay Conſtantine the Great, at the requeſt of his mother Helena*, firſt incloſed the city with a wall

The Walls.

of hewn ſtone and Britiſh brick, about three miles in circuit, ſo as to make the form of the city a ſquare, not exactly equilateral, the ſides from eaſt to weſt being longer than thoſe from north to ſouth. That part of theſe walls which run along the river has been waſhed away. Fitz-Stephen, who lived in Henry II's time, tells us ſome traces were then to be ſeen. The reſt remains firmer towards the north, which not many years ago (1474) was repaired by Joceline, then mayor, and aſſumed as it were a ſecond youth. On the eaſt and weſt, though repaired by the barons in their wars with the materials of the Jews houſes, all is ruinous and decaying. For the Londoners, like the Lacedæmonians of old, deſpiſe fortified cities as fit only for women to live in, and think their city ſufficiently defended by men inſtead of walls. It is entered by ſeven principal gates (not to mention ſmaller ones) which on their repair had

Ludgate. 1586.

new names given them. To the weſt are two; *Ludgate*, from king *Ludd*, or *Fludgate* as Leland[d] thinks from the rivulet (as the *porta Fluentana* at Rome), lately rebuilt from the ground; and Newgate the

Newgate.

moſt beautiful of all, ſo called from its *Newneſs*, formerly *Chamberlain gate*, which is the public gaol. To the north four: *Alderſgate* from its antiquity, or according to ſome from Aldric the Saxon; *Creplegate*, from an adjoining hoſpital for cripples; *Moregate*, from the neighbouring moor, now converted into a field and pleaſant walks, firſt built by Francer[e], who was mayor in 1414: *Biſhopſgate*, from the biſhop: this laſt gate the German merchants of the Hanſeatic league, were, as I am informed, bound to keep up, and in troubleſome times to defend. To the eaſt is only *Aldgate*, ſo called from its antiquity, or as ſome think *Elbegate*. It is thought there were two gates to the river beſides that on the bridge; *Belingſgate*, now a wharf, and *Dourgate* (vulgarly *Dowgate*) or the *Water gate*.

Alderſgate. *Creplegate.* *Moregate.* *Biſhopſgate.* *Aldgate.* *Belingsgate.* *Dowgate.*

At the extremities of the wall, next the river, were two ſtrong fortreſſes, one of which at the eaſt ſtill remains, commonly called the *Tower* of London; in Britiſh, from its whiteneſs, *Brin-gwin* and *Tower-gwin*; a noble citadel, encompaſſed with an extenſive wall, with lofty towers, a rampart and wide

The *Tower.*

ditch, a noble armoury, and ſeveral houſes like a town; and we may eaſily conceive that the two caſtles mentioned by Fitz-Stephen in this eaſt part of the city are united in this. On the weſt ſide was another fortreſs where falls into the Thames the little river *Flete* (whence *Fleet-ſtreet*) now inconſiderable, formerly, as I find in the Parliament rolls, navigable. This fortreſs Fitz Stephen calls *arx palatina*, and ſays it was burnt in the reign of William I. Of its ruins was built great part of St. Paul's cathedral, and on the very ſite a houſe of Dominicans (now called *Blackfriars*) by Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whence one may form an idea of its extent. In this place under Henry II. were, as Gervaſe of Tilbury in his Otia Imperialia ſays, "*Perga-*" "*ma*[f], or caſtles fortified with walls and earth-works; "one the inheritance of Baynard, and the other "of the barons Montfichet." Nothing now remains of either: but ſome ſuppoſe *Pembroke houſe* to have been part of them, ſtill called *Baynard's caſtle*, from William *Baynard*, a nobleman, lord of *Dunmow*, its antient maſter, whoſe ſucceſſors the *Fitz-Walters* were hereditary ſtandard-bearers of London.

Flete river.

Baynard's caſtle.

Nor was the city only fortified at this time: but upon the removal of the Flamen, and eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity under that excellent emperor, a biſhop[g] was ſettled here. It is certain the biſhop of London aſſiſted at the council of Arles†, held in 314 under Conſtantine the Great. In the firſt volume of the councils is this ſubſcription; *Ex provincia Britanniæ, civitate Londinenſi* RESTITVS[h] *epiſcopus*, whom, with his ſucceſſors, ſome affirm to have reſided at St. Peter's, Cornhill. Afterwards London attained to ſo much dignity as to be called *Auguſta*, and diſtinguiſhed by that name under Valentinian. So Ammianus Marcellinus B. XXVII[i], "in his way to *London*, an antient city called in later times *Auguſta*;" and B. XXVIII[k], "he went from *Auguſta*, antiently called *London*." Hence upon the eſtabliſhment of a mint here in the time of Conſtantine the Great (on whoſe coin ſtruck in honor of his father Conſtantius, and on others, occurs P. LON. S. i. e. *Pecunia Londini ſignata*) the officer who had the management of it under the *Comes ſacrarum largitionum* is called in the Notitia *Præpoſitus theſaurorum Auguſtenſium in Britannia*. This name *Auguſta* expreſſes great dignity and majeſty: for the founders or reſtorers of cities, when they hoped or wiſhed they might prove powerful, flouriſhing, and eminent, gave them auſpicious names. And of theſe none was more glorious or auſpicious than *Auguſta*. For that excellent and great emperor Octavianus, with the concurrence of the moſt learned perſonages of his time, aſſumed the title of *Auguſtus*. "He was ſur-"named Auguſtus," ſays Dio[l], "as if he were "more than man: for the moſt honorable and more "ſacred things are called *Auguſt*." Nor was this name given to London without leave of the Roman emperors, a cuſtom alluded to by Virgil[m]:

Urbem appellabant, permiſſo nomine, *Aceſtam*.

The biſhopric

Auguſta a name of great honour.

* Coins of Helena frequently found under the walls.
† Of this council ſee Baronius.
[c] This is confirmed by the diſcovery of the Roman road after the fire 1666, running directly to this ſtone through *Watling ſtreet*.
[d] Com. in Cygn. Cant. v. *Fluctus*.
[e] *Francerius Falconer*. Holland. Sir *Thomas Falconer*. Stowe.
[f] Q. Burgennys.
[g] An archbiſhop. Godw. 169. 170. Conc. Reg. II. p. 33.
[h] Reſtitus if a real perſon was a reſpectable one, for he was not only married himſelf, but brought over a decree of that council allowing *deacons* to *marry*.
[i] c. 8. [k] c. 3. [l] LIII. c. 16. [m] En. V. 718.

But time having ſunk this honourable name has confirmed the older name of London. While it had the former, it narrowly eſcaped being pillaged by a ſeditious ſet of banditti: but Theodoſius, father of the emperor of that name, fell on them encumbered with their booty, and put them to the ſword, and entered the city juſt before involved in diſtreſs in a kind of triumph, ſays Marcellinus[n]. On his departure thence he reſcued Britain from the moſt complicated calamities with ſo much bravery, that the Romans, ſays Symmachus[o], "placed the ſtatue "of the Britiſh general on horſeback, among their "antient worthies." Not long after on the decline of the Roman power in Britain this city according to the fate of the whole iſland fell under the dominion of the Saxons, but in what manner hiſtorians do not relate. I am apt to think Vortigern gave it up to Hengiſt to procure his own liberty; it being in the territory of the Eaſt Saxons, which hiſtorians agree was ſurrendered to Hengiſt by Vortigern on that condition. At this time the church alſo ſuffered dreadful calamities, the paſtors being put to death or baniſhed, the flocks diſperſed, and all the wealth, whether ſacred or profane, carried off. Theonus, laſt Britiſh biſhop of London, concealed the reliques of the Saints, ſays my author[p], not with a ſuperſtitious view, but merely to preſerve the remembrance thereof. But though the confuſions of the Saxon age were ſuch that one might ſtrictly ſay Mars himſelf headed their armies, London was ſtill, according to Bede[q], a mart to many nations who reſorted thither by ſea or land. When the gentle gale of peace breathed on this harraſſed iſland, and the Saxons began to embrace Chriſtianity, it flouriſhed with renewed ſplendor. Æthelbert, king of Kent, (under whoſe favour Sebert reigned here) built a church in honour of St. Paul, which being afterwards rebuilt became a great and magnificent ſtructure, ſo well endowed that it ſupported beſides a biſhop, a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, and others. The eaſt part of this church, which ſeems of later date, and in a richer ſtyle, having a beautiful vault ſerving as the church of St. Faith, was built with the materials of the *Arx palatina* beforementioned by biſhop Maurice, having been before deſtroyed by fire. Of it Malmſbury[r] gives this account: "Such is the beautifull magnificence of this "ſtructure that it deſerves a place among the moſt "famous: ſuch a ſpaciouſneſs of its crypt, ſuch the "extent of the upper building that it ſeems capable "of admitting the greateſt concourſe of people. "Maurice being a prelate of an enlarged ſoul[s] be"gan an elaborate and coſtly pile for poſterity to "finiſh. His ſucceſſor Richard though he appro"priated all the revenues of the ſee to the work, "maintaining himſelf and his brethren by other "means, ſeemed to have done almoſt nothing; his "whole revenue being laviſhed upon it to little "purpoſe." The weſt part as well as the tranſept is ſpacious, having a beautiful and lofty ſtone roof reſting on maſſive pillars. In the centre of the croſs riſes a lofty tower, on which was a ſpire covered with lead to an immenſe height, not leſs than 534 feet from the ground, which in 1087 attracted the lightning, and was conſumed, to the great damage of the city; but was repaired again; and being fired in the ſame manner a ſecond time, when I was a boy; 1561.
it is not yet rebuilt. I ſhall preſent the reader with the following meaſures of this magnificent pile from a very antient author[t]: Length 690 feet; breadth 130 feet; height of the nave from the ground 102 feet; of the roof of the new part from the ground 88 feet; of the ſtone tower 260 feet; of the wood work on it 274 feet, &c.

Some have imagined a temple of Diana formerly ſtood here, and their conjectures are not unſupported. The neighbouring old buildings are called in the church records *Camera Dianae*, and in the reign of Edward I. were dug up in the church-yard, according to our chronicles, an incredible number of ox heads, which were beheld by the multitude with aſtoniſhment as remains of heathen ſacrifices: and it is well known to the learned that Taurobolia were celebrated in honour of Diana[u]. When I was a boy I have ſeen the head of a buck fixed on a ſpear (which ſeems to agree with the ſacrifices of Diana) carried about with great pomp and blowing of horns within the church. And that buck which the family of *Bawd* in Eſſex uſed to give for certain lands held by them, was, as I am informed, received on the ſteps of the choir by the clergy of this church in their copes with garlands on their heads. Whether this was practiſed before that family's tenure commenced I know not: the cuſtom certainly ſavours more of the worſhip of Diana and heatheniſm than of Chriſtianity. There is no doubt that ſome heathen ceremonies were admitted and tolerated by the firſt Chriſtians, from the propenſity in mankind to ſuperſtition, or to allure the Gentiles to the true religion. Temple of *Diana*.

From the time this church was built it became the ſeat of the biſhops of London, of whom the firſt under the Saxons (50 years after the depoſition of Theonus the Britan) was Melitus, a Roman, conſecrated by Auſtin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in honour of which Auſtin, contrary to the injunction of Pope Gregory, the pall and metropolitical ſee was transferred from London to Canterbury. In this church (beſides St. Erkenwald and the biſhops) is buried Sebba king of the Eaſt Saxons, who about 680 reſigned his crown to devote himſelf to the ſervice of Chriſt: Ethelred or Egelred, who "may be ſaid rather to 1016.
have oppreſſed than governed this kingdom, cruel in the beginning, miſerable in the middle, infamous in the end, of his reign; inhuman in the parricide committed by his connivance, infamous for his abdication and debauchery, and wretched in his death[x]:" Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, Simon Burley, an illuſtrious knight[y], John de Beauchamp warden of the cinque ports, J[ohn Nevil] lord Latimer, ſir John Maſon, William Herbert earl of Pembroke, Nicholas Bacon lord keeper of the great ſeal, a perſon of profound wiſdom and experienced judgment, Philip Sidney, Francis Walſingham, illuſtrious knights, &c. and Chriſtopher Hatton high chancellor of England, to whoſe ſacred

[n] XXVII. c. 8. [o] *mentis immodicus.* [p] Math. Weſtm. p 199. [q] H. E. II. 3. [r] De geſt. pont. II. 134, 135. [t] Cont. Math. Weſtm. MS. pen. J. Waræum, eq. aur. Dugd. St. Paul's, p. 15.
[u] Selden refutes all this from the *ox* heads found here. Syned. Ebr. III. c. 14. § 9.
[x] Malmeſb. de geſt. reg. II. c. 10. p. 34. b.
[y] A right noble knight of the garter executed by encroached authority without the king's conſent. Holland.

and immortal memory William Hatton his nephew, of the antient family of Newport, which he united to his own, dutifully erected a noble monument worthy ſo great a character.

Beſides this building I know of no other Saxon work in London. For the peace had not continued long before the Weſt Saxons overthrew the Eaſt Saxon power, and London fell into the hands of the Mercians. Scarce had the inteſtine commotions ceaſed when a new ſtorm broke in from the north: I mean the Danes, who ravaged this kingdom in a miſerable manner, and gave a terrible blow to this city. They had even made themſelves maſters of it; but Alfred retook it, and having repaired it, gave it to his ſon in law Ethelred earl of Mercia. The invaders attempted more than once to retake it, eſpecially Canute, who endeavoured to turn the Thames into another channel; but they were always diſappointed and repulſed by the valour of the citizens. They occaſioned, however, no ſmall alarm to the Londoners, till they gladly received and acknowledged William the Conqueror, whom Providence ordained to the throne of England. The ſtorm was now laid, the clouds diſperſed, and a golden age began to dawn. This city experienced no remarkable calamity, and having by the favour of the ſeveral princes obtained conſiderable privileges, began to be called the *King's Chamber*, and its trade flouriſhed ſo much that William of Malmſbury [z] who lived near this time calls it "a noble opulent city, proud of the wealth of "its inhabitants, and reſorted to by merchants of "all nations;" and Fitz-Stephen who lived in that age, ſays, at that time London had 122 parochial and 13 conventual churches, and upon a review of the military could raiſe 40,000 foot and 20,000 horſe. The houſes then began to increaſe, and the ſuburbs to extend themſelves, eſpecially to the weſt, where they are moſt conſiderable, in which are 12 buildings called *Inns*, appropriated to the ſtudy of our common law, of which the four larger and handſomer belong to the courts of common law, the reſt to Chancery. In theſe ſo many young gentlemen of good family apply themſelves to the ſtudy of the law, that neither Ghent, Caen, nor Orange, can boaſt a greater number of ſtudents, if we may believe ſir John Forteſcue in his treatiſe on the laws of England. Theſe four principal ones are the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, *Gray's inn*, and *Lincoln's inn*. The two former occupy the ſpot where formerly in the reign of Henry II. Heraclius, patriarch of Jeruſalem, dedicated a church for the Knights Templars, which they had built after the model of the church of the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem. For they lived in that part of the temple which joined to the ſepulchre, whence they had their name, having vowed to defend the Chriſtian religion and the pilgrims that viſited the holy ſepulchre againſt the Mahometans. On this account they were gratefully rewarded by all, and by the bounty of princes became poſſeſſors of large revenues and eſtates in all nations, and maintained a great character for piety. Many of the nobility were buried among them, whoſe ſtatues are ſtill to be ſeen in this temple croſs legged, as were all who at that time engaged in the cruſade, or as the phraſe was, *took up the croſs*. Of theſe were William and his ſons William and Gilbert, all marſhalls of England and earls of Pembroke. On one of the tombs I have read this inſcription [a] in letters almoſt effaced, *Comes Penbrochiæ*, and at the ſides,

Miles eram Martis; Mars multos vicerat armis.

But [b], in 1312, this order was accuſed of impiety, and by the Pope's authority utterly aboliſhed, and their eſtates given by parliament * to the knights hoſpitalars of St. John of Jeruſalem, that what was bequeathed to pious uſes might not be miſapplied to others contrary to the intention of the donors. It appears, however, from records, that this place after the Templars were turned out was the ſeat of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and of Spenſer the favourite of Edward II. afterwards of Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke, and laſtly converted into two ſocieties of lawyers. Of the others I have read nothing. It is reported one was the houſe of the lords Grey [c], the other of the earls of Lincoln [d].

Near theſe between the Old and New Temple Henry III. eſtabliſhed the *Houſe of Converts*, for the maintenance of thoſe who might be converted from Judaiſm to Chriſtianity. Edward III. afterwards made it a repoſitory of records, whence it is now called *The Rolls*. *The Rolls.*

This ſuburb is continued to Weſtminſter by a row of buildings and magnificent houſes of the nobility on the Thames ſide. The moſt remarkable of theſe buildings is *Bridewell*, where Henry VIII. built a palace to entertain the emperor Charles V. now an houſe of correction; *Buckhurſt* houſe [e], once the ſeat of the biſhops of Saliſbury, the houſe of *Carmelites* [f], the *Temples* abovementioned [g], *Eſſex houſe*, built by lord Paget, *Arundel* houſe [h], *Somerſet* houſe, built by *Seymor* duke of Somerſet, and to mention no more, the *Savoy*, ſo called from Peter earl of Savoy who lived in it, purchaſed of the brethren of *Mountjoy* by Eleanor, wife of Henry III. and given to her ſon Edmond earl of Lancaſter, of whoſe deſcendants it was long the ſeat till Henry VII. dedicated it to the ſervice of the poor. *Durham* houſe, built by Anthony *Bek*, biſhop of Durham and patriarch of Jeruſalem, and *York* houſe as now called, formerly *Bath* houſe. But why do I name theſe which have changed their owners as fortune has diſpoſed of them? Εισιν ολως ουδενος αλλα τυχης. *Bridewell.* *Buckhurſt* houſe. *The Carmelites.* *The Temples.* *Eſſex* houſe. *Arundel* houſe. *Somerſet* houſe. *The Savoy.* *Durham* houſe. *York* or *Bath* houſe.

To this ſuburb adjoins *Weſtminſter*, once above a mile diſtant, now joining to London ſo as to ſeem part of it, though it is a city itſelf, governed by its own magiſtrates and laws. It was antiently called *Thorney* from the *thorns* which over-run it, now *Weſtminſter* from its *weſterly* ſituation and *minſter*. It is emi- *Weſtminſter.* *Thorney.*

Inns of Court.

The *Temple*, formerly called the *New Temple*: the *Old Temple*, where now *Southampton houſe* is in Holborn.

Templars.

* Statute concerning the eſtates of the Templars, 17 Edward II.

[z] De geſt. Part II. 133.

[a] On William the elder's tomb I have ſome years ſince read in the upper part, *Comes Pembrochiæ*, and on the ſide this verſe, *Miles*, &c. Holland.

[b] In proceſs of time when, with inſatiable greedineſs they had hoarded great wealth by withdrawing tithes from churches, appropriating ſpiritual livings to themſelves, and other hard means, their riches turned to their ruin, for thereby their former piety was in a manner ſtifled, they fell at jar with other religious orders, their profeſſed obedience to the patriarch of Jeruſalem was rejected, envy among the common ſort was procured, which hope of gain among the better ſort ſo enkindled that, &c. Holland.

[c] of Wilton. Holland.

[d] Built by Lacy earl of Lincoln before-mentioned. The gate was rebuilt by ſir Thomas Lovel t. Henry VIII. His arms and thoſe of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, are over the gate. Stowe.

[e] or Saliſbury court. Holland.

[f] or White Friars. Ib.

[g] Without the barrs. Ib.

[h] before called Hampton place. Ib.

nently diſtinguiſhed by this church, the hall of juſtice, and the king's palace. The church is famous for being the place where the kings of England are crowned and buried. Sulcardus[i] ſays a temple of Apollo formerly ſtood there till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius; from whoſe ruins Sebert king of the Eaſt Saxons raiſed a church to St. Peter, which being ruined by the Danes was repaired, and given to a few monks by biſhop Dunſtan. Afterwards Edward the Confeſſor choſe it for his burial-place, and ſettled here a ſociety of Benedictines, whom he endowed with the tithe of all his revenue, and with eſtates in different parts throughout England. But hear a contempory hiſtorian[k]: "This devout prince dedicated to God this ſpot in "the neighbourhood of a famous and wealthy city, "pleaſant by the ſurrounding rich lands and paſ- "tures, and the vicinity of the principal river, which "brought the merchandizes of the whole world "into the adjoining city, but more eſpecially from "his regard to the chief of the apoſtles, whom he "worſhipped with a paſſionate and ſingular devotion, "he choſe there his place of burial, and commanded "to be begun with the tithe of his revenue a noble "ſtructure worthy the chief of the apoſtles, to ſecure "his interceſſion when this mortal life was ended, "both on account of his piety, and the endowment "of lands and ornaments which he deſigned to in- "rich the place with. Agreeable to the king's com- "mand the work begun ſo nobly proceeds ſucceſs- "fully, without regard to expence preſent or future, "ſo it might be rendered worthy of and acceptable "to God and St. Peter." Take the form of the antient building as then deſcribed in an old MS.[l] "The principal area or nave of the church ſtood on "lofty arches of hewn ſtone, jointed together in the "niceſt manner, and the vault was covered with a "ſtrong double arched roof of ſtone on both ſides. "The croſs which embraced the choir, and by its "tranſept ſupported a high tower in the middle, "riſes firſt with a low ſtrong arch, and then ſwells "out with ſeveral winding ſtaircaſes to the ſingle "wall up to the wooden roof, which is carefully co- "vered with lead." Henry III. 160 years after took down this fabric of Edward's, and erected a new church in a beautiful ſtyle, with a great number of marble pillars and a roof covered with lead, which was 50 years in building, and received great enlargement on the weſt from the abbots. Henry VII. added at the eaſt end for a burying-place for himſelf and family, a moſt elegant chapel, called by Leland[m] *the wonder of the world*, in which every ſpecies of elegance ſeemed united, and in which is his noble large tomb of ſolid braſs. When the monks were turned out this place underwent a variety of revolutions. Firſt it had a dean and prebendaries, then one ſingle biſhop Thomas Thirlby, who after he had ſpent the revenues of the church reſigned it to the dean[n]. Soon[o] after queen Mary reſtored the abbot and monks, who being again removed by act of parliament, our moſt gracious queen now on the throne made it[p] a collegiate church, or rather a ſeminary for the church; for ſhe ſettled 12 prebendaries, as many decayed knights, and 40 ſcholars, called *Queen's ſcholars*, to be elected from time to time to the univerſities, and thence advanced in church and ſtate: over all theſe was appointed a dean, which office was lately held with the higheſt credit by the excellent and worthy Dr. Gabriel Goodman, the kind patron of my ſtudies.

In this church, to recite them according to their rank and the time of their death, lie buried SEBERT firſt king of the Eaſt Saxons, HAROLD the Baſtard, ſon of Canute the Dane and king of England, St. EDWARD king and Confeſſor, and his wife Editha, Maud, wife of Henry I. daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, HENRY III. and EDWARD I. his ſon. Eleanor daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile and Leon, his wife; King EDWARD III. and Philippa of Hainault his conſort; RICHARD II. and his conſort Anne, ſiſter of the emperor Wenceſlaus; HENRY V. and his wife Catharine daughter of Charles VI. king of France; Anne wife of Richard III. daughter of Richard Nevill earl of Warwick; HENRY VII. and his wife Elizabeth, and mother Margaret counteſs of Richmond; King EDWARD VI. Anne of Cleves 4th wife of Henry VIII. Queen MARY, and, not to be mentioned without expreſſions of praiſe and ſorrow, the darling of England, our moſt ſerene princeſs ELIZABETH, of ſacred memory, endowed with heroic virtues, prudence, and greatneſs of ſoul beyond her ſex, incomparable experience and learning. She is buried under a magnificent monument, piouſly erected by king James. But what is that monument for ſuch a heroine? who is her own moſt magnificent and greateſt monument. With what luſtre and admiration will be tranſmitted to poſterity theſe glorious events of her reign: *the reformation of religion, the eſtabliſhment of peace, the fixing the ſtandard of the coin, the well-equipt navy and the honour of the Engliſh marine reſtored, rebellion extinguiſhed, a moſt prudent adminiſtration during 44 years, whereby England was inriched and defended, Scotland reſcued from the French, France relieved, the Netherlands ſupported, Spain humbled, Ireland reſtored to quiet, and the world more than once ſailed round*[q].

Princes buried in *Weſtminſter* abbey.

Queen *Elizabeth*.

Of dukes and earls here are *Edmund* earl of Lancaſter, youngeſt ſon of Henry III. [1296] *Aveline de Fortibus* counteſs of Albemarle his wife [1293], William [1304] and Audomar [1234] de Valence of the family of Luſignan earl of Pembroke; *Alphonſus*, *John* and other children of Edward I. *John of Eltham* earl of Cornwall, ſon of Edward II. [1334] *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. [1397] with others of his children; *Eleanor*, daughter and heireſs of Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, his wife [1399], the infant daughters of Edward IV. and Henry VII. *Henry* an infant of two months old, ſon of Henry VIII. *Sophia*, infant daughter of king James, ſnatched away in the dawn of life [1606]; *Philippa* ducheſs of York [1433]; *Lewis* viſcount *Robſert* of Hainault in right of his wife lord *Bourchier* [1431]; *Anne*, daughter and heireſs of John *Mowbray* duke of Norfolk, betrothed to Richard duke of York, youngeſt ſon of king Edward IV. *Giles Daubeney* chamberlain to Henry VII. [1507], and his conſort of the family of Arundel in Cornwall [1500]; viſcount *Wells* [1498], *Frances Brandon* ducheſs of *Suffolk* [1560]; *Mary* her daughter; *Margaret Douglas* counteſs of *Lennox*, grand mother to king James, [1578] and her ſon *Charles* [1576]; *Wineſrid Bruges*, marchioneſs of *Wincheſ-*

[i] MS. Cotton. lib. Fauſt. A. III. Tit. A. VII. Widmore, p. 3.
[k] Mr. Widmore ſeems not to have diſcovered who this author was, nor to have believed what he ſays. Hiſt. of Weſtm. ab. p. 11.
[l] [m] [n] 1550. [o] Six years. [p] 1560.
[q] This is an abſtract of her epitaph.

ter

ter [1586], *Anne Stanhop*, ducheſs of *Somerſet* [r] [1587], and her daughter *Jane* [1618]; *Anne Cecil*, counteſs of *Oxford* [1588], daughter of lord Burghley lord high treaſurer of England, with her mother *Mildred Burghley* [1589]; *Elizabeth Berkeley*, counteſs of *Ormond*; *Frances Sidney*, counteſs of *Suſſex* [1597]; *Thomas* [s] *Butler*, viſcount *Thurles*, ſon and heir of the earl of Ormond. Beſides theſe, *Humphry Bourchier*, lord *Cromwell*, another *Humphry Bourchier*, ſon and heir of lord *Berners*, both ſlain in the battle of Barnet [1471]; *Nicholas* lord *Carew* [1470]; .... baroneſs *Powis*; *Thomas* lord *Wentworth* [1591]; *Thomas* lord *Wharton* [1572]; *John* lord *Ruſſel* [1584]; *Thomas Bromley* chancellor of England [1587]; *Douglaſia Howard*, daughter and heireſs of viſcount *Bindon*, wife of Arthur *Gorges*; *Elizabeth*, daughter and heireſs of Edward earl of *Rutland*, wife of *William Cecil* [1591]; *John Puckering*, keeper of the great ſeal of England [1596]; *Frances Howard*, counteſs of *Hertford* [1598]; *Henry* [1596] and *George* [1603] *Carey*; father and ſon, lords *Hunſdon* and chamberlains to queen Elizabeth; the heart of *Anne Sophia* [1600], infant daughter of *Chriſtopher Harley* earl of *Belmont*, embaſſador from France, in a little golden urn on a pyramid; *Charles* [t] earl of *Devonſhire*, lord lieutenant of Ireland. We muſt not forget the prince of Engliſh poetry *Geofrey Chaucer* [1400], and him who came neareſt to him among his countrymen for a happy imagination and rich vein of poetry, *Edmund Spenſer* [1596], and others of eccleſiaſtical order, and perſons of diſtinction.

St. *Stephen's.* Not far from hence was another college of 12 canons, dedicated to St. Stephen, which Edward III. ſo handſomely repaired and endowed that he may be deemed the founder, after he had overrun France with his victorious army, "recollecting," ſays the charter of the foundation, "upon a devout review "the great benefits of Chriſt, preventing us ſo ſea- "ſonably with his tender mercy, delivering us un- "worthy creatures from innumerable perils, and de- "fending us by the right hand of his power againſt "the attacks of our adverſaries, crowning us with "victory and ſucceſs, and comforting us in other tri- "bulations and perplexities we are ſo often involved "in by ſhedding abroad unexpected relief." To this adjoined the palace and antient ſeat of the kings of England from Edward the Confeſſor, which in the reign of Henry VIII. was conſumed by an accidental fire. This palace was large and ſuperb, "an incomparable ſtructure for that age, having alſo a front wall and battlements [*]." The remains of it are that chamber where the king, lords, and commons, aſſemble in parliament, and the adjoining one where our anceſtors uſed to open the ſeſſions, called *the painted chamber of St. Edward* [u].

King's Palace.

Cateſby's Treaſon. I tremble when I recollect the bloody, horrid, atrocious, deſtructive plot, abhorred of God and man, concerted by thoſe monſters in human ſhape under the contrivance of Francis Cateſby, to deſtroy by gunpowder concealed under theſe buildings their ſovereign, their country, and the eſtates of the kingdom, by an accurſed colour of religion; and I am loſt in aſtoniſhment when I think in what inextricable darkneſs and lamentable ruin this moſt flouriſhing ſtate would have been involved in an inſtant. But to apply with grief the words of the old poet [x] on a lighter occaſion:

Excidat ille dies ævo, ne poſtera credant
Secula; nos certe taceamus, & obruta multa
Nocte tegi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis.

Periſh that day, nor let our ſons believe
What we but to relate muſt ever grieve,
And loſt in endleſs night our nation's guilt we leave.

Whiteball. To theſe adjoins *White Hall*, where is now the *Court of Requeſts*, and to that the greateſt of all halls, the Prætorium of all England. In this are *Weſtminſter hall.* held the law courts, viz. *the King's bench*, *Common pleas*, *Chancery*, and hard by, *the Star Chamber*, *the Exchequer*, *Court of Wards*, *Duchy of Lancaſter's Court*, &c. in which at certain ſeaſons of the year called *Terms* cauſes are heard; whereas before the time of Henry III. the ſeat of Juſtice was not fixed, and uſed to accompany the court [†]. But he in the Great Charter appointed, that the Common pleas ſhould not follow the Court, but be held in ſome certain place. Some indeed underſtand this that the Common pleas ſhould be held in their own Court, and not in the King's bench, as before. The preſent hall was built by Richard II. as appears by his arms in ſtone and on the roof, having pulled down the older one built by William Rufus; and he intended it for his own reſidence: for at the time the kings themſelves uſed to hear cauſes; and they are judges "whoſe mouth, as the royal author obſerves, "tranſgreſſeth not in judgement [‡]." But this palace was afterwards burnt down 1512, and lay in ruins, and Henry VIII. ſoon after transferred the royal reſidence to White Hall in the neighbourhood, which had then lately been the ſeat of Cardinal Wolſey. This is a truly royal ſeat, bounded on one ſide by the park which reaches to the other palace called *St. James'*, built by Henry VIII. and on the other ſide by the Thames. A certain poet from its whiteneſs calls it *Leucæum:*

St. James's palace.

——— *regale ſubintrant*
Leucæum reges (dederant memorabile quondam
Atria, quæ niveo candebant marmore, nomen)
Quod Tamiſis, prima eſt cui gloria paſcere cygnos
Ledæos, rauco pronus ſubterluit æſtu.

To the *Leucæum* now the princes came,
Which to its own white marble owes its name;
Where Thames, whoſe ſilver ſwans are all his pride,
Runs roaring by with an impetuous tide.

The Mews. Near the *Mews*, ſo called becauſe antiently appropriated to keep hawks, now the royal ſtables and a beautiful pile, is a monument erected to the memory of the pious queen Eleanor by her affectionate huſband Edward I. her piety towards whom will ſtand recorded to endleſs ages. She was daughter of Ferdinand III, king of Caſtile, and married to Edward I. king of England, whom ſhe accompanied into the Holy Land, where he being wounded by ſurprize "by a certain Moor with a poiſoned dagger, and "rather growing worſe than better by the applica- "tions of his phyſicians, ſhe adminiſtered a new and "unheard-of remedy; but full of affection and duty

An inſtance of conjugal affection.

* Fitz Stephen. † *William Lambard.* ‡ Prov. XVI. 10.
[r] widow of the protector. [s] James. Holland. [t] *Blunt.* Ib.
[u] Becauſe tradition ſays the ſaid king Edward died therein. Ib. [x]

"she daily licked the wounds, which the force of the "poison prevented from closing, and sucked out the "deadly matter, to her a most delicious liquor. By "dint of this, or, to speak more truly, by the "power of conjugal affection, she so drew out the "noxious matter, that the wounds healing, the king "perfectly recovered, and the received not the least "harm. What more extraordinary than this lady's "fidelity! what more wonderful than that the "tongue of a wife anointed with duty and conjugal "love should draw out poison from a beloved hus-"band which could not be extracted by a skillfull "physician; and what the choicest medicines could "not do, conjugal affection alone performed [y]."

So much for Westminster as connected with London, being so joined by buildings as to seem one and the same city, though, as I said before, it is a city of itself, and has a distinct jurisdiction.

To the west of the city is also a suburb of fair buildings called *Holburn*, or rather *Oldborn*, in which are some inns of law, and *Ely* house, a residence worthy the bishops of Ely, for which they are indebted to John Hotham bishop under Edward III. To the north has also arisen a suburb, where Jordan *Briset*, a man of piety and wealth, built an house for the knights of the hospital of St. John at Jerusalem, which increased to the size of a palace, and had a beautiful church with a tower carried up to such a height as to be while it stood a singular ornament to the city. These knights at their first institution [z] were so humble while they continued poor, that their chief was called *Servant of the poor Servants of the hospital at Jerusalem*, as the chief of the Templars, who sprung up soon after, was called *the humble minister of the poor knights of the Temple*. Through their piety and valour they raised themselves by the liberality of pious princes and private persons out of this low estate to the greatest affluence. They had about 1240 in Christendom 19000 lordships or manors, as the Templars had 9000, the revenues of which in England came afterwards to the hospitalers [a]. This wealth so opened their way to the highest honours that their prior ranked as the first baron in England, and lived in the greatest opulence and dignity, till Henry VIII. by the instigation of evil counsellors seized their possessions to his own use, as also those of the monasteries, which had been consecrated to God with a most pious intention for the maintenance of the clergy, the relief of the poor, the redemption of captives and repair of churches, at the disposal of the church. Near this place, where now is seen a fair range of buildings, was a rich house of *Carthusians* founded by Walter Many of Hainault, who served with great honour in Edward III's French war. Here was before a famous burying ground, where, in the plague of London 1349, were buried above 40000 persons, as is recorded in an inscription in brass there.

To the north-west adjoins a large suburb, and there also was formerly a watch tower or guardhouse, whence the place is called by an Arabic word *Barbaca* †, given by Edward III. for the residence of the *Uffords*, from whom by the *Willoughbys* it came to Peregrine *Bertie*, lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, a person endowed with every accomplishment, and a true son of Mars: Nor are the suburbs to the north and north-east smaller, in the fields of which, while I was writing this, were found many sepulchral vases, seals, and urns, containing coins of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, &c. also glass vessels, and small earthen ones with a certain liquor in them, which I should think the libation of wine and milk used by the Romans when they burnt their dead, or those odoriferous liquors mentioned by Statius [b]:

Spital Fields.

——— *Phariique liquores*
Arsuram lavere comam.

The precious odours sprinkled on his hair
Prepared it for the flames.

This place was appropriated by the Romans to burning and burying their dead, whom by the law of the 12 tables they were obliged to carry out of the cities, and bury them by the public and military ways. So much for the city on the land side.

Towards the river on its south bank the extensive borough of *Southwark* before-mentioned * is joined to the city by a bridge, which was at first of wood, in that place where before they ferried over in a boat. Afterwards in the reign of John they erected a fine new bridge of hewn stone with 19 arches, besides the drawbridge, and built on each side handsome houses like a street, so that it may vie with all in Europe for size and beauty.

Southwark. *The bridge.*

The remarkables in this borough of Southwark are the noble house of Benedictines called *Bermondsey*, dedicated to our Saviour by Aldwin Child, citizen of London, and the magnificent house built by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, which was pulled down after its master had enjoyed it a short time. There still subsists the hospital of St. Thomas repaired or rather founded by the city of London for the sick; the church of St. Mary's priory, which being on the other side the Thames with respect to London is called St. Mary *Over Rhe*, founded for [c] canons by William Ponte de l'Arche, a Norman; and the house of the bishops of Winchester built by bishop William Giffard about 1107 for his successors. From hence along the river side westward was a row of houses, where, in the memory of our fathers, were receptacles or lodgings for public prostitutes [d], suppressed by Henry VIII. when luxury and lewdness were at their height among us, which in other nations, under the specious pretence of allowance for human infirmity, are publickly tolerated. Not that I think the place had the names of *Stews* from this, but rather from the ponds here for fattening pike and tench, and cleansing them from their strong fenny taste. I have seen the bellies of these pike cut open to shew how fat they were, and closed up again immediately on touching tench, whose glutinous slime unites them. Among these buildings is a place like a theatre for baiting bears and bulls with dogs, and kennels of band-dogs, which are so strong and bite so hard that three of them are enough to seize a bear, and four a lion. So that the poet [e] truly said of our dogs

Bermondsey. *Suffolk* house. *St. Thomas's* hospital. Stews.

——— *Taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.*

The British dogs that break the necks of bulls.

† Galeotus Martius, a learned writer, library keeper to Mathias Corvinus king of Hungary in the fifteenth century. (Hofman).
* See Surrey, Vol. I. p. 170.
[y] Rodericus Toletanus I. [z] About the year 1142, and long after. Holland. [a] M. Paris, p. 615.
[b] Sylv. II. 1. 161, 162. [c] Black Canons. Holland.
[d] Which the Romans called *Lupanaria*, because in them the women like she wolves, or *lupæ*, inveigle unwary youth.
[e] Claudian. II. Cons. Stil. 301.

and as truly he[f] who repreſented them fiercer than the Arcadian ones ſaid to be got by lions.

When this borough was joined to London by the bridge, the city was not only enlarged, but excellently modelled, and the citizens formed into corporations or colleges. The city itſelf is divided into 26 wards, and the government of it veſted in as many elders, from their age called *Aldermen*, anſwering to the Latin *Senators*, each of which preſides over a ward; and whereas antiently they had a *Portreve* or Governor of the city, Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, inſtead of whom John granted them the privilege of electing a yearly magiſtrate or Mayor by vote out of the twelve principal companies, and two ſheriffs, one called the king's, the other the city ſheriff.

Corporations. Wards.

Mayor.

Upon this ſettlement of the government it is incredible how the city increaſed in buildings both public and private, and ſtill continues to increaſe; while the other cities of England are declining. For, not to mention the beautifull *Guildhall* built by Thomas Knowles, mayor, 1411, *Leadenhall*, a large and fair building, was erected by Simon Eyre 1445, for a public granary to keep down the price of corn: the colonade commonly called the *Burſe*, but by queen Elizabeth *The Royal Exchange*, built for the uſe of the merchants and the ornament of the city by ſir Thomas Greſham, knt. and citizen, 1567; a magnificent ſtructure, whether you conſider the ſtyle of building, the reſort of merchants, or the variety of merchandizes. The ſame knight, out of his great affection to literature, conſecrated his ſpacious houſe in the city to liberal ſtudies, inſtituting therein ſix profeſſors of the ſciences, divinity, law, phyſic, aſtronomy, geometry, and muſic, with handſome ſalaries, that London might be a magazine both of all kinds of merchandize and of the liberal arts. To paſs by the Hanſeatic Society's houſe[g], the water conveyed into every ward by pipes and cocks, and the handſome caſtellated conduits to receive them, and the new method of conveying it by which Peter Maurice a ſkillfull German by a wheel lately raiſed the Thames water, and conducted it into the greateſt part of the town by pipes diſpoſed in a proper level; the city is ſo adorned with churches and ſacred ſtructures that Religion and Piety ſeem to have fixed their reſidence here. It boaſts 121 churches (which is more than Rome herſelf), beſides hoſpitals and almſhouſes, and maintains above 600 orphans in the boy's hoſpital called *Chriſt's Church*, and about 1240 poor on alms, &c. It would be tedious to enter into a detail of the excellent laws and conſtitutions by which it is governed, the dignity of the aldermen, the loyalty, fidelity, and politeneſs of the citizens, the neatneſs of their houſes, the number of geniuſes it has produced, the pleaſantneſs of the gardens in the ſuburbs well furniſhed with exotic plants, the numerous and well ordered fleet, the incredible quantity of goods of all kinds (Antwerp alone taking off yearly 200,000 pieces of woollen cloths) and the abundant plenty of all things neceſſary for the wants or conveniencies of life. Juſtly ſays Hadrian Junius in his Philippeid,

Guildhall.

Leadenhall.

Royal Exchange.

Greſham college.

Chriſt's Church.

Tectis opibuſque refertum
Londinum, & ſi fas, numeroſo cive ſuperbum,
Larga ubi fœcunda rerum undat copia cornu.

Wealth, Buildings, People, London ſtill adorn,
And ſmiling plenty ſheds her bounteous horn.

and Scaliger in his *Cities*,

Urbs animis, numeroque potens & robore gentis.

For courage, numbers, ſtrength, is London fam'd.

Another poet has thus attempted to celebrate London, if the reader thinks worth while to read his lines †:

Londinum gemino procurrit littore longe,
Emula maternæ tollens ſua lumina Trojæ,
Clementer ſurgente jugo dum tendit in ortum.
Urbs peramœnu ſitu, cæloque, ſoloque beata,
Urbs pietate potens, numeroſo cive ſuperba,
Urbsque Britannorum quæ digna Britannia dici.
Hæc nova doctrinis Lutetia, mercibus Ormus,
Altera Roma viris, Cryſæa ſecunda metallis.

Along both ſhores extenſive London ſpread,
Rival to mother Troy uprears its head.
A gentle eaſtern ſlope its turrets grace;
Site, ſoil, and air, commend this happy place;
Religion guards her, and her numerous race.
This Britain's capital, Britannia's name,
The mighty increaſe of herſelf, may claim,
Here Paris, Ormus, Rome, and Chryſe yield,
In learning, trade, ſoldiers, and wealth excell'd.

Henry of Huntingdon in the reign of Stephen made the following:

Ibis & in noſtros, dives Londonia, verſus,
Quæ nos immemores non ſinis eſſe tui.
Quando tuas arces, tua moenia mente retracto,
Quae vidi, videor cuncta videre mihi.
Fama lequax & nata lequi, moritura ſilendo,
Laudibus erubuit fingere falſa tuis.

Thou too, rich London, ſhalt adorn my verſe,
Ambitious ſtill thy beauties to rehearſe.
Whene'er thy lofty towers, thy ſtately walls,
And all thy glories my rapt ſoul recalls,
Thy abſent glories live in fancy's eye:
While prattling fame, who would if ſilent die,
Would bluſh to feign of them the ſmalleſt lie.

and another antient poet compoſed this more ſprightly ſtrain:

Hæc urbs illa potens cui tres tria dona miniſtrant;
Bacchus, Apollo, Ceres, pocula, carmen, ador;
Hæc urbs illa potens, quam Juno, Minerva, Diana,
Mercibus, arce, feris, ditat, adornat, alit.

Here Bacchus, Ceres, and Apollo join
Their three great gifts, corn, poetry, and wine;
Juno, Minerva, Dian, each reward
London with wealth, with food, with conſtant guard.

My friend the illuſtrious John Jonſton of Aberdeen, Divinity Profeſſor in King's College at St. Andrew's, this graver one:

Urbs Auguſta, cui cælumque, ſolumque, ſalumque,
Cuique favent cunctis cuncta elementa bonis.
Mitius haud uſquam cælum eſt, uberrima tellus
Fundit inexhauſti germina læta ſoli.
Et pater Oceanus Tamiſino gurgite miſtus
Convehit immenſas totius orbis opes.
Regali cultu ſedes clariſſima regum,
Gentis præſidium, cor, anima, atque oculus.
Gens antiqua, potens virtute & robore belli,
Artium & omnigenum nobilitata opibus.
Singula contemplare animo, attentuſque tuere,
Aut orbem aut orbis dixeris eſſe caput.

† Marriage of Thames and Iſis.

[f] Caius de canibus Britannicis, p. 157. 1697.

[g] Commonly called the *Stil* yard or *Eaſterlings* yard. Holland.

Renown'd

Renown'd Auguſta, whom ſea, earth, and ſky,
And all the various elements ſupply.
No climate feels a more propitious air,
No ſoils a more abundant produce wear.
Her father Ocean join'd with Thames's tide
With wealth of nations ever has ſupplied.
Illuſtrious ſeat of Britain's far-fam'd prince,
The nation's eye, heart, ſpirit, and defence.
Her antient ſons for ſtrength and virtue fam'd,
An equal praiſe for arts and wealth have claim'd.
When all her glories thou haſt well ſurveyed,
Call her the World, or elſe the World's great head.

Theſe and ſuch like matters have been more fully treated of by John Stowe, citizen of London, that famous Annaliſt[h], in his ſurvey of London lately publiſhed. I cannot however take leave of my dear native city without obſerving that its latitude is 51° 34″[i] and its longitude 23° 25″. The Lyre[k] of the nature of Venus and Mercury is the topical ſtar, which glances on the horizon, but never ſets, and the Dragon's head is looked upon by Aſtronomers as the vertical one.

dcliffe. From London the Thames paſſes by *Redcliffe*, ſo called from the colour of the cliff, a pretty little town inhabited by ſailors; and then making almoſt a circle it receives the *Lea*, the eaſtern boundary of this county, on which is nothing remarkable in this county. No more has *Ædelmton*, except its name derived from *Nobility*[l]; nor *Waltham*, ſave a croſs erected in memory of the funeral proceſſion of queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. which gives its name to it. Only the royal palace of *Enfield* appears here, built by Thomas Lovell knight of the garter, privy counſellor to Henry VII. as appears by the arms. To this adjoins *Enfield Chace*, a foreſt famous for its timber and deer, formerly the property of the Magnavilles, earls of Eſſex, afterwards of the Bohuns their ſucceſſors, now parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, ſince Henry IV. king of England married a daughter and coheir of the laſt Humphrey Bohun. Almoſt in the centre of this chace are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an old houſe reported to have been that of the *Magnavilles* earls of Eſſex.

Enfield Chace.

On the northern edge of Middleſex the Roman road commonly called *Watling ſtreet* entering this county from old Verulam leads ſtrait to London over *Hamſted heath*, whence is a fine proſpect of a beautiful city and cultivated country, not by the preſent road through *Highgate*, which was made by licence from the biſhops of London about 300 years ſince, as was before obſerved; but that antient one, as is evident from the charters of Edward the Confeſſor, paſſed near *Edgeworth*, a place of no very antient date, and *Hendon*, which archbiſhop Dunſtan, born to promote monkery, gave to the monks of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, having purchaſed it for a few golden Byzantines. Theſe were gold imperial coins ſtruck by the Greek emperors of Byzantium or Conſtantinople, of what value I know not. There were alſo ſilver coins called ſimply *Bezants* or *Byzantines*, whoſe value I have occaſionally obſerved in old writings to be about two ſhillings. But this I leave to others, and purſue my journey.

Hamſtead heath.

Highgate.

Edgeworth.

Hendon.

Byzantine coins.

There are about 73 pariſhes in this county without the city, and in the city, liberties, and ſuburbs 221.

[h] Biſhop Gibſon's miſreads *Chorographus* for *Chronographus*.
[i] or 32, as the moderns ſay. Gibſon.
[k] *Fidicula.*
[l] Æðeling noble, and ton town.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of MIDDLESEX does not exceed twenty-four miles in length from east to west, is hardly eighteen in breadth from north to south, and only ninety-five in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, and contains two cities and five market towns.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domesday survey were, the king, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop and canons of London, the abbies of Westminster and Holy Trinity at Caen, the nunnery of Berking, earls Roger and Morton, Geofrey de Manneville, Ernulf de Hesding, Walter Fitz Other, Walter de St. Walery, Richard Fitz Gilbert, Robert Gernon, Robert Fasiton, Robert Fitz Roselin, Robert Blund, Roger de Rames, William Fitz Anselulf, Edmund de Salisbury, Aubrey de Vere, Ranulf Fitz Ilger, Derman, countess Judith, and the king's almoners.

Harefield. *Harefield* was in Norden's time the seat of sir Edmund Anderson, lord chief justice of the common pleas. It now belongs to sir Roger Newdigate, bart. George Cook, esq; has here a house called *Bellhammonds*.

Uxbridge. *Uxbridge*, though a considerable market town of great length, is in Great *Hillingdon* parish, having a chapel of ease. It is remarkable for the treaty held there between Charles I. and the parliament Jan. 30, 1644, when, after a negotiation of 18 days to no purpose, the parliament demanding on the three articles of religion, the militia, and Ireland such concessions as the king could not grant without annihilating his authority, though he made some considerable concessions on his side, both parties remained as before [a]. The old brick house in which the commissioners met is standing at the west end of the town. Uxbridge gave title of earl 1714 to *Henry Paget* 6th in descent from sir William created lord Paget of Beaudesert in the county of Stafford 1550, 4 Edward VI. He was succeeded 1741-2 by his son *Henry*, who dying 1769 the earldom became extinct. The seat and burial place of
Drayton. this family are at *Drayton*, but by which of them the house was rebuilt I have not found.

Hillingdon. In Great *Hillingdon* church is a monument for John lord Strange of Knockin, and his wife Jacquetta, sister of Edward IV's queen Elizabeth 1477 [b]. The late duke of Schomberg had a seat here. In the garden of Mr. Grigg close to the road is a fine cedar said to exceed that at Hendon.

Hermandsworth. At *Hermandsworth* was an alien Benedictine priory [c].

Hedgerly. At *Hedgerly* near Uxbridge is a British camp like that at Oswestry in the county of Salop [d].

Hayes. Dawley. *Dawley* in *Hayes* parish was the retreat of the celebrated viscount Bolingbroke. It now belongs to Mr Stephenson.

Colham. *Colham*, or *Colneham*, takes its name from its situation on a branch of Colne, and had a house of the earl of Derby [e].

Stanwell. *Stanwell* is now the seat of sir William Gibbons, bart. Mr. Holmes had and shewed the Society of Antiquaries 1725, two urns which he called *Celtic* found at *Sunbury* [f].

Ad Pontes. Stanes. AD PONTES of the Itinerary has been placed at *Stanes* by Stukeley [g], but by Horsley [h] at *Old Windsor* which see [i]. The Thames running in more streams than one near that place would require several bridges. Dr. Stukeley says Stanes was ditched round, and traces a Roman road pointing to Stanes bridge, and from it to Turnham green, at which last place was found 1731 an urn full of Roman coins. It crosses a little brook called from it *Stanford bridge*, comes into the Acton road at a common, so along Hyde park wall, and crosses Watling street about Tyburn. Unlaf came A. D. 999 with 93 ships to this place, and after laying waste the country about it proceeded to Sandwich and Ipswich [k]. A. D. 1009 an army of Danes after burning Oxford returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming against them passed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter went into Kent about Lent to repair their ships [l].

Greenford. On *Greenford* common between Ashford and Lalam near Stanes is a small square double camp, with a irregular outwork on the east which Dr. Stukeley [m] ascribes to Cæsar. About 200 yards to the east on the common is something like a tumulus double trenched, and in a field to the west some faint traces of another almost levelled by the plough.

Coway Stakes. According to tradition *Cowey Stakes* was the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. But not to insist on the doubt whether Cæsar's *Thamesis* be the present *Thames*, or the mistakes of the Saxon chronicle, which says the stakes driven down by the Britans actually prevented his crossing the river, or of Ninnius who makes them *iron*, or of Bede who covers the wood *with lead*, the direction of *Coway Stakes* across the river from south to north, and not along the Middlesex bank is decisive against their having served for any other purpose than to make a fishing wear. But the stakes mentioned by Cæsar might have answered the purpose of driving him from the ford, and so far the Saxon Chronicle may be right; for that the Romans were driven from the ford I think is implied in what Cæsar [n] says, that his foot followed the horse *up to their chins in water*, which can hardly be called fording [o]. Mr. Gale confirms the tradition of the place by describing a large Roman camp, double trenched, on the top of a high hill, directly south about a mile and a half from the ford and pointing to it, where he supposes Cæsar rested his troops after the passage [p]. Aubrey describes it a quarter of a mile from Shepparton near the Thames, of near 30 acres, double trenched, two parts in three ploughed up, the rest a sheep walk, the rampart single, neither high nor great. At *Shepparton* hard by is an en- Shepparton.
closed ground called *Warr* [q] *Close*, where have been dug up *spurs* [r], swords, &c. and great quantities of human bones, and at a little distance to the west is

[a] Rapin XII. 260. 283. [b] Norden.
[c] Norden. [d] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[e] Tan. 312.
[f] A. S. min. Stukeley's Abury, pl. xxxv. p. 49. See plate of urns, fig. 7, 8.
[g] It. Cur. I. 298. [h] P. 442. [i] I. p. 164.
[k] Sax. Chron. 127.
[l] Sax. Chron. 239. [m] It. Cur. II. 2. Pl. lix. [n] B. G. V. 18.
[o] See Mr. Barrington, Arch. II. 141. See also before, Vol. I. p. 174. [p] Archæol. I. 188. [q] *Wall.* Stuk.
[r] Q. if worn by Romans or Britans.

part of a Roman camp[a], engraved by Dr. Stukeley[t]. Horsley[b] places the ford at *Kingston* because of its *depth*.

Harrow on the hill in Dr. Boarde's perambulation t. Henry VIII. is called a market town. Here is a school founded t. Elizabeth as a freeschool by John Lyon, who endowed the master with £. 30. and the usher with £. 10. *per annum*[x]. It has been improved and in great repute in succeeding times, particularly under the late masters Sumner and Thackeray. The spire of this church was fired by lightning about 1765. On this high ground it is pretended William Bolton prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, dreaming of a deluge from eclipses of the sun in watry signs[y] to happen 1524, built a house, and victualled it for two months; and others followed his example. Stowe[z] more reasonably supposes the prior, who was also vicar here, only repaired his parsonage house, and built a dove-house, not merely as Stowe adds, to maintain him with pigeons *after his monastery was dissolved*; for that event though he might foresee it in the signs of the times did not happen till 15 years afterwards[a], but as a necessary appendage to a parsonage house, and perhaps as an object from a distance.

"*Heston*, a most fertile place of wheat, yet not so much to be commended for the quantity as the quality; for the wheat is most pure, accounted the purest in many shires, and therefore queen Elizabeth hath the most part of her provision from that place for manchet for her highness's own diet as is reported[b]."

Hanworth had a royal mansion much affected by Henry VIII. Norden[c] calls it a house of her majesty's. It had two parks. It is now the seat of Vere Beauclerk, created lord Vere of Hanworth, 1750.

Hampton court is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Thames at a small distance from the village of *Hampton*. It is chiefly built of brick, and was begun by Wolsey 1514 soon after his advancement to the see of York. Here it is said he set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and otherwise so richly finished it that it raised him much envy. To avoid the effects thereof he presented it 1525 when it was just finished to the king, who enlarged it to five courts now reduced to three. Hentzner t. Elizabeth describes its principal square court as having a fountain in the centre, the queen's closet in the chapel glazed with crystal, the presence chamber and private chapel richly furnished: a handsome bed in the state bed chamber, in another chamber a tester worked by Anne Boleyn, and in a third the bed in which Edward VI. was born and his mother died in childbed; and all the rooms hung with rich and lively tapestry: the hall, &c. furnished with a variety of curiosities and portraits, and the gardens extremely pleasant. Charles I. was here a prisoner at large 1647 after the army brought him from Holmby house and Newcastle, till he escaped to Tichfield house. The entrance is by a large brick gateway, the first court consisting of stables and offices: the portal built of brick by Wolsey was rebuilt about twelve years ago nearly of the same form, and leads into a large quadrangle built also by him. The great gate, over which is a beautiful astronomical clock made by Tompion, leads into another quadrangle, one side of which is the great hall built by Henry VIII. and converted by queen Caroline into a theatre, though used but eight times: the opposite side is a colonade of 14 columns in couplets built by Wren. The third side was built by William III. who much affected this palace, which, with the park and gardens, is about three miles in circumference. Here are many valuable portraits and other paintings, but the celebrated cartoons of Raphael are removed to the queen's palace at Buckingham House. The manor of Hampton was given by lady Gray to the knights hospitallers, and here seems to have been a house for some sisters of that order before they were all removed to Buckland 1180[d]. Holland says Hampton was made an honor by Henry VIII.

The earl of Cornwall's palace at *Isleworth* seems to have been succeeded by a royal one enumerated among Henry IV's houses in a Tower record. Here is now a mansion of the earl of Shrewsbury. The rivulet that falls into the Thames here, and turns some very large corn mills, is called in the old survey of Isleworth hundred made in the reign of James I. and preserved at Sion house, Isleworth river. Isleworth,

Sion house, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, was originally a convent founded by Henry V. 1414, for 85 persons, viz. 60 nuns of the order of St. Briget, 13 priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, at first endowed with 1000 marks *per ann*: afterwards with 1731£. *per ann*. An abbess and nuns were resident here t. Philip and Mary, but sent away 1 Elizabeth[e]. After the dissolution of the monasteries, it was granted 1 Edward VI. to the protector Edward duke of Somerset, who built a very fine palace out of the ruins; the shell of which still remains unaltered. After the fall of that great nobleman, it reverted to the crown. 7 Edward VI. it was granted to John duke of Northumberland. On his attainder James I. gave it to Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland. The dukes of York and Glouceſter and princess Elizabeth were lodged here 1646 by order of parliament. It thenceforth was the residence of the earls of Northumberland, and so descended to their great heiress and representative the late dutchess, who, with her illustrious consort the present duke, soon after it came into their possession, began to improve and embellish it; and it is now one of the finest villas in Europe. Instead of the old formal garden surrounded with high walls, which intercepted all view of the river, here is a most delightful extent of pleasure ground, laid out in the finest lawns and slopes, intersected by a beautiful serpentine river, and expanding its fair bosom to the Thames, which seems only like a noble canal to divide these from Richmond gardens. This house is a perfect square, every front embattled, and ornamented in the angles with embattled turrets, His grace, who is a great patron and judge of the arts, and has a distinguished taste for Botany, has here assembled the choicest trees and plants from all quarters of the globe. Sion house.

The entrance into this magnificent villa from the great western road is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonade, so as to give to passengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach to the house. Here, amid large clumps of stately trees, and over a continuation of the serpentine river mentioned before in the garden, the visitor is conducted to this princely mansion, and by a large flight of steps ascends into the great hall, which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a very perfect cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, which has the most happy effect from its position as

[a] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. G. [t] It. II. 2. Pl. lviii. [u] P. 15.
[x] Norden, 13. 23. [y] Hall. Speed. G. [z] Surv. 417. 419. [a] 1539.
[b] Norden 25. [c] Ib. [d] Tanner, 311. [e] Tan. 324.

you enter by the flight of marble ſteps into the veſtibule. This is a ſquare apartment, finiſhed in a very uncommon ſtyle; the floor is of ſcaglioli, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly diſtinguiſhes this room are twelve large columns and ſixteen pilaſters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this ſcarce and precious marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world: on the columns are twelve gilt ſtatues. This leads to the dining-room, which is finiſhed with a very chaſte ſimplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble ſtatues and paintings in chiaro obſcuro after the antique. At each end is a circular receſs ſeparated by columns, and the cieling is in ſtucco gilt; the elegant ſimplicity of which forms a fine contraſt to that of the drawing-room, which immediately ſucceeds. The coved cieling of this fine room is divided into ſmall compartments, richly gilt, and exhibiting deſigns of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, admirably executed by the beſt Italian artiſts. The ſides are hung with a very rich three-coloured ſilk damaſk, being the firſt of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique Moſaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchaſed from the Abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The glaſſes are about 108 or 109 inches by 65, being two of the largeſt that then had ever been ſeen in England. This conducts to the great gallery, which alſo ſerves for the library and muſeum, being about 133 feet long. The book-caſes are formed in receſſes in the wall, and receive the books ſo as to make them part of the general finiſhing of the room. The whole is after the moſt beautiful ſtyle of the antique, finiſhed in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the firſt inſtance of ſtucco-work finiſhed in England after the fineſt remains of antiquity. The cieling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments anſwerable to the beautiful taſte that prevails in the other parts of this ſuperb gallery. Below the cieling runs a ſeries of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the earls of Northumberland in ſucceſſion, and other principal perſonages of the noble houſes of Percy and Seymour; moſt of which (eſpecially ſome of the moſt antient) are taken from genuine originals. At the weſt end of the room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required ſhould repreſent a book-caſe to anſwer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, his grace has exhibited the titles of the loſt Greek and Roman authors, ſo as to form a very pleaſing deception, and to give at the ſame time a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end of this gallery is a little pavillion or cloſet, finiſhed in the moſt exquiſite taſte; as is alſo a beautiful cloſet in one of the ſquare turrets riſing above the roof, which commands a moſt enchanting proſpect. From the eaſt end of the gallery are a ſuite of private apartments that are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered.

Brent r. Under this houſe falls into the Thames the little river *Brent*, riſing near *Barnet* wells, and paſſing down between Hendon and Hampſtead hill, it runs on, and is reſorted to by all the ſmall rivers of theſe parts to Brent-ſtreet, an hamlet, to which it gives name, watering Hangerwood, Hanwell, Oſterley park and falling into the Thames at Brentford [f].

Twickenham. *Twickenham*, a pleaſant village on the river, has among other ſeats one rendered famous by the reſidence of Mr. Pope, whoſe garden remains in its original ſtate in another formed ſince by ſir William Stanhope, and now poſſeſſed with the houſe by Welbore Ellis, eſq. The houſe has alſo been augmented. Here are the ſeats of the earl of Strafford, that of the earl of Buckinghamſhire called *Marblehall*, the counteſs of Montrath, Mr. Hindley late the earl of Radnor's, Richard Owen Cambridge, eſq. and others. Here too is *Strawberry* hill, which, from a cottage has been raiſed by the hon. Horace Walpole into an elegant Muſeum of Britiſh antiquities.

Strawberry hill.

Whitton. At *Whitton* in this pariſh was a ſeat of the duke of Argyle ſurrounded by beautiful plantations of firs.

Brentford. *Brentford*, the county town, is dirty, long, and ill-built. It is a chapelry belonging, as Norden to Great Ealing, as Willis to Hanwell. In a chapel at the weſt end was founded by Henry Somerſet, chancellor of the exchequer to Henry VI. a friery, hoſpital, or fraternity of the nine orders of angels, valued at £. 40. *per annum* [g]. Here the Thames was antiently ſo eaſily forded (and is ſtill at *Old Brentford* at low water) that Edmund paſſed it twice the ſame year 1016, and drove away the Danes [h]. In 1642 Charles I. coming from Edgehill after his victory drove two of the parliament's beſt regiments out of this town with the loſs of their commander and 500 priſoners, and only 10 men on his ſide, and marched to Oatlands, and thence back to Reading and Oxford. In this action Patrick Ruthen, earl of Forth, ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf that he was made general of the king's forces, and 20 Charles I. advanced to the dignity of earl of Brentford [i], which title expired with him 1651 [i].

Oſterley. *Oſterley* near Hounſlow was the ſeat of ſir Thomas Greſham, now of Mr. Child, who has entirely modernized, if not rebuilt it.

Near the Roman road which paſſes through this town over Hounſlow heath towards Stanes on a branch of the preſent road from Hounſlow to Colnbrook, lies the village of *Harlington* or *Arlington*, the ſeat of the Bennets, and particularly of ſir Henry, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. who was 17th of that reign created baron, afterwards 24 anno regni earl of Arlington and knight of the garter, and lord chamberlain 1674, and dying 1685 without iſſue male the title is extinct [k].

Arlington.

Hounſlow. At *Hounſlow* was a priory of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives before 3 Edward I. endowed with £. 74. *per ann.* [l] "Hounſlow belongeth to two pariſhes, the north ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, the ſouth to Iſtleworth [m], being a chapel of eaſe to both."

On the north-eaſt of Hounſlow heath towards *King's Arbour* is a ſmall Roman camp ſingle trenched, 90 paces by 132; another about a mile from it [n]. Stukeley [o] mentions one of theſe which he gives to Cæſar, and ſays he had another, in which ſtood the

[f] Norden and Holland make the Brent riſe out of a pond commonly called Browne's well for Brent well, that is, in old Engliſh, Frog-well. But they confound the riſe of this with that of another ſtream, which riſing at Brown's well runs due eaſt till it joins the water which now makes the New river, and conſequently never comes near the Brent.

[g] Tan. 326. An original deed of ſettlement for two ſecular prieſts and ſeven poor men by W. Brainford bridge, for ſupport of whom are engaged the manors of Oſterlee, Wyke and Portpole, called Gray's inn, 21 H. VIII. MS. Harl. 4640.

[h] Sax. Chron. 149. [i] G. [i] Dugd. II. 472. [k] Dugd. II. 483. and Le Neve MS. note.

[l] Tan. 317. [m] Norden.

[n] Aubrey Mon. Brit. His plan of it gives it ſeven different entrances, ſome of which are moſt probably breaches. He makes it a long ſquare, the corners rounded off. [o] It. II. 2. Pl. lx. Kingſbury camp, Pl. lxii.

church

church of *Kingſbury* lately rebuilt. Thus he traces his march and encampments from Cowey Stakes to Caſſibelan's oppidum at Watford and Rickmanſworth. Lord Winchelſea had ſome Celts found on Hounſlow heath [p].

In the old map of *Iſleworth* hundred at Sion houſe two royal camps are marked by the name of *Shakesbury hills* on Hounſlow heath near *Cranford*, at which laſt place the earl of Berkeley has a houſe.

At *Chiſwick* is a houſe built by the late earl of Burlington, now belonging to the duke of Devonſhire. In the village is a charity ſchool.

At *Hammerſmith* a houſe of the late lord Melcombe, and two charity-ſchools.

At *Kenſington* a royal palace, firſt built by lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, purchaſed by William III. who much affected it, and died there, and containing many good portraits, &c. by Holbein and others. *Holland* houſe, the property of lord Holland, as alſo *Camden* houſe, of the ſame age, both ſeats of the earls of Warwick, of whom Edward Henry Rich, who died 1721, has a handſome monument in the church of Kenſington.

Theſe villages, as well as thoſe of *Acton*, *Ealing*, &c. from their nearneſs to the town or court, abound with retirements of the nobility and gentry. Near Ealing is *Gunnerſbury* houſe, erected by Inigo Jones, the reſidence of the late Henry Furneſſe, eſq; now of the princeſs Amelia. At Weſt Acton the late lord Hatton had a houſe.

Fulham has been a manor of the biſhops of London from the Conqueſt. In the church-yard have been buried biſhops Henchman 1675, Compton 1713, Robinſon 1723, Terrick 1777. The Danes 869 wintered here till they retired to the continent [q]. At Parſons Green near this place is a houſe of the earl of Peterborough.

At *Chelſea* is a noble college for ſick and wounded ſoldiers, or who have ſerved twenty years, founded by Charles II. and compleated by James II. and William III. built by ſir Chriſtopher Wren, on the ſite of one intended by James I. for ſtudents in controverſial divinity, wherein Mr. CAMDEN was to have been one of the hiſtorians. The college is built in form of a ſquare, with a bronze ſtatue of Charles II. in the centre. The number of ordinary penſioners is 476 beſides officers of the houſe and 1200 out-penſioners. Every officer and ſoldier gives one day's pay once a year, and the army pays poundage to this fund. In the church is ſir Thomas More's monument, erected by himſelf, although he was not buried here. Charles Boyle earl of Orrery and baron Marſton was buried here 1676. The dukes of Beaufort and Ancaſter had houſes here, and in Norden's time the Queen and lord Dacre [r]. Sir Hans Sloane bought the duke of Beaufort's houſe, and ſold all the trees to the late Mr. Hallet of Canons: among them was an elm above 70 feet high, called queen Elizabeth's. The ſeat and gardens of the earl of Ranelagh are converted into public gardens. The biſhop of Wincheſter has here a houſe belonging to his ſee. The water works at Chelſea ſupply the village, and are managed by a ſociety incorporated 1737.

LONDON. Ptolemy places LONDINUM among the CANTII, and on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, which Dr. Gale [s] accounts for by ſuppoſing the Romans might have a ſtation there before they conquered the Trinobantes, viz. in St. George's fields, where have been found coins, teſſelated pavements and bricks, and an urn full of bones. Here alſo centered three Roman ways from Kent, Surry, and Middleſex, and near it is *Kennington*, an antient royal town, and therefore probably a Roman ſtation [z]. Cæſar's ſilence about this city, which was become ſo conſiderable in Nero's time, i. e. within 200 years after, is brought as a proof that he did not croſs the preſent Thames [t], though Norden by the *firmiſſima civitas* of the Trinobantes underſtands London [u]. Biſhop Stillingfleet fixes its foundation to the time of Claudius [x]. Kennington.

In 1774 was laid in Walbrook a new ſewer, a perfect cylinder of three feet diameter, compoſed of bricks ſet in terrace. In digging between Thames-ſtreet and Elbow-lane, 20 feet below the ſurface and ſix feet below the ſite of the pavement at the fire of London, they found the trunk of an oak 25 feet long, the bark periſhed, the ſides unhewn and no root: it was firm and black without appearance of fire. In the part of the ſewer near Budge-row, they found many piles three or four feet long, pointed and fixed in the ground 20 feet below the preſent ſurface, and a piece of oak timber 15 by 19 inches diameter laid on theſe piles. Theſe were probably placed to ſecure the foundation of the choir of St. John Baptiſt's church when enlarged by the pariſhioners 1412, on grant from the city of 21 feet N. by 17 feet. The eaſt end of the church ſtood near the middle of Dowgate-hill: many ſtones and maſſes of chalk have been dug up from its foundations. The ſide of this hill from the Temple weſtward to the Tower poſtern abounds with ſprings. Mr. Rogers paſſing a temporary bridge of planks thrown over this ſewer, obſerved that the labourers brought up wood aſhes mixed with ſoft earth and mud 22 feet below the preſent ſurface, which is much deeper than the level of London, and therefore muſt have been the effect of ſome fire long before 1666, and before the ground could be raiſed by the rubbiſh of various ſtructures or much built on; this depth being probably the natural ſoil of the city and a hard gravel. It is to be aſcribed to the deſtruction by Boadicea, this ſpot being near the centre of the then city [y].

In digging the foundations of ſome houſes in Camomile-ſtreet near Biſhopſgate-ſtreet 1711, was found a teſſelated pavement, running 60 feet from the gates under houſes not then pulled down, about 10 feet broad, terminating at about three feet and an half from the city wall. After two feet of rubbiſh the workmen came to a ſtratum of clay, in which they found at the ſame depth ſeveral urns, from the ſize of three gallons to a quart, containing aſhes and burnt bones; and with them a ſimpulum, a patera and other earthen veſſels and a glaſs lacrymatory; ſeveral beads, copper rings and a fibula, and a coin inſcribed ANTONINVS AVG. - - - - IMP. XVI. reverſe, a woman ſitting, holding in her right hand a palm, in her left a ſpear. Nearer the city wall and beyond the pavement was dug up a human ſkeleton. The city wall appeared to be compoſed from the foundation which lay eight feet below the preſent ſurface to the top near 10 feet alternately of layers of broad flat bricks, in double rows, each brick $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch thick and $17\frac{4}{10}$ by $11\frac{6}{10}$, and rag

[p] A. S. min. [q] Sax. Chron. 85. [r] Norden, 17. [s] P. 64. [z] G.
[t] Mr. Barrington Archæol. II. 158. [u] P. 11. Cæſar B. G. V 20. [x] Orig. Brit. p. 43.
[y] Mr. Rogers's and Mr. Colebrook's account of the diſcoveries in making the new ſewer from Dowgate through Walbroke 1774. Dr. Tyſon ſhewed the Royal Society two pieces of a Roman pavement found near Croſby ſquare under ground, and all made earth above it. Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, IV. 214.

ſtones

ſtones in layers not quite two feet thick. This building Dr. Woodward refers to the time of Conſtantine the Great. It had been levelled on the top, and carried up of the ſame thickneſs eight or nine feet higher; the outſide of this new work was irregularly faced with coarſe ſtone; but the inſide ranged in five layers of ſquared flint and freeſtone about five inches diameter, and laid in quincunx, and over them layers of brick and hewn freeſtone alterternately to the top, ſix of brick in double courſes (except the uppermoſt which conſiſted of four) and of the modern ſhape, 11 inches by 5 and two inches and an half thick: the ſtones in five layers of five inches in thickneſs, but the higheſt and loweſt above a foot. The inſide was filled up with pieces of rubble ſtones and bricks, but not a piece of the Roman bricks before deſcribed. This was referred to the reigns of John, Henry III. or Richard II. Upon this laſt ſtructure was raiſed a wall wholly brick, with battlements coped with ſtone, built 1477, t. Edward IV. Stowe ſays the bricks were made of clay dug up in Moorfields[z]. The wall in the Minories before the building of the Creſcent exactly anſwered this deſcription of the ſecond ſtory, and I ſaw fragments of Saxon pillars and capitals worked into it. A little weſt from Biſhopſgate Dr. Stukeley obſerved, 1724, the old Roman wall within the outer caſe pulled away. It was compoſed of two layers of Roman brick on ſeveral of ſtone about four feet thick[a]. In Hounſditch is, or very lately was, a very perfect round tower projecting from the wall and built of the ſame materials.

Gates. Of the gates, Ludgate was rebuilt as Mr. Camden obſerves 1586; Newgate repaired after the fire of London 1666; Alderſgate 1670; Cripplegate 1663: Moorgate rebuilt 1674; Aldgate 1609. Biſhopſgate is firſt mentioned 1212. It was rebuilt by the Anſeatic merchants 1479, and ſince 1735. All theſe gates were entirely removed within the laſt 20 years, except Newgate, which being a priſon was not completely cleared away till 1782.

Tower. The Tower of London is believed to have been begun by the Conqueror, and compleated by Rufus, who in 1028 ſurrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Succeeding princes enlarged the works, and Edward III. built the church. Since the Reſtoration it has been thoroughly repaired, and ſluices made for letting the Thames into the ditch. Here are kept the office of ordnance, the mint, the records, the jewel office and the regalia, and the ſeveral armouries. It is governed by a conſtable, lieutenant and deputy lieutenant. That it was both the treaſury and mint of the Romans appears from the ſilver ingot inſcribed *ex officio Honorii*, found with many gold coins of Honorius and Arcadius in the old foundations of the ordnance office there 1777[b]. That the Legio II. Auguſta was ſtationed at London appears from an inſcription dug up near Ludgate 1669, now at Oxford. See Vol. I. Pl. XVII. fig. 13.

D. M.
VIVIO. MARCI
ANO. MIL. LEG. II.
AVG. IANVARIA.
MARINA. CONIVNX
PIENTISSIMA POSV
IT MEMORIAM.[3]

Flete river. Flete river was made navigable for barges; the farther end was arched over for the market, and the hither end within theſe few years for a ſtreet leading to the new bridge at Blackfriars.

Many Roman veſſels, lamps, lacrymatories, paterae, ſome of white earth with long necks and handles, ſuppoſed for ſacrifices, with coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, have been found in Spital Fields ſince Mr. Camden's time, and in the foundations of Aldgate when rebuilt 1607, mentioned by Stowe: but ſince the fire, other Roman antiquities were found in the foundations of St. Paul's, and in making Fleet ditch, and in Goodman's Fields; which were collected by Mr. John Conyers, apothecary, who gave many to Dr. Woodward[c].

On the north ſide of the eaſt end of St. Paul's under where the croſs ſtood, the higheſt part of the ſound ground had been raiſed 15 or 16 feet, and two layer of corpſes, one ſix or ſeven, the other 10 or 12 feet deep; at 12 feet a white ſtratum like chips of ſtone of Lanfranc's building, and then flint pavements of citizens' yards, below which the ground from black was yellow with fragments of red pottery, inſcribed *de Primari* (or of the 1ſt legion)—*de Parici—quintimani—victor—Recinio*; coins conſumed by time; one of metal finer than bell metal of Hadrian, one reverſe a galley, others of Conſtantine and Claudius, and the wolf and twins, a glaſs veſſel emboſſed with roſe-trees, on pots of murray colour greyhounds, ſtags, and hares, cinnamon coloured urns, jugs ſix ſquare, the ſides bent in. Others in the new cut of Fleet-ditch, between Fleet-gate and Holbourn-bridge, of red earth not inferior to china, inſcribed as the two firſt; many coins of copper and two lares Ceres and Bacchus, a ſeal with a ſpread eagle, and round it *Sigillum Ingelram de Prinne* in Saxon capitals, and a copper croſs near it much below the foundation of an old chalk wall going towards Shoe-lane. Another *Sigillum Ingelram de Remtun* near Holbourn bridge, and large coins of Veſpaſian; rev. IVDAEA CAPTA. In the ſand at Fleet-bridge, ſpurrowels, keys, daggers, and a coin of Julius Cæſar.

At the eaſt end of St. Paul's, near the ſchool, 15 feet deep, were found pieces of pretty green ſerpentine or Egyptian marble and porphyry as uſed in Edward the Confeſſor's monument, hollow glaſs beads yellow or blue in ſtripes, and bone or ivory pins, breaſt imboſſments ſet with glaſs, and glaſs drops; the bottom of an old-faſhioned crucible which had glaſs melted in it: a red earthen veſſel with foliage, cornucopias, and ſnakes, harts horn ſawed in pieces, heifers' horns, abundance of boars tuſhes, pots inſcribed *Claudio* and *Januarium*.

A kiln full of the worſe pots, lamps, &c. in loamy ground 26 feet, near the place where the market-houſe ſtood in Oliver's time, under the north-eaſt part of St. Paul's church; ſeveral others made in form of a croſs in the loam hardened by burning; the floor ſupported by and cut out of the ſame and helped with Roman tile ſhards. Obſerved and deſcribed by John Conyers, apothecary, 1677[c].

Under the foundation of St. Mary Woolnoth was found 1730 a ſmall Roman earthen lamp inſcribed

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On rebuilding Biſhopſgate church were dug up ſeveral urns, paterae, and other fragments of Roman an-

[z] Woodward's Remarks on the antient and preſent State of London 1723. p. 12-23.
[a] Ant. Soc. min. [b] Archæol. V. 291. 295. [3] G. [4] G.
[c] Of whom ſee Woodward ubi ſup. p. 10, 11. to whom Conyers gave many of theſe things.

tiquities, and a ſilver coin of Antoninus Pius, rev. VICT. AVG. COS. III. a large red earthen patera with much foliage on it, and a wooden croſs plated with tin and falſe ſtones, ſuppoſed to have been nailed on a coffin: they found alſo an arched vault 14 feet deep with large equilateral Roman bricks, and in it two ſkeletons perfect; ſuppoſed a Roman burial place after the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. Dr. Stukeley ſaw there 1726 a Roman grave made of great tiles or bricks twenty-one inches long which kept the earth from the body [d].

In the ſtreet were found a ſmall urn, and a little thigh bone in it, the bottom of a red earthen patera inſcribed MACRINUS, teeth of boars, and larger animals, ſhells, ſmall urns, and other veſſels: under ten feet in ſolid clay and two or three feet lower were other urns and teeth, a glaſs croſs enamelled, two earthen water pipes two inches and half diameter, the cavity one inch one ſeventh, length uncertain, laid eaſt and weſt [e].

In St. Martin's church in the Fields was a Roman brick arch, at the bottom laid with a ſtrong cement of unuſual compoſition. In the whole length of each wall was a duct nine inches ſquare, and ſeveral others ſide by ſide. This building was below the ſprings upon a gravel. A braſs ſeal was found in digging thereabouts with a tree and ſquirrel, and round it

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Gibbs the architect ſaid buffaloes heads were found there [f].

Sir Hans Sloane had a glaſs vaſe ſhaped like a bell found among aſhes in a ſtone coffin taken up in digging the foundation of the portico of this church. 14 feet under ground. A large braſs Roman key was found at Marybone where many Roman coins were alſo found [g]. In the foundations of the new church Goodman's Fields among many parcels of bones were found urns. Some pillars, pavements, &c. diſcovered about 1725 in Norton Falgate were believed by Mr. Le Neve, who viewed them, the remains of the hoſpital of St. Mary where the lord mayor attended the annual Eaſter Sermons now preached at St. Brides [h].

St. Paul's church.

St. Paul's church was begun by biſhop Maurice, t. W. Rufus, and finiſhed by the contribution of the good people of England and Ireland, to whom the biſhop of London ſent circular letters with indulgences granted not only to the contributors themſelves but even to thoſe who ſolicited contributions, and to the artiſans and labourers [i]. By this means it ſeems to have been finiſhed and paved 1312. The ball on the ſpire was ſo large that it would contain 10 buſhels of corn, and the length of the croſs on it 15 feet, and the traverſe ſix. In this croſs biſhop Segrave put the reliques of divers ſaints in order by their merits to inſure the ſteeple from accidents. Notwithſtanding this precaution it was fired by lightening 1444, 22 Henry VI. and received ſo much damage that it was not repaired till 1462, 2 Edward IV. when an eagle of copper gilt, four feet long from head to tail, three feet and an half broad over the wings, and of 40lb. weight was added to it, on a croſs 15 feet and an half high, and the traverſe five feet 10 inches, made of oak, covered firſt with lead and then with copper varniſhed red, the ball being alſo of copper gilt nine feet in compaſs as appeared on taking it down for repair 1553, 1 Mar. This ſpire was again fired by the negligence of the ſexton, as he confeſſed on his death-bed [k], 1561, 3 Elizabeth, three yards from the top, which burning down to the church deſtroyed the whole roof in four hours. This damage was repaired 1566, but the ſteeple left unfiniſhed, notwithſtanding the deſigns for a new ſpire in the reign of James I. and by archbiſhop Laud, till it was deſtroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666 [l]. An exact meaſure was taken of the old church 1312, and hung up on a tablet in the north part of the choir. This Dugdale ſeems to have copied, for he differs only in the height of the ſteeple, which in a copy of the tablet in the Public Library, Cambridge, is made with the ſpire not to exceed 520 feet, whereas the two ſeparate heights of the tower and ſpire 270 and 274, make it 14 feet more, which can only be accounted for by ſuppoſing the height of the battlements to have been taken into the height of the ſpire as if it roſe from them. Stowe ſays the old church was 720 feet long [m]. From the idea of a temple of Diana on the ſite of this church, Mr. Selden would derive the name of London from *Llan Dian*, q. d. *Templum Dianæ*. Ox heads, boars teeth, bucks horns, pateræ with figures of hunting and other alluſions to this goddeſs were diſcovered here after the fire, and came into the hands of Mr. Worſley, Mr. Kemp, and Dr. Woodward; and it is not at all improbable that the principal Chriſtian church might have been founded on the ruins of ſome conſiderable heathen temple. But the *Camera Dianæ* is more probably ſuppoſed to have only an apartment built by Henry II. for his miſtreſs like the *bower* at Woodſtock. Some winding vaults of it remained in Stowe's time [n] about *Paul's hill* near Doctors' Commons, and a ſubterraneous paſſage from it to Baynard's Caſtle. The compoſition between the church and the family of Bawd of a buck for 22 acres parcel of their manor of Weſtley granted to ſir William Bawd for his park at Coringham, Eſſex, is not older than 3 Edward I. [o] The biſhops buried in this church were Erkenwald 685, Theodred in the middle of the 10th century, Falconbridge 1228, Niger 1240, Baſſet 1258, Wingham 1261, Sandwich 1273, Graveſend 1303, Baldoc 1313, Braybrook 1404, Clifford 1421, Fitzhugh 1435, Kemp 1489, Hill, 1496, Fitz James 1521, Stokeſley 1539, Elmer 1594, Fletcher 1596, Vaughan 1607, Ravis 1609, King 1621 [p]. In clearing the rubbiſh after the fire Braybrook's body was found intire except an accidental hole in the breaſt through which his lungs might be ſeen and handled. The ſkin was of a deep tawny colour, and the body very light and without any offenſive ſmell. After being expoſed ſome time in a coffin it was re-interred [q]. Somewhat ſimilar to this was the body of Alice, wife of Robert Hackney, ſheriff of London 1321, 15 Edward II. found in St. Mary hill church 1497, the ſkin whole, and the joints of the arms pliable: but after being expoſed to the air four days it grew offenſive and was re-interred [r]. Other bodies thus dried have been found in the vaults of Whitechapel and St. Martin in the fields in the preſent age.

What the glory of this houſe was may be ſeen in Hollar's views for Dugdale's hiſtory of it. The ſubſtantial walls that ſurvived the fire being with the utmoſt difficulty beaten down, it was rebuilt 1675 by ſir Chriſtopher Wren. The dimenſions of this

[d] Le Neve, A. S. min. [e] Ib. [f] A. S. min. 1722. [g] Ib. [h] Ib.
[i] Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's. [k] Heylin's Coſmogr. [l] G.
[m] Biſhop Gibſon's note. [n] Surv. 781. [o] Stowe, 368. G. [p] Godwin.
[q] Dugdale ubi ſup. [r] Stowe, 227.

new building taken by Mr. James for biſhop Gibſon, are from eaſt to weſt

	Feet.
Within - -	463
From north to ſouth -	228
Height to the top of the cupola	215
——— to the top of the croſs	344
——— to the dome -	90

The charges of building and of ſupporting it ariſe from a duty of 4*d*½. to 2*s*. *per* chaldron on all coals brought to London[r]. The dome is adorned with the hiſtory of St. Paul by ſir James Thornhill. After it was finiſhed, that part of the duty that had been reſerved for this purpoſe was in 1711 applied to build 50 new churches in the ſuburbs of London. It was once propoſed to have erected monuments of eminent men in this church as at Weſtminſter, and ſince to decorate it with paintings by the moſt eminent modern painters. But neither deſign took effect. Here is a good library belonging to the church[s]. The chapter-houſe on the north ſide is a modern building uſed as a dwelling houſe. Biſhop Tanner[t] begins his liſt of London biſhops with Mellitus 604. Elfſtan the third biſhop rebuilt the church about 961, and Ethelwald the fourth biſhop improved its revenues, which were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 1119. clear, now £. 1000, and thoſe of the chapter £. 735. There belong to it a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, twelve petty canons, (of whom one is ſubdean, ſtyled cardinal, and one goſpeller, the other epiſtler) ſix vicars choral, ten ſinging men (five in orders, and five laymen) ten choriſters, &c.

London was ſurprized by the Danes in the reign of Ethelwolf, 839, and the citizens maſſacred. They ſacked it again 851 after totally routing the army of Beorhtulph, king of Mercia, who came to its relief. In the reign of Ethelred 872 they took it and wintered in it. In 994 after a long reſiſtance to Anlaf and Sueneking of Denmark who beſieged it, the citizens forced them to raiſe the ſiege. In 1016 it was hard preſſed by Canute, and obliged to admit him to winter, and purchaſe peace with a conſiderable ſum of money[u]. It ſuffered greatly in the inſurrections of Tyler and Straw 1381, t. Richard II. of Cade 1450 t. Henry VI. and of the baſtard of Falconbridge 1481 t. E. IV. In 983 it ſuffered much by fire[w]. In 1077, in the Conqueror's reign, it was laid in ruins in one night by ſuch a fire as had not happened, ſays the Saxon Chronicle, ſince it was founded. The greateſt part of the city with the cathedral was deſtroyed by fire 1086[x]. Again 1135, 1 Stephen, with the bridge, which was afterwards rebuilt of ſtone, but within four years after it was finiſhed, 1212, all the houſes on it were burnt. This fire happened in Southwark, and the flames communicating to the north end of the bridge, a multitude of perſons on the bridge were put between two fires, and crouding into boats on the river overſet them in the confuſion, whereby three thouſand perſons periſhed[y]. But the moſt terrible calamity of this ſort that befel this city was in 1666, when, on Sunday, Sept. 2, a fire broke out at a baker's in Pudding lane, which, in three days time, being driven by a ſtrong eaſt wind, deſtroyed 89 churches, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Cuſtomhouſe, hoſpitals, ſchools, libraries, and 52 company's halls, 15 of the 26 wards, 400 ſtreets, and 12000 or 13000 houſes, out of the 15000 which then covered about 4600 acres, whereof 436 were now uncovered. The value of the houſes, rating them one with another at £. 25. *per annum*, which at twelve years purchaſe makes £. 300. amounted in the whole to £. 3,600,000. and the publick buildings to half that ſum, the goods to half the value of the houſes, 20 wharfs of wood and coal at £. 1000. apiece, 100,000 boats, 1000 cartloads and porters at 12*s* a load £. 150,000. In all £. 7,335,000. excluſive of the loſs of books, valued at £. 150,000.[z] Another calculation makes it £. 10,730,500; and only ſix lives loſt. It deſtroyed all on the Thames ſide from Allhallows Berking to the Temple church, and all along from the the north-eaſt wall of the city to Holborn bridge, and when all artificial helps failed, it languiſhed and went out of itſelf among the brick buildings near the Temple and Holborn bridge. In memory of this devaſtation was erected near the place where it began a fluted column 202 feet high, and hollow, whoſe baſe is charged with inſcriptions and reliefs deſcriptive of the event. In 1665 this city was deſolated by a plague, which in one week in September carried off 6988 perſons, and in four months from May to September 68,596. It recovered from theſe calamities, and roſe again in a few years with extraordinary beauty and magnificence far ſurpaſſing its former ſtate both in building and inhabitants; inſomuch that ſir William Petty in his "Political Arithmetic" computed from the number of burials and houſes that London in or about 1683 was as big as Paris and Rouen the two beſt cities of France together, and ſince his time about ſeven parts of the fifteen having been newbuilt ſince the fire, and the number of inhabitants increaſed near one half, the total amounting to near 700,000, it is become equal to Paris and Rome put together[a]. Maitland[b] reckoning ſeven to a houſe calculated the number of inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs at 725,903. Dr. Brakenridge, who perſuaded himſelf the numbers decreaſed 120,000 from 1742 to 1754, ſet them at 680,700, which Governor Burrington in his anſwer to him denies. A MS. paper in the Harleian Library[c] eſtimates the total of houſes in London, Weſtminſter, Southwark, and Middleſex within the bills of mortality 93104. The additional buildings which have run out a great way into the fields on every ſide form many noble ſquares and handſome ſtreets, and the prodigious increaſe of inhabitants in the ſuburbs has rendered the out-pariſhes immoderately large. Theſe have been divided and ſeveral new churches erected by act of parliament in the reigns of Anne and George I. and their ſucceſſors[d]. The rents in the pariſh of St. Mary le bon, which, in 1705 amounted to only £. 3000. *per annum* have been found 1782 to have advanced to £. 26,000. *per annum*.

Fire of London.

The Inns of court have been all new built ſince Mr. Camden's time, except the Middle Temple hall and the gate at Lincoln's inn; and each have their ſeveral gardens and walks. There are two other inns for *Serjeants* in Fleet-ſtreet and Chancery lane, both called *Serjeant inns*[e]. Other inns are *New* inn, *Clement's*, *Clifford's*, *Staple*, *Lyon's*, *Barnard's*, and *Furnival's*. To theſe we muſt add the College of Civilians, commonly called *Doctors' Commons*, where the courts of civil and canon law are held[f], and where the regiſter of wills for the province of Canterbury is kept.

Inns of Cou

[r] Burnet's Hiſtory of his own time, II. 568. [s] G.
[t] Higden. [u] Sax. Chron. 188.
[w] Obſervations hiſtorical and moral on the fire by Rege Sincera, 1666. 4to.
[x] N° 7017, p. 44. [y] G. [z] Not. Mon. p. 287. [a] Sax. Chron. ſub annis.
[b] G. ex Gualt. Coventr. & Lib. Dunmow MS. [c] G. [d] P. 541.
[e] G. [f] Holland. G.

The

e Rolls.

The *Domus Converſorum* was erected 7 Henry III. on the ſite of a Jew's houſe to him forfeited 1231, and in it all Jews and Infidels converted to the Chriſtian faith had ſufficient maintenance allowed them, were inſtructed in the doctrine of the Goſpel, and lived under a Chriſtian governor till 1290, when all the Jews were baniſhed out of the realm, and the number of converts of courſe decreaſing, the houſe was granted to William Burſtal, Cuſtos Rotulorum, by letters patent 51 Edward III. the office of maſter of the Rolls being annexed to it 1377, for keeping the rolls, which grant was ratified in parliament 1 Richard II. and by other letters patent 6 Richard II. Notwithſtanding this grant and ratification all converted Jews have ever ſince been and are to be allowed one penny halfpenny *per* day toward their maintenance, which allowance was paid to Peter Samuel and John Maza, two converted Jews 1615, 2 James II. as appears by the Maſter of the Rolls' account in the Hanaper, and a conſtat out of the Pell office, who were the laſt I can find that ever enjoyed this benefit [12]. In preſſes fixed againſt the ſides of the chapel are kept the records, charters, patents, &c. from Richard III. In the houſe adjoining the Maſter of the Rolls reſides and hears cauſes.

e Temple.

The Order of Brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jeruſalem, commonly called Knights of the Temple, or Templars, began in the year 1118. They were inſtituted to take care of the pilgrims who came to the Holy Land. Their rule was that of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, and their habit white with a red croſs on the ſhoulder. They are with great probability ſuppoſed to have found their way into England early in the reign of Stephen when they had ſeveral houſes and eſtates in this kingdom. Their firſt ſeat among us was in Holborne in the *Old Temple* without the bars on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet near Southampton buildings. There they continued till 1185, when they removed to a more convenient houſe at the weſt end of Fleet ſtreet called the *New Temple*. Here they flouriſhed in great wealth and honour under the government of a maſter, who was head of all the preceptories and houſes of theſe knights in England, but ſubject to the Grand Maſter of the Order [b]. Upon the ſuppreſſion of the Order by Pope Clement V. and Philip king of France, on account of their great wealth [c], though the oſtenſible reaſon was the debauched lives of ſome particular knights, this houſe was granted firſt by Edward II. 1313 to Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, and on his death uſurped by Hugh Deſpenſer, jun. and then Edward III. gave it to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, who leaſed it to the ſtudents of the Common Law, whoſe property it ſtill continues to be [d].

The great hall of the Middle Temple was rebuilt anno 1572, and both the Temples themſelves, at different times, as fire or time made it neceſſary. On new paving the hall about 40 years ago was taken up a ſilver gilt enamelled box containing near 100 pair of ſmall ivory dice ſcarce more than two thirds of the modern ſize [e].

The church, built at the ſame time with the original religious houſe, was dedicated 1185 to the Virgin Mary [f] by Heraclius, Patriarch of the church of the *Holy Reſurrection* at Jeruſalem, by which I ſuppoſe is meant the Holy Sepulchre. In imitation of that Eaſtern church this is ſuppoſed to have been built of a round form, a form common to moſt of the churches belonging to the preceptories of this order among us, and of which we have inſtances ſtill remaining at Northampton, Cambridge, &c. The body of that at Temple Bruer, in Lincolnſhire, was lately ſtanding, of the ſame form, but the old tower was ſquare: and I am informed, one at Aſlackby in the ſame county, of the ſame form, and intire, is now made into a dwelling houſe.

The church in London had a maſter, and four ſtipendiary prieſts, with a clerk, who had in Stowe's time ſtipends allowed them out of the revenues of the hoſpital of St. John at Jeruſalem, as it had been in the reign of Edward VI. Ever ſince the reign of Henry VIII. the appointment of the maſter has been in the gift of the crown; and he is paid partly by the king, and partly by the ſociety.

From the preſent ſtyle as well as form of the weſtern part of the church, one may fairly conclude it to be of great antiquity. It is a compleat Rotonda, divided into three ſtories: the lower has ſix pointed arches reſting on pillars compoſed of four others. This ſtory has ailes with dental arches on the walls, and over them round windows correſponding with the principal arches. The middle ſtory is adorned with interlaced arches, and in the upper are ſix ſingle round arches, above which riſes a plain wall ſupporting the roof. The weſt door is richly charged with ornaments in the Saxon ſtyle, of which order are alſo its pillars and capitals, and the pillars and arches which range round under the windows. This part (as well as the eaſtern built in the reign of Henry III.) eſcaped the fire of London. About the middle of this Rotonda are now ranged on the floor two groupes of figures ſurrounded by iron rails on each ſide of the walk to the chancel; but they were within memory, or not long before, placed upright againſt the wall round about, probably after their removal on repair. They are all made of the ſame yellowiſh grit [g]. But though they lie at preſent together on one common bed the pavement, it is moſt probable they had each their ſeparate table, as was uſual with moſt of our ſepulchral effigies in the cumbent poſture. What confirms this conjecture is that Mr. Camden mentions parts of inſcriptions which he read on one of theſe *tombs*, and *on the ſide* of the *ſame*, which alſo renders it probable that each of theſe figures lay on its ſeparate tomb, ranging perhaps round the church as in innumerable other inſtances, and that the preſent diſpoſition of them is poſterior to the time of that great antiquary, as well as to that of Stowe [h], who mentions "*eleven* monuments of noblemen in the round walk of "this church; *eight* of them images of armed "knights, *five* lying croſſe-legged as men vowed to "the Holy Land againſt the infidels and unbeleeving

[12] Gibſon ex MS. in capella rot. Tan. 314.
[b] Tanner Not. Mon. p. 307. & Præf. p. xxiv. Stowe, Survey of London, p. 439. Ed. 1633.
[c] Matthew Paris ſays they had 9000 manors in Chriſtendom. p. 615, and at their ſuppreſſion they had 16000 lordſhips beſides other lands. Heylin Coſmog. B. 3. Rapin, Vol I. p. 403. fol. Mr. Newcourt I. 544. calls theſe manors *houſes* or *convents*. Paris' word is *Maneria*.
[d] Tanner, Newcourt, and Stowe, ib.
[e] Mr. Da Coſta ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1765 an antient die found at Sutton at Hone near Dartford in Kent belonging formerly to the Templars, but whether of their time is uncertain. It ſeemed a jaſper uncommonly large, two tenths of an inch ſquare, the angles rounded off, the numbers filled up with white. A. S. min.
[f] Ecton adds *St John Baptiſt*.
[g] Since this was written they have been all *painted white*, ſo that it is impoſſible to diſcover the original material.
[h] Survey of London, p. 440.

" Jews;

" Jews; the other *three* ſtraight-legged; the reſt are " coaped ſtones; all of gray marble." We have now *nine* figures of knights, and but *one* coaped ſtone. Sir William Dugdale[i] alſo mentions " *eight* " ſtatues in military habits, each of them having " large and deep ſhields on their left armes: of " which *five* are croſs legged. There are alſo, adds " he, three other graveſtones lying about five inches " above the level ground; on one of which is a " large eſcocheon with a lion rampant graved " thereon." As here are now certainly *nine* figures and *ſix* of them croſs legged, and only one graveſtone, it is not eaſy to account for the different arrangement of theſe monuments in the courſe of the laſt 100 years, or between 1671 when ſir William's book was publiſhed, and the preſent year, eſpecially as the *three* graveſtones laſted from Stowe to Dugdale; but that alterations have happened here in other particulars is apparent from this circumſtance that theſe figures which in ſir William's time were within " *a* ſpacious grate of iron," are now divided into two parcels, each parcel having its ſeparate fence. One may plainly perceive that the ſecond and third of the firſt groupe, and one or two of the other, have had ſeparate tables which riſe above the reſt.

Of theſe groupes that on the right hand or ſouth ſide of the church conſiſts of four figures and a coffin. The firſt figure repreſents a knight armed in mail with a ſurcoat, a deep round helmet flatted on the top, his head on a cuſhion placed lozenge-faſhion, his right hand on his breaſt, a long ſword at his right ſide, and on his left arm a long pointed ſhield charged with an eſcarboucle on a field fretty. He muſt paſs for croſs-legged in order to make up Stowe's number of figures in that attitude. This figure belongs, if I miſtake not, to *Geffrey* de *Mandeville*, or *Magnaville*, firſt earl of Eſſex, ſo created by Stephen, which honour was confirmed to him with many very conſiderable grants and privileges by the empreſs Maud. On this account the king cauſed him to be ſeized, and made him purchaſe his liberty with the Tower of London whereof he was Conſtable, and his two caſtles of Walden and Pleſhey. In reſentment for this reduction of his power and influence he committed the moſt violent ravages on the king and his party, and proceeding to ſeize and pillage Ramſey abbey, was preſently after mortally wounded at the caſtle of Burwell, which he had laid ſiege to. Juſt before his death he received a viſit from ſome of the Knights Templars, who, putting on him the habit of their order, carried his corpſe into their orchard at the Old Temple, London. But, as he died under ſentence of excommunication, they would not give him Chriſtian burial; but wrapping it up in lead[k] hung it on a crooked tree. At length the ſentence was taken off by the application of the prior of Walden to the Pope: but when the prior thought of conveying the body to his abbey, the Templars buried it obſcurely[l] in the church-yard of the New Temple in the porch before the weſt door. This great baron inherited from his anceſtors above 100 manors with the Conſtableſhip of the Tower of London. Maud made him hereditary ſheriff of Middleſex, Eſſex, and Hertfordſhire, and gave him the office and eſtates of Eudo Dapifer. He founded the abbey of Walden in Eſſex, where his poſterity were interred; and in that town remains the lower ſtory of his caſtle, a rude memorial of the fortifications of that time. The Chronicle of this abbey in the Monaſticon informs us that after he became earl of Eſſex he augmented his family arms which were Quarterly Or and Gules, with an eſcarboucle[m]. The monks have taken care to embalm the memory of their munificent founder. This haughty lord, who they acknowledge availed himſelf of the confuſions of the times to commit the greateſt outrages, was with them the braveſt and beſt of men. " Erat enim vir militaris ac Deo devotus, " cujus cordis arca virtutibus nunquam erat vacua, " ſed omni tempore repleta." He married Roiſia ſiſter of Aubrey de Vere earl of Oxford, by whom he had three ſons, Ernulph who ſeems to have died in exile, Geffrey and William both ſucceſſively earls of Eſſex. He died 16 cal. Oct. 1144, 9 Stephen[n].

The ſecond figure is a knight in mail with a ſurcoat, his helmet more compleatly rounded than the former, his neck long, and the cuſhion as in all the reſt laid more ſtrait under his head. He is drawing his ſhort dagger or broken ſword with his right hand, and on his left arm has a ſhorter pointed ſhield charged with a lion rampant. Below his knees are bands or garters, as if to ſeparate the cuiſſes from the greaves; his legs are croſſed, and under his feet is a lion couchant. The arms on the ſhield determine this figure to repreſent the famous *William Mareſchall*, who bore Per pale O and V. a lion rampant G. armed and langued G. He died advanced in years at his manor of Caverſham near Reading 3 Henry III. 1219. His body was carried firſt to Reading abbey, then to Weſtminſter, and laſt to this church, where it was ſolemnly interred on Aſcenſion day 27 Cal. April[o]. This epitaph, expreſſive of his character, was made for him:

Sum quem Saturnum ſibi ſenſit Hybernia, Solem
Anglia, Mercurium Normannia, Gallia Martem.

" Fuit enim," ſays Matthew Paris[p], " Hybernorum " nocivus edomitor, Anglis honor & gloria, Nor- " mannis negotiator, qui in ea multa comparavit, " Gallicis bellicoſus & miles invincibilis."

For this epitaph Camden, p. 513, cites Rudburne's Annals, but it is not in the copy printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra. Weever[q] applies to this earl the other epitaph which Camden ſays was in his time to be read " *on the ſide* of his *tomb*."

Miles eram Martis, Mars multos vicerat armis.

The third figure, which is the moſt elegant of all, repreſents a comely young knight in mail and a flowing mantle with a kind of cowl. His hair is neatly curled at the ſides, his crown appears ſhaven, his head inclined to the right. His hands are elevated in a praying poſture, and on his left arm is a ſhort pointed ſhield with three waterbougets. He has at his left ſide a long ſword, and the armour of his legs (which are croſſed) has a ridge or ſeam up the front

[i] Orig. Jurid. 173.

[k] Canali *plumbeo incluſum*.

[l] Mon. Ang. I. 447. 449. ignobili ſatis tradiderunt ſepulturæ. Ib. They ſeem to conſider the whole *round* of this church as a *porch*.

[m] " Poſtquam gladio comitis accinctus erat, arma progenitorum cum *Carbunculo* nobilitavit." It appears by his ſhield here that the eſcarboucle took place of the family arms. It may be proper to obſerve that what I call a field *fretté* was the common ground of antient ſhields.

[n] There is a ſmall error of the preſs in one date of his death; in Mon. Ang. I. p. 448, tis 1144; p. 449. 1148. Le Neve MS. n. in my copy of Dugd. Bar. I. 201. 203. ſhews the laſt is right, and that the abbey could not be founded before 1146, becauſe William biſhop of Norwich who aſſiſted was not conſecrated before 1146.

[o] MS. in Bib. Bodl. cited by Dugdale.

[p] P. 304.

[q] P. 442.

continued

continued over the knee and forming a kind of garter below the knee. At his feet is a lion. The arms beſpeak this knight to be one of the family of *Ros* or *Rous*; and Weever, p. 443, has confirmed this application by the following fragment of an "inſcription inſculped upon one of theſe croſs-legged "monuments, as he found it among other collections "by one ſtudious in antiquities in ſir Robert Cotton's "voluminous library, which he proves by the pe-"digree of the ſaid lord Roſſes to have been made "to the memory of one *Robert Roſſe*, a Templar, "who died about the year 1245, and gave to the "Templars his manor of Ribſton."

The epitaph runs thus:

"Hic requieſcit——R——Ep—— quondam Viſi-"tator generalis ordinis milicie Templi, in Ang-"lia, & in Francia & in Italia——"

Sir William Dugdale was of the ſame opinion[t]; but biſhop Tanner ſhews that both theſe antiquaries miſtook this Robert for his nameſake and grandſon, the ſecond lord Ros, ſurnamed *Furſen*, who incurred the diſpleaſure of Richard I. and John, and about the 14th of the latter took upon him for a time the habit of religion. He afterwards joined the barons againſt John, but was more faithful to his ſon. At the cloſe of his life he became one of the Order of Templars, in which habit departing this life 4 Henry III. 1227, he was buried in their church here. In this habit we ſee him repreſented. He was thirteen years old at his father's death before 32 Henry II. 1186.[u] ſo that at his own death he might be about 50, though it muſt be confeſſed his effigies has a younger countenance.

The fourth figure is a knight in mail with a ſur-coat, his helmet round with a kind of round cap on it, and the mouth piece up; his hands folded on his breaſt, his ſhield long and pointed and plain, a very long ſword at his right ſide; the belt from which his ſhield hangs is ſtudded with quatrefoils, and that of his ſword with lozenges, and he is croſs-legged in the ſame manner as the firſt. This may belong to *William Mareſchall*, earl of Pembroke, eldeſt ſon of the foregoing William, who was among the barons who rebelled againſt John, but made his ſubmiſſions to Henry III. and dying without iſſue April 6, 1231, 15 Henry III. was buried in this church 18 cal. Maii near the grave of his father.

The laſt figure in this groupe is a ſtone coffin *en dos d'ane*, the ridges and angles of its cover forming a kind of croſs, whoſe top terminates in a trefoil, and the foot reſts on a bull's head, or perhaps that of a ram, referring to the holy lamb: from about the middle of the ſhaft iſſue two flourets or leaves. I ſhall ſubmit it with due deference to better antiquaries whether this may not be the monument of *William Plantagenet*, fifth ſon of Henry III. who died in his infancy, and was buried here[w].

The northern groupe conſiſts of five figures, whoſe illuſtration will be attended with inſuperable difficulties for want of that moſt certain criterion arms on their ſhields. One of theſe figures is aſcribed by Camden and Weever to *Gilbert Marſchall*, third ſon of the firſt William, who, on the death of his brothers ſucceeded to the whole of the paternal inheritance. He loſt his life at a tournament at Ware[x].

However deficient our notices are to whom theſe ſeveral antient monuments belong, we have at leaſt light enough to pronounce that they do not belong either to "Dunwallo and other Britiſh kings," as tradition reports in Weever; nor to thoſe "kings "of Denmark who reigned in England" as Hentzner miſunderſtood.

It is eaſy to conceive how magnificent muſt have been the view along the Thames, when its north bank from the Tower to Weſtminſter was lined with capital manſion houſes. A very ſmall part of the original palace of *Bridewell* remains. It was given by Edward VI. to the city for the maintenance and employment of vagrants and idle perſons, and of poor boys; uniting it in one corporation with Bethlehem hoſpital. Bridewell.

Whitefriars was founded by ſir Richard Gray 1241, rebuilt by Hugh Courtney earl of Devon 1350, valued at £. 26. 7. The ſite now built upon retains its name, while that of *Buckingham* houſe is loſt in *Dorſet* gardens now *Dorſet* and *Saliſbury* court. *Eſſex* houſe, formerly *Exeter* houſe, from being a ſeat of the biſhop of Exeter, afterwards occupied by the earls of Eſſex, is converted into a ſtreet, as is the biſhop of *Saliſbury*'s houſe. The ſite of *Arundel* houſe, that cabinet of antient marbles and other curioſities now removed to Oxford and otherwiſe diſperſed, and many of them buried under the modern houſes, is converted into ſeveral ſtreets. Whitefriars.

Somerſet houſe was one of the firſt attempts to reſtore antient architecture in England, built by the duke of Somerſet out of the ruins of the biſhops of Cheſter and Worceſter's palaces, Strand inn of court, and St. Mary le Strand church. James I. his queen Anne, and Mary de Medici, kept their court there, and the front to the river was rebuilt by Inigo Jones; but the whole with the water gate was taken down 1770 to be rebuilt in apartments for public offices and literary ſocieties. The like fate awaits the *Savoy* at preſent uſed for barracks. Peter earl of Savoy built it 1245, and gave it to the foreign hoſpital of Mountjoy in Savoy. It was burnt by the inſurgents 1381 out of hatred to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. Henry VII. made it an hoſpital, which Henry VIII. gave to the biſhop of Wincheſter. It was valued at £. 530. *per ann.* when Edward VI. ſuppreſſed it; Mary refounded it, but Elizabeth finally diſſolved it[z]. The ſhell of the hall and gate remained converted into a printing houſe, which was burnt 1778, and ſince taken down, and converted into barracks; the chapel belongs to the French Proteſtants. Out of the ruins of *Durham* houſe has ariſen a more ſhowey than uſeful or ſubſtantial range of buildings called the *Adelphi*, from two *brothers* of the name of *Adam*, architects: and *York* houſe, purchaſed by Heath, archbiſhop of York 1556, afterwards let out by John duke of Buckingham, is remembered only by the ſtairs on the river and the waterworks. Beſides theſe there were along the Strand from Temple bar to Weſtminſter many other houſes of the biſhops and nobility: the biſhops of Bath and Wells, Lichfield and Coventry, Norwich, Landaff, and Carliſle, the dukes of Buckingham and Beaufort, and the earls of Exeter, Worceſter, Bedford, Salisbury, and Rivers: now known only by the names of the buildings and ſtreets Somerſet *houſe*. Savoy. Durham *houſe*. York *houſe*.

[t] Bar. I. 545.
[u] Mon. Ang. I. 728. [w] Dugd. I. 545.
[x] Weever ubi ſupr. Milles, 145. Sandford, 93.
[z] About a bow ſhot from Hertford: M. Paris; who calls the ſport "*fortunium*, quod vulgariter appellatur." It was a name given to diſguiſe the ſport which the king had expreſsly forbidden. See ib. 572. and Du Cange in voce.
[y] Tan. 315. [z] Ib. 326.

erected on their sites, except Northumberland house, which retains its antient splendor heightened by modern elegance.

Northumberland *house.*

This house was anciently called *Northampton* house, from Henry Howard earl of *Northampton*, who first built it, and afterwards *Suffolk* house from his heir the earl of Suffolk, whose daughter was married to Algernon earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral of England in the reign of Charles I. who employed Inigo Jones to complete the quadrangular form by a set of apartments next the river, and in these he received Monk, and held the first conference about the king's Restoration. This house came to the duke of Somerset by marriage 1682 with the daughter and heiress of Joscelin earl of Northumberland, and their son and successor Algernon in 1748 began to rebuild the front next the street, which was finished by the present duke, who married his daughter. Two additional wings to the front next the Thames, and a variety of other improvements both in building and furniture, have contributed to render this house the largest and most magnificent in London. The gallery 106 feet by 26 is adorned with copies of the five paintings most admired in Italy. The antient town residence of this family was in Aldersgate street. Between this house and York buildings was the hospital and chapel of St. *Mary Rouncival* founded or given by William Marshall earl of Pembroke t. Henry III. to that house at Pampeluna in Spain [a]. *Britain's burse* so called by James I. built by Robert earl of Salisbury is now named Exeter 'change.

Religious houses.

Religious houses in London were *St. Martin le grand* college within Aldersgate, founded about 700 by Wihtred king of Kent, rebuilt by two Saxon noblemen about 1056. Great privileges of sanctuary, &c. were granted to this collegiate church, which consisted of a dean and secular canons. It was given by Henry VII. to Westminster abbey [b].

Trinity or *Christ church* within Aldgate, a house of Austin canons, founded by Henry I's queen Maud 1108; the richest priory in the city or county, the prior of which was alderman of Portsoken ward [c].

St. Giles without Old Temple bar in the fields beyond Holborn, an hospital for lepers, founded by the same queen [d].

St. Bartholomew's hospital of brethren and sisters, and sick persons, and pregnant women, founded by Rahere, who founded a priory of black canons by it, valued at £. 553. *per annum.* the hospital valued at £. 305. Mary placed here black friars, who began to rebuild the nave, but were soon dislodged by Elizabeth [e]. The church is a curious remain of early architecture with the tomb of the founder: the cloisters are now the Black horse stables. Henry VIII. refounded the hospital, and incorporated it for sick and infirm. It was rebuilt 1729, and lately completed in form of a quadrangle.

Grey friars founded near Newgate market by John Ewin, mercer, of London, valued at £. 32. 19*s.* 10*d.* at the dissolution, given by Henry VIII. to the city of London, and in the reign of Edward VI. it began to be repaired and furnished for the maintenance of poor fatherless children, and called *Christ's* hospital [f].

St Katharine's hospital near the Tower founded by Stephen's queen Maud before 1148, augmented by succeeding queens, valued at £. 315. still subsisting under the patronage of the queen of England [g].

St. Thomas of Acon's hospital built on houses belonging to Gilbert father of archbishop Becket who was born there [h]. It was founded for a new order just instituted in the Holy Land called *militia hospitalis S. Thome martyris Cantuariensis de Acon*, a branch of the Templars, and was valued at £. 277. *per annum.* It is now Mercers' chapel [i].

St. Mary's Spittle without Bishopsgate in Norton Falgate, a priory and hospital of poor brethren of the order of St. Austin, founded 1197, valued at £. 478. [k]. Part of its ruins were discovered 1723. Here the lord mayor used to hear the Spital sermons now preached at St. Bride's.

St. Helen's, a Benedictine nunnery in Bishopsgate street, founded by William Fitz Williams goldsmith 1210, valued at £. 314. [l] succeeded by Leatherseller's hall; the church remains.

The *Black friars* settled first near Lincoln's inn 1221, removed to Baynard castle t. Edward I. valued at £. 104. [m]

St. Anthony's alien hospital and school, founded by Henry III. 1231, on the site of a Jew's synagogue in Threadneedle street. Edward IV. gave it to Windsor college, and the school continued in great repute. It was valued at £. 55. [n]

St. Mary of Bethlehem, a priory of brethren and sisters of the order of Bethlehem, or the Star, subject to the visitation of the bishop of Bethlehem, who was to be entertained there when he came to England. It was reduced to the master alone 1403. Henry VIII. gave it to the city, who have built on the old site a noble hospital for lunatics [o].

Austin friars near Broadstreet, founded 1253 by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, a priory for friars hermits of St. Austin, valued at £. 57. granted to William lord St. John, earl of Wiltshire and marquis of Winchester. The duke of Somerset pulled down the church, in which were buried Edmund first son to Joan mother of Richard I. Humphry Bohun the founder, Richard earl of Arundel beheaded 1397, Guiscard earl of Huntingdon, 1397, John Vere earl of Oxford beheaded 1463, and his son Aubrey, William Bourchier lord Fitz Warin, Guy de Meyric earl of St. Paul, William marquis Berkeley earl of Nottingham, 1492, Edward duke of Buckingham beheaded 1521, and many other illustrious personages. The nave was granted 1550 to John a Lasco and his Walloons, and still belongs to the Dutch [p]; the site is occupied by good houses, and still called Austin friars. The marquis of Winchester built a house here, of which the part that remains is let into lodgings. Winchester street, in which the Editor of this work boasts to have received his birth, was built on the site of the rest and of the abbey.

Friars of the *Sac*, or *de Pœnitentia Jesu*, settled 1257 in the Old Jewry, where the Jews had a synagogue. The order was dissolved in the council of Lyons 1307 [q].

St. Giles without Cripplegate, an hospital of the French order, in Whitecross street, t. Edward III. [r]

[a] Tanner, 316. [b] Ib. 296. [c] Ib. 303. [d] Ib. 304. [e] Ib. 305, 306. [f] Ib. 314. [g] Ib. 310.

[h] Hence the old seal of the city had on one side St. Paul guarding the city circumscribed *Sigillum baronum Lundoniarum*, and on the other St. Thomas Martyr seated over the city and surrounded by votaries circumscribed, *Me qui te peperi ne cesse, Thoma, tueri.*

[i] Tan. 311. [k] Ib. 312. [l] Ib. 313. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 314. [o] Ib. 315. [p] Ib. 316. [q] Tanner, 316. [r] Ib. 317.

St.

St. James' chapel on the wall at the north corner of Monkwell ſtreet, ſince called Lamb's chapel from the grantee t. Henry VIII.

Blanch queen of Navarre, wife to Edmund earl of Lancaſter, founded 1293 in the *Minories* the houſe of nuns of the new order of *St. Clare* or *Minoreſſes*, valued at £. 318.[x]

Cratched friars near Tower hill founded by two private perſons afterwards friars here 1298, valued at £. 52.[y].

Elſing Spital near Criplegate, a college for a warden and four prieſts, and an hoſpital for 100 ſick perſons, founded by William Elſing, citizen and mercer 1329, but 1340 he changed the college into an Auſtin priory, valued at £.193. granted to ſir John Williams maſter of the king's jewels, and ſoon after burnt down; now ſucceeded by *Sion* college for the London clergy, incorporated 6 Charles I. by Dr. Thomas White, who alſo founded here almſhouſes for 20 poor perſons[a].

Poultney college, founded 1332 by Sir John Poultney, often mayor of London, for a maſter, 13 prieſts, and four choriſters, valued at £.79. *per ann.*[z]

William Walworth, lord mayor of London 1380, founded a college near St. Michael's church, Crooked lane[y].

St. Mary of Graces, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Edward III. 1349, valued at £.546. *per ann.* now the Victualling-office on Tower-hill[z].

Guildhall or *London* college, founded near Guildhall for a warden, ſeven prieſts, &c. valued at £.12. 18*s.*[a]

The college of the 12 minor canons of St. Paul's, incorporated 18 Richard II. that for ſeven prieſts, founded by Roger Holme, chancellor of St. Paul's, before 1395; and that for chantry prieſts founded by Henry IV. and the executors of John of Gaunt, were all near St. Paul's[b].

In St. Martin Outwich pariſh were ſeven almſhouſes, founded about 6 Henry IV. by the maſter and wardens of St. John Baptiſt gild, now Merchant Taylors[c]. Leadenhall had on its eaſt ſide a beautiful large chapel, founded 1419 by Simon Eyre, ſometime lord-mayor, for a maſter or warden, ſix ſecular prieſts, &c. and about 1466 a fraternity of 60 prieſts, &c. was founded here by three prieſts[d] The famous ſir Richard Whittingdon rebuilt the church of St. Michael Royal, and founded in it a college for a maſter and four fellows, and an hoſpital for 13 poor, now ſubſiſting[e].

An hoſpital for poor impotent prieſts and brethren of the Papey, founded 1430 by ſome chantry prieſts near St. Auſtin's church on the wall[f].

Some other colleges and hoſpitals of inferior note are mentioned by biſhop Tanner[g].

Widmore[h] ſets aſide Sebert for the founder of *Weſtminſter* abbey, and places the foundation 120 or 130 years later, viz. between A. D. 730 and 740. It was a convent before Offa's time. Dunſtan and Edgar reſtored it 958. The Confeſſor began to rebuild it 1049, and finiſhed it before 1166. It was valued at £.3307.[i]

Henry VIII. founded at Weſtminſter a biſhop's ſee, whoſe dioceſe was to be Middleſex, and a cathedral conſiſting of a dean and 12 prebends. Elizabeth 1560, made it collegiate for a dean and 12 ſecular prebends, 30 petty canons, &c. two ſchoolmaſters, 40 king's ſcholars, and 12 almſmen[k]. Henry VII's chapel was erected on the ſite of Lady chapel built by Henry III. The foundation was laid January 24th, 1502: the ſtone fetched moſtly from Huddleſton in Yorkſhire. The whole charge amounted to £.14,000 ſterling. His monument with his and his queen's figures of braſs was caſt 1519 by Peter a painter of Florence, who was paid by the king's executors for materials and workmanſhip £.1000 ſterling[l]. In this chapel was a monument of Edward VI. deſtroyed in the civil wars. In its ſide chapels are others for Edward V. and his brother Richard duke of York, whoſe bones were ſuppoſed to be found at the foot of the ſteps of the chapel of the White tower 1674, of which a few were ſent to the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford[m]; JAMES I. his queen and eldeſt ſon Henry; his mother MARY queen of Scots, and his paternal grandmother Margaret Douglas counteſs of Lenox; his eldeſt daughter Elizabeth queen of Bohemia 1661, and her ſon prince Rupert, and two other daughters of James I. Henry duke of Glouceſter ſon and Mary princeſs of Orange and her ſiſter Anne daughters of Charles I. CHARLES II. ten of James IIds children and his firſt wife Anne; WILLIAM III. and MARY; queen ANNE and prince George of Denmark, with William duke of Glouceſter and ſeven others of their children; GEORGE II. and queen Caroline; Frederic prince of Wales and his conſort, and of their children Elizabeth, Louiſa, Frederick-William, and Edward duke of York; William duke of Cumberland, and his ſiſter Caroline.

Since Mr. Camden's time have been added to the liſt of worthies interred or honoured with memorials in this temple of Fame the following illuſtrious perſonages, with others not mentioned by him:

Nobility.

Philippa daughter of lord Mohun 1433.
Thomas earl of Dorſet 1608.
Talbot earl of Shrewſbury 1617.
Thomas Cecil, firſt lord Burleigh, earl of Exeter 1621.
Francis Hollis, ſon of John earl of Clare 1622.
George Villers duke of Buckingham, ſtabbed by Felton 1626.
Counteſs of Derby 1626.
Lionel Cranfield earl of Middleſex 1645, and his ſons and ſucceſſors Lionel 1674, and James 1652.
Robert earl of Eſſex 1647.
Francis lord Cottington 1652.
Lodowic, Eſme, and Charles Stuart, ſucceſſively dukes of Richmond 1623, 1661, 1672, alſo Mary wife of the latter, 1702.
George Goring earl of Norwich 1662.
Charles Berkeley Earl of Falmouth 1665.
George Monk duke of Albemarle 1669.
Edward Montague earl of Sandwich 1672.
Edward earl of Clarendon 1674.
William Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle 1676.
Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury 1678.
Charles marquis of Harwich his ſon 1713.
Wentworth Dillon earl of Roſcommon 1684.
James Butler duke of Ormond. 1688.
Mary counteſs of Stafford 1693.
Charles Gerard earl of Macclesfield 1694.
George Saville marquis of Halifax 1695.
Aubrey Vere earl of Oxford 1702.
Robert earl of Scarſdale 1707.

[x] Ib. [y] Ib. 323. [z] Ib. 319. [a] Ib. 318. [b] Ib. 323. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 325. [e] Ib. 318. [f] Ib. 320. [g] Ib. 326. [h] P. 7. [i] Stow. 499. G. [k] Ib. [l] Tan. 292. [m] See the cat. of its MSS. G.

William Benunck earl of Portland 1709.
Laurence Hyde earl of Rocheſter 1711.
Viſcount Ranelagh 1711.
John Hollis duke of Newcaſtle 1711.
Edward earl of Jerſey 1711.
Sidney earl of Godolphin 1712.
Charles Mountague marquis of Halifax 1715.
George Fitzroy duke of Northumberland 1716.
Henry earl of Stafford 1719.
Meinhard duke Schomberg 1719.
John Sheffield duke of Buckingham 1720.
James earl Stanhope, 1721-2.
John Churchill duke of Marlborough 1722.
Edmund Sheffield duke of Buckingham 1736.
Lord Aubrey Beauclerk 1740.
John Campbell duke of Argyle and Greenwich 1743.
Algernon Seymour duke of Somerſet 1750, Frances his wife 1754, and George Lord Beauchamp their ſon 1744.
Geo. Auguſtus viſcount Howe 1758.
Col. Edward Townſend 1759.
John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford 1762.
William Pulteney earl of Bath 1764.
William Pitt earl of Chatham 1778.

Knights and Baronets.
Sir Bernard Brocas, beheaded 1399.
Sir John Harpedon 1457.
Sir Humphrey Stanley 1505.
Sir Richard Peckſall maſter of the buck hounds to Elizabeth.
Sir Thomas Parry, treaſurer to Elizabeth and maſter of the court of wards 1560.
Sir John Burgh 1594.
Sir Francis Vere 1608.
Sir George Hollis 1626.
Sir Thomas Richardſon, 1634.
Sir Joſeph Williamſon 1706.
Sir Francis Norris created lord Norris of Ricot.

Generals.
Joſhua Gueſt 1747.
George Wade 1748.
James Wolfe 1759.

Admirals.
Sir Edward Spragge 1673.
Sir Cloudeſly Shovel 1707.
John Baker 1716.
Sir Charles Wager 1743.
Sir John Balchen 1744.
Sir Peter Warren 1752.
Charles Watſon 1758.
Captain Cornwall 1743.

Abbots.
William of Colcheſter t. R. II.
George Flaccet 1414.
John Eaſtney 1438.
Edward Kirton 1466.
John Iſlip 1510.
In the cloiſters 3.

Archbiſhops.
Langham, Cant. 1376.
Waldby, York, 1397.
Spotſwood, St. Andrew's 1640.
Boulter, Armagh 1742.

Biſhops.
Waltham, Saliſbury, 1305.
Courtney, Norwich, 1413.
Milling, Hereford, 1492.
Ruthal, Durham, 1524.
Bilſon, Wincheſter, 1619.
Monk, Hereford 1661.
Duppa, Wincheſter, 1662.
Ferne, Cheſter, 1662.
Henchman, Londonderry, 1713.
Wetenhal, Cork and Kilmore, 1713.
Sprat, Rocheſter, 1713.
Bradford, Rocheſter, 1731.
Wilcocks, Rocheſter 1750
Pearce, Rocheſter 1777
Gabriel Goodman, firſt dean of this church, Mr. Camden's firſt patron, 1601.
Robert South, D. D. one of his ſucceſſors, 1716

Poets.
Spenſer 1598.
Beaumont 1615.
Drayton 1631.
Jonſon 1637.
Cowley 1667.
Davenant 1668.
Shadwell 1692.
Dryden 1700.
St. Evremond 1703.
Stepney 1706.
Rowe 1718.
Prior 1721.
Congreve 1728.
Gay 1732.

Cenotaphs.
Shakeſpear.
Milton.
Butler.
Philips.
Thomſon.
Gray.
Dr. Stephen Hales.
Sir John Denham, Mr. Addiſon, Bp. Atterbury, Dr. King, and Francis Beaumont the Dramatic Writer, buried without monuments.

Learned Writers.
Dr. John Redmayne 1551.
Iſaac Caſaubon 1614.
William Camden 1623.
Sir Henry Spelman 1641.
Dr. Heylin 1662.
Sir William Sanderſon 1676.
Dr. Iſaac Barrow 1677.
Mrs. Aphra Behn 1689.
Mr. Henry Wharton 1694.
Dr. Buſby 1695.
Ezekiel Spanheim 1710.
Dr. Knipe 1711.
Dr. Grabe 1711.
Sir John Chardin 1713.
Sir Iſaac Newton 1726.

Phyſicians.
Thomas Sydenham, 1689.
John Woodward 1728.
John Freind, 1728.
Richard Mead, 1754.

Muſicians, &c.
Henry Purcell 1695.
John Blow 1708.
William Croft 1727.
George Frederic Handel 1759.
Sir Godfrey Kneller 1723.
Thomas Betterton 1710.
Barton Booth.
Mrs. Pritchard.
David Garrick 1779.
Thomas Parr, aged 152, 1635.
James Craggs 1720.
Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale 1752.

The figures on the Moſaic pavement of the high altar laid 1267 by abbot Ware, repreſent the time of the world's duration, or the time in which the primum mobile, according to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, was going about, and was given in theſe rhymes formerly on it:

Si lector poſita prudenter cuncta revolvat
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.
Septes trina, canes & equos, hominesque ſubaddas,
Cervas & corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum, quodque ſequens pereuntes triplicat annos,
Sphæricus archetypum monſtrat globus hic microcoſmum;
Chriſti milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum ſexageno ſubductis quatuor anno [1268].

Thus explained in a MS. Cotton. Cl. A. VIII.

The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a dry hedge uſually laſts; a dog for three times that ſpace, or nine years, the uſual term of its life; a horſe for 27 years; a man 81; a hart 243; a raven 729; an eagle 2187; a whale 6561; the world 19683; the ſucceeding figures giving a term of years imagined to be the term of their continuance, three times as much as that before it [a].

Weſtminſter ſchool.

Weſtminſter ſchool, which was founded by Elizabeth 1590, for 40 boys, and has produced ſo many bright ornaments to this nation both in church and ſtate, deſerves to be particularly mentioned here as Mr. Camden was once maſter of it, and Ben Jonſon one of his ſcholars. Dr. Buſby, who was maſter upwards of 50 years, greatly contributed to keep up its reputation, formed its muſæum, and improved both the maſter's and his prebendal houſe, new paved the abbey choir, enlarged the king's hoſpital of greencoats in Tothilfields, rebuilt Willen church in Bucks where his eſtate was, built a library at Wells, repaired Lutton church, c. Lincoln, left a fund for the annual augmentation of the income of a number of poor clergy to read catechetical lectures in the irreſpective pariſhes, and founded two lectures at Chriſt church, Oxford [b]. This ſchool inſtead of one maſter and one uſher as at firſt, has now an upper and under maſter, and five uſhers, who have about 400 youth under their tuition. A plan was ſet on foot when the preſent archbiſhop of York was maſter for building a college for the uſe of the ſtudents, but this did not ſucceed.

[a] Widmore, Weſt. Ab. 72.

[b] G.

The

The chapter-house is at present used as a repository of records, among which is that curious and matchless one called *Domesday book*, now printing by a partial fac simile. The gate-house of the abbey close, used as a prison, was taken down 1776. In the dormitory was kept the Cotton library till its removal to the British Museum.

Westminster

Westminster hall, built by William Rufus 1097, who kept Whitsuntide there, as did Edward I. was 270 feet long, by 74 wide; and the king hearing some say it was too great, repeated it was not half big enough, and was but a chamber compared to what he intended. M. Paris says that the foundations were to be seen stretching from the river to the common causeway [7]. It was rebuilt as it appears at present 1397 by Richard II. who kept his Christmas in it 1399. It is esteemed the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars. The front was adorned with statues of the kings of England now concealed by two coffeehouses. At the upper end on the left hand is the court of King's Bench, and on the right the court of Chancery: on the right side of the hall the court of Common Pleas. On the left hand at entering you ascend to the Exchequer, and on the right hand to the duchy of Lancaster's court. At the bottom of the steps to the former is a pillar charged with the arms of archbishop Stafford [o] chancellor of the Exchequer t. Henry VI. and of Ralph lord Boteler of Sudeley [p], treasurer of the Exchequer 21 Henry VI. also those of Edward the Confessor, and Old France and England quarterly, and the motto *Dieu et mon droit*, each word crowned, and E. R. for queen Elizabeth, who repaired this place, 1565, as the following inscription sets forth:

Annum millenum quingentenum numerato
Ac sexagenum, quintus & esto comes,
Quum regina sui posuit fundamina fisci,
Hoc opus incipiens Elizabetha novum.
Anno post quinto præclaræ hæc fabrica moles
Extructa est; Dominæ fausta sit illa piæ,
Sit bene fausta suis hæredibus, omine pulchro
Sit multos annos hæc stabilita domus.

On repairing these steps 1781, they found under them the figure of a knight, large as life, in armour in a close helmet, probably formerly placed on the west front of the hall [q]. To the hall adjoined the courts of Wards and Star chamber dissolved at the restoration.

Some ascribe the foundation of St. Stephen's college to king Stephen, but Widmore to Edward III. who 1347 placed here a dean, 12 secular canons, &c. at first paid out of the Exchequer, but afterwards endowed with lands to the value of £. 1085 *per annum*. The chapel is now the House of Commons [r].

Westminster school.

The name of the palace is retained in the old and new palace yards. The house of Lords is decorated with the history of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in tapestry. In the Sanctuary, where now is the market, was an old church or chapel of two stories with a belfrey, supposed of Edward III's time, taken down 1751 [s]. In Westminster was an hospital for lepers, founded about t. Henry III. value £. 100 *per ann.* on or near whose site St. James's palace is now built [t]. Within the abbey almonry Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. founded an almshouse for poor women, now the single mens lodgings. Henry VII. founded another on the south side of the gatehouse for 12 poor men, one of them a priest [u]. Westminster infirmary was established 1719.

The horse ferry at Westminster was perhaps one of the most frequented passages over the river Thames ever since the building London bridge and laying aside the antient ferry there. But the many accidents and inconveniences with which it was unavoidably attended occasioned the obtaining in 1736 an act for building a stone bridge; the first stone of which was laid January 29th, 173½, and including the delay by the settling of one of the piers, it was compleated in 1747. It is 1223 feet long (above 300 feet longer than London bridge) and 44 wide, and the centre arch 76 feet wide. The whole expence amounted to £. 389,500.

Whitehall, which had so many monuments of Holbein, and other antient artists, was by the carelessness of some of William III's Dutch soldiers burnt down 1697, except the Banqueting house, which had been built by Inigo Jones, and the ceiling painted by Rubens with the apotheosis of Charles II. as the sides were proposed to have been done by Verrio with the institution of the garter. Out of this room Charles I. came to execution. It is now used as a chapel. Two gates of this palace were taken down 1726 and 175 , so that the Treasury is the only remaining antient part. Jones drew a most elegant plan for rebuilding the whole in a magnificence becoming the king of England, who now resides in St. *James's* palace, an irregular old brick building without one single external beauty, or in the *Queen's palace*, which was the town residence of the duke of Buckingham, more suitable for a private nobleman than a British sovereign. St. James's park was a morass till drained by Henry VIII. enlarged by Charles II. under whom Le Nôtre laid out the mall half a mile long, and the canal 2800 feet long and 100 broad. The royal stables at *Lomesbury* now *Bloomsbury* being burnt 1537, Henry VIII. removed them to the *Mews*, whose north side was rebuilt by the late king 1732. Behind the east side is the church of St. Martin's in the fields, rebuilt with a Pantheon portico 1721, and in St. Martin's lane is a public school and library erected and endowed by Dr. Tennison who was many years rector of this parish in the reign of James II. at the time when a Popish school had been opened in the Savoy. He was after the Revolution advanced to the see of Lincoln, and thence translated to Canterbury, which he filled for upwards of 20 years with great honour. He founded two other charity schools at Lambeth and Croydon in his life, and left £. 1000. towards erecting two protestant bishoprics in the West Indies [x].

Whitehall.

The cross at *Charing*, which at the time of its erection was but a village, was demolished in the civil wars, and at the Restoration succeeded by a beautiful equestrian statue of Charles I. made by Herbert le Sœur 1633 at the expence of the Howard-Arundel family. The parliament sold it to a brazier in Holborn with strict

Charing.

[7] G. [o] In a border engrailed on a chevron G. a mitre.
[p] A fess between 6 crosses patee Gu. quartering 2 bends. *Sudley*. Crest a greyhound.
[q] This, with the arms and pillar before-mentioned, and the busts over the door alluding to the place, were engraved in one plate with letter-press by John Carter; price 2s. 6d.
[r] Tan. 319.
[s] Stukeley in Archæol. I. 40. [t] Tan. 299. [u] Ib. 326. [x] G.

orders to break it in pieces; but he concealed it carefully under ground till the reſtoration, and it was ſet up here 1678 on a pedeſtal made by Grinlin Gibbons[x].

Mr. Tyrrel[y] obſerves that Mr. Camden is the firſt who mentions the preſervation of Edward I. by his queen, and from him Speed has tranſcribed it into his Chronicle. Both of them quote Rodericus Toletanus, but that archbiſhop, as he ſays himſelf, finiſhed his hiſtory in 1243, twenty years before this accident happened, nor could Tanner find it in his book. Hemingford, p. 591, expreſsly ſays that the Grand Maſter of the Templars immediately ſent the prince plenty of precious drugs to ſtop the progreſs of the poiſon[z], but afterwards a mortification being apprehended, an Engliſh phyſician undertook to cut out the bad fleſh in the preſence of many of the nobility and the princeſs, who, not being able to ſtand the operation, the prince ordered Edmund and John de Veſey to lead her out, who told her it was better that ſhe ſhould weep than all England. Wikes[a] only ſays he was healed by the grace of Chriſt.

Holborn. In a large room of Oldbourne hall on the left hand of Shoe lane, made a carpenter's workſhop when I ſaw it March 8, 1764, was a ſtucco ceiling in compartments with theſe arms.

England and France, Scotland and Ireland, quarterly, impaling, quarterly,

1. 3 Lions paſſant guardant among 9 creſcents.
2. a Lion rampant againſt a circular battle-ax.
3. 3 Crowns.
4. 8 Creſcents, 3. 2. 3. in chief 2 Lions paſſant.

Below a Wivern.

On a ſcutcheon of pretence,

1. 2 Lions paſſant guardant.
2.
3. a Swan gorged and chained.
4. a Griffin rampant.

On this another ſcutcheon of pretence, 3 barrs impaling a croſs patee.

England, Scotland, and Ireland, under a label of 2 points and in a garter.

In the two oppoſite corners profiles of an armed head ROMANORVM REX I. and of a lady's head LVCRESIA ROM. In the centre of the ceiling England, Scotland, and Ireland in a garter as before, and on each ſide of it I. R. At the corner of the ceiling by the door 1617 On the mantle tree in ſtone the labours of Hercules. This place is called king John's palace.

Since Mr. Camden's time *Holborn* has been ſo increaſed by buildings that the houſe and gardens of ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, which then took up a conſiderable part of it, are now known only by name. *Ely* houſe, a ſubſtantial antient pile, has been exchanged by the late biſhop of that ſee for a modern one in St. James's ſquare, and pulled down to be built into houſes except the chapel.

At *St. John's, Clerkenwell* was a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 262. *per annum*, founded about 1100 by the ſame Briſet who founded the houſe or hoſpital of knights hoſpitalers, valued at £. 2385; the ſite granted to John viſcount Liſle; the greateſt part of the church with the fine bell tower blown up 3 Edward VI.[b] Mary refounded it, but Elizabeth ſoon ſuppreſſed it[c]. The gate ſtill remains, being purchaſed 1781 by Mr. Henry for a private houſe.

Charter houſe. Sir Walter Manny, one of the firſt knights of the garter, bought 1349 a piece of ground for a burial ground, called the *New Church Haw*, with a chapel, wherein he intended about 1360 to found a college for a dean and 12 ſecular prieſts, but next year Northburgh biſhop of London joined with him in building and endowing a Carthuſian priory for double the number of monks, finiſhed about 1370, valued at £. 642. *per annum*. Thomas Sutton, eſq; of Camps, c. Cambridge, bought it of Henry earl of Suffolk for £. 13000. t. James I. and founded and largely endowed a magnificent hoſpital conſiſting of a maſter, preacher, head and under ſchoolmaſters, 44 boys, and 80 decayed gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers, under 50 years of age, with a phyſician, ſurgeon, &c. endowed with lands to the amount of £. 4493. *per annum*, the greateſt and moſt bountiful gift (ſays Stowe) that ever at any time was given in England, no abbey (at the firſt foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the gift of one man only[d]. The men receive £. 6. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, beſides board, lodging, gown, and other cloaths. The boys muſt be of the age of 15, and continue at the ſchool eight years, after which 29 of them are ſent to the Univerſities with exhibitions of £. 20. *per annum*, for eight years, or are apprenticed with a fee of £. 40. The governors are the Royal family, the principal officers of ſtate, archbiſhops, and biſhops. The king nominates two penſioners and two boys.

In the Crown and Rolls Tavern, Chancery lane, rebuilt 176., were in 1746 over the chimney of the great room up one pair of ſtairs the arms of Carew with quarterings, ſupporters with banners and motto, and the ſame on the plaiſter fretwork of the ceiling, with an impalement[e]. Mr. Vertue ſaw in the Augmentation office Cardinal Wolſey's agreement with the prior of Clerkenwell for this old timber houſe wherein he once lived[f]. Behind was the houſe and garden of ſir Walter Raleigh.

In taking down an old building formerly the Roſe Tavern juſt without Temple-bar 1775, where now is built a court of houſes, was diſcovered on the plaiſter of the wall of one ſide of a room near 25 feet long a large painting in oil repreſenting the Converſion of St. Paul in a maſterly ſtyle. The room is ſuppoſed to have been the chapel of Thanet houſe, and this the weſt end. The ſite of theſe buildings was granted to ſome of the Tufton family by Henry VIII. Mr. Ham, linen draper, leſſee of the premiſes under the earl of Thanet, would have preſerved the wall, but the ſudden heavy rains that came on brought it down. A drawing was however taken in time for my uſe by Mr. Baſire[g]. At the ſame place were found ſome ſhillings of Elizabeth, one dated 1562, one of James I. a thin braſs medal of James II. with his head, and on the reverſe, arms and ſupporters, and ſome Nuremberg tokens and Venetian pieces.

[x] Walp. Aneed. II. 158.
[y] II. 1094.
[z] Dedit ei pretioſa quæque libere ne infuſum venenum noceret, & ne interiora aſcenderet. P. 97.
[a] And the ſtone uſed for Somerſet houſe. Stowe, 483.
[b] Tanner, 299.
[c] Tanner, 321. Hearne and Bearcroft's hiſtories of it, 1677 and 1737. 8vo.
[d] Of ſir George Carew who lived here. See Carew's Cornwall, p. 61.
[e] A. S.min.
[f] It appears by the minutes of the Society of Antiquaries that this painting had been uncovered in 1741. Mr. Vertue took a drawing of it, which, together with his obſervations on it at large, were preſented to the Society that year, and entered in their regiſter, though they are not now to be found. He ſuppoſed it repreſented ſome action between 1522 and 1530; but allowing ſome portraits of Henry VIII's time to have been introduced, the ſubject is moſt evidently the Converſion of St. Paul.
[g]

Peter

Peter de Colechurch, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, began London bridge 1176, 22 Henry II. Iſembert, maſter of the ſchools of Xante, who had lately built a bridge there and at Rochelle, was appointed by king John to finiſh it, which he did 1209. In the ninth pier was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The lovers of antiquity muſt regret the demolition of this ſingular, perhaps, unparalleled monument, in the late alterations of the bridge. It was 65 feet by 20, and 14 feet high, divided into two ſtories; the upper in modern times ſerving for a dwelling houſe, the lower for a warehouſe. Under the ſtaircaſe was found the tomb of Peter, the architect, without braſs or inſcription. The chapel on Wakefield bridge, built about 200 years after this, like thoſe on many other bridges, is rather annexed to, than made in, a pier.

The Thames water was firſt conveyed into the city by a machine erected in an arch of the bridge by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, 1582. Bevis Bulmar, twelve years after, ſet up a large horſe-engine of four pumps at Broken wharf, Thames-ſtreet, which ſoon proved too expenſive to be worked. The works at the bridge are particularly deſcribed by Henry Beighton, in N° 417 of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Southwark. The borough of *Southwark* was purchaſed of Edward VI. by the city 1549 for £. 647. and annexed to the city, and formed into a new ward called *Bridge-ward*, ſubject to the lord mayor and corporation with enjoyment of the ſame laws and privileges within the borough and precinct as the citizens of London had within this city. But it was not thereby removed out of Surrey, as appears by the proviſions of the king's grant, whereby care is taken that the lord mayor ſhould do and execute all ſuch things within the borough as other juſtices might within the county of Surrey, and that he as eſcheator within the borough and precincts ſhould have power to direct precepts to the ſheriff of Surrey [h].

Bermondſey. *Bermondſey* priory was founded 1082 by Aylwin Child for Cluniacs from France, augmented by William Rufus, and made denizon 4 Richard II. and an abbey 1399, valued at £. 474. *per annum*, granted to ſir Robert Southwell [i]. The duke of Suffolk's houſe oppoſite St. George's church coming to the crown, Henry VIII. erected in it a Mint which gives name to the ſite, and was a privileged retreat for debtors till aboliſhed by parliament [k].

The *Clink* on the *Bank ſide* is a liberty with a court of record and leet and priſon for debtors belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter [l].

St. Mary Overy is thought to have been a religious houſe before the Conqueſt. The biſhop of Bayeux held here in Domeſday *unum monaſterium*, which ſeems to imply ſomething more than the church: the *eccleſia* is mentioned beſides. Stowe ſays it was refounded for canons regular by William Pont de l'Arche and William Dauncy, Norman knights, 1106; others by Gifford biſhop of Wincheſter 1107. It was valued at £. 624. and the church made parochial for the two pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen [k]. In it are monuments for Gower the poet and Andrews biſhop of Wincheſter. The name of *Overy* is no more than the Saxon open, q. d. *over* or on the other ſide the Thames, and perhaps the termination *ea*, *iſland* or place. On the burning this houſe 1207, the convent founded an hoſpital near it, wherein they ſaid maſs till it was rebuilt 1228, when the hoſpital was removed to the other ſide the borough, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It was recited to be of the foundation of the biſhops of Wincheſter, who were patrons, and valued at £. 309. Edward VI. 1551 gave it to the city of London, and they began to repair it for ſick perſons [l]. The king 1553 incorporated it in common with Bridewell and Chriſt's hoſpitals. It ſuffered ſo much in its revenues by the great fire that in 1699 a ſubſcription was ſet on foot for its relief, by which and ſubſequent benefactions it was rebuilt as now in three courts. The three wards on the ſouth ſide of the firſt were erected at the charge of Thomas Frederic, eſq. one of the governors 1708; the three on the north ſide by Thomas Guy, ſtationer, 1707. The whole contains nineteen wards and 474 beds, which are always filled, and many out-patients relieved.

Notwithſtanding the morality of Mr. Camden's obſervation reſpecting the ſtews, it is ſtill a queſtion whether the licenſing ſuch places by authority would not tend more to preſerve the morals as well as the health of the ſubjects than the preſent unreſtrained and promiſcuous indulgence. The reſtrictions under which theſe places in Southwark were laid prove the antiquity of as well as the proviſion againſt the concomitant diſeaſe among us.

Wards. The city is divided into 26 wards. The common councilmen are 210 in number. The trading incorporated companies are 91, of which 52 have each a hall, and 12 take place of the reſt as being of greater antiquity, and of one of theſe the Lord Mayors commonly make themſelves free if not ſo before their election.

Trading Companies. The incorporated ſocieties of merchants are the *Hamburgh* company, incorporated by Elizabeth, but ſubſiſting under the name of *merchants of the ſtaple* and *merchants adventurers*, as early as Edward I. The *Ruſſia* company, 1551 by Mary. The *Levant* or *Turkey* company, by Elizabeth 1555. The *Eaſt India* company by the ſame queen 1601. The *Royal African* company 1588. The *Hudſon's bay* company by Charles II. The *South Sea* company 9 Anne. Beſides theſe the *Royal Exchange* and the *London Inſurance* companies were incorporated by George I. for the ſecurity of property, for which there are ſeveral other offices eſtabliſhed but not incorporated.

The military government of this city is by a court of lieutenancy, compoſed of the mayor and aldermen and principal citizens, who have under their command ſix regiments of trained bands.

Bank of England. Among the public civil buildings of this metropolis is the Bank of England, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1693, and greatly enlarged by additional buildings within the laſt twenty years. The pariſh church of St. Chriſtopher Le Stocks is going to give way to their extended wings, having been purchaſed by them for £. 4464. In digging up ſome old foundations near the new buildings for the Bank 1732 Mr. Sampſon the architect diſcovered a large old wall eight feet under ground, conſiſting of chalk and rubble next to Threadneedle-ſtreet, in which was an arch of ſtone and a buſt of a man in it on the plinth, which he carefully covered up: there was no inſcription, but he believed it Roman [m].

Chriſt's hoſpital. Henry VIII. in his laſt year gave St. Bartholomew's priory and the convent of Grey friars which adjoined thereto, for the relief of the poor, founding

[h] G. ex Stowe, 442-3.
[i] Tan. 535.
[l] Ib. 542.
[k] G. [l] G. [m] S. Gale in Ant. Soc. min. [k] Tan. 536.

the

the two churches of Chriſt and Little St. Bartholomew. This deſign was completed in the reign of Edward VI. who incorporated the governors of St. Thomas, Bridewell, and Chriſt church, by the name of the mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues and goods of the hoſpitals of Edward VI. king of England, &c. In 1552 the Grey friars houſe was prepared for the poor children, who are at 15 years of age bound apprentices for ſeven years, or ſent to the Univerſities, where they are maintained for the like term. This hoſpital received conſiderable private donations, and Charles II. founded a mathematical ſchool to qualify forty boys for the ſea, ten of whom are yearly apprenticed to ſhip maſters and ten received in their room. The governors appoint forty more. Here are frequently 1000 children of both ſexes ſupported at a time [11], all cloathed in an uniform dreſs of the time of their foundation.

Charitable Foundations.

Among the modern charitable foundations in this great metropolis, muſt be reckoned the hoſpital for Foundlings, eſtabliſhed 1739; the London Infirmary in Whitechapel road 1740; two lying-in hoſpitals 1750-1; two for inoculation; St. Luke's for lunatics 1751, one for the reception of penitent proſtitutes 1758, the Aſylum for orphan girls 1761, St. George's Hyde park corner, 1733, the Middleſex hoſpital 1765. The Marine ſociety eſtabliſhed 1757.

Guildhall.

Guildhall was damaged by the fire 1666, but retains its antient form, being 153 feet long, and 58 high, adorned with the portraits of 18 judges, their majeſties, &c. The courts held in the adjoining apartments are the mayor's, ſheriff's, chamberlain's, orphans, and others for the government of the city. Its chapel rebuilt by Henry VI. and bought of Edward VI. was alſo repaired ſince the fire. The library formerly in it was borrowed by the protector Somerſet and never returned [12].

Leadenhall.

Leadenhall is now the warehouſe for leather, Colcheſter baize, meal and wool. Its market the largeſt in London, if not in Europe, conſiſts of five courts; the firſt entered from Leadenhall-ſtreet by a large Gothic gate [13]. Below in the ſame ſtreet is the Eaſt India houſe, built on the ſite of lord Craven's houſe 1726, with extenſive warehouſes behind. This company was firſt incorporated by Elizabeth 1601, laid open by Cromwell, united again 1657, a new one eſtabliſhed 1698, united to the old one 1702 [14].

East India Company.

Royal Exchange.

The Royal Exchange was begun 1566, and finiſhed the next year. Queen Elizabeth and her nobility dined 1570 with its founder at his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and after viewing every part of this building gave it its preſent name. It was rebuilt after the fire in its preſent form at the expence of £.80,000. It is 203 feet long, 171 broad, the area 61 perches, 56 feet high, and the turret 178. Above are ſhops and offices; below vaults; in the centre a ſtone ſtatue of Charles II. by Gibbon; round the fronts above thoſe of our other kings and queens, and below thoſe of ſir Thomas Greſham and ſir John Barnard [15]. Greſham college was the houſe of ſir Thomas Greſham, who gave it to the city and the mercers company to maintain and lodge four perſons to read lectures in divinity, aſtronomy, geometry, and muſic. Since the converting of this college into an Exciſe office, which has been built on its ſite, the lectures are read over the Royal Exchange, and the profeſſors as well as the poor who lived in almſhouſes adjoining to the houſe are otherwiſe provided for. Mr. Romſey ſhewed the Antiquary Society 1769 a ſilver denarius of Severus. Rev. Victory ſtanding before a ſhield VICTORIAE AVGG. FEL. found in its ruins [n].

Greſham college.

Royal Society.

The *Royal Society*, founded by Charles II. 1662, had their meetings and muſeum here till they removed to Crane-court 1715, to a houſe erected at the expence of Richard Waller, one of their ſecretaries, where they had a handſome muſeum in the garden, and a library begun by the bounty of Henry afterwards duke of Norfolk 1666 [16]. In 1780 they finally removed to the apartments built for them by royal munificence on the ſite of Somerſet houſe.

Society of Antiquaries.

They were followed thither the next year by the *Society of Antiquaries*, which took its riſe in the reign of Elizabeth, but being ſuppreſſed by James I. about 1604 was revived about the beginning of the preſent century, and was at length incorporated by royal charter 1751.

Steel yard.

Since the diſſolution of the Hanſeatic merchants the *Steel-yard* where they had their houſes and magazines is uſed as warehouſes for iron, &c. in bars, &c. [17].

College of Phyſicians.

The college of Phyſicians, incorporated 10 Henry VIII. have a houſe in Warwick-lane, built by ſir Chriſtopher Wren 1682, before which they met in Dr. Linacre's houſe in Knight-riders-ſtreet, and after in Amen corner, where Dr. Harvey built a library and hall 1652, and left them his books [18].

Herald's college.

The Herald's college, antiently Derby houſe, rebuilt 1669, is on St. Benet's hill near Doctors Commons [19].

Halls.

The ſeveral companies have their halls, many of them built and finiſhed in an elegant ſtile, and ſome furniſhed with valuable portraits. That of the *Painter ſtainers* in Little Trinity-lane, ſhould be mentioned in honour to our author, who preſented them with his portrait and a ſilver cup. His father was one of this company.

Conduits.

The conduits to which Mr. Camden alludes were probably thoſe in Fleetſtreet and Cheapſide. In the laſt ſtreet was alſo a croſs which ſerved this purpoſe, and eaſt of it was the *ſtandard* with another conduit. The foundation of the croſs in Cheapſide was diſcovered in new paving the ſtreet about 15 years ago.

Churches.

The number of churches in the city and ſuburbs in Norden's time 1593 was 113, beſides thoſe in Weſtminſter, and the new ones built by the act of queen Anne [20]. Before the fire there were 97 within the walls and 17 without. There are now but 62 pariſh churches within the city and liberties [o]. The ſteeples of St. Mary le Bow, St. Bride's, and the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, were built by ſir Chriſtopher Wren.

British Muſeum.

The *Britiſh Muſeum*, formerly the manſion of the duke of Montagu, was purchaſed of his heirs by parliament, for uniting together the Royal, Cottonian, Harleian, Sloanian, and other collections of books, MSS. coins, antiquities, ſubjects in natural hiſtory, &c. &c. for the public uſe, for which it is excellently adapted. The firſt of theſe libraries contains the books and MSS. of our princes from Henry VII. to Charles II. the ſecond the MSS. collected by

[11] G. [12] G. [13] G. [14] G.
[15] G. [n] Min. [16] G. [17] G. [18] G.
[19] G. [20] G. [o] Newbury VI. 100.

ſir

ſir Robert Cotton, his ſon, and grandſon ſir John, which laſt gave it to the public by act 12 and 13 William III. c. 7. The Harleian collection of MSS. was formed by Edward earl of Oxford, and purchaſed by government 1753, at the ſame time with the library, MSS. and natural curioſities of ſir Hans Sloane. The whole purchaſe, including the houſe, with its repairs and fitting up, and the ſalaries of the ſeveral officers, amounted to not leſs than £. 100,000.

Among the many eminent men natives of London, are reckoned Mr. CAMDEN; ſir Thomas More, born 1480, beheaded 1535; ſir Thomas Greſham 1519, died 1579; Edmund Spencer 1533—1599; Inigo Jones 1572—1652; ſir Thomas Brown 1605—1682; John Milton 1608—1674; Abraham Cowley 1618—1667; ſir William Temple 1628—1698; William Penn 1644—1718; Dr. William Lowth, father of the preſent biſhop of London, 1661—1732; Thomas Sherlock biſhop of Bangor, Saliſbury, and London 1678—1761; Thomas Rowe 1687—1715; Alexander Pope 1688—1744; William Hogarth 1698—1764; Sir William Blackſtone 1723—1780. In Weſtminſter were born ſir Francis Bacon lord Verulam 1561—1626; Ben Jonſon 1574—1637; Anthony Aſhley Cowper third earl of Shafteſbury 1671—1713.

Edmonton gives name to a hundred, and has an old ſeat of the Leaks called *Wire hall*, and at *Pymmes* was in Norden's time a proper little houſe of lord treaſurer Burleigh. In this pariſh, on Buſh hill, is a circular entrenchment, ſingle ditcht, ſurrounding Mr. Clayton's houſe, and called a Britiſh oppidum: but it may as well be a Roman camp pointing to *Bury ſtreet* in the ſame pariſh, and croſſing the Lea into Eſſex.

At *Southgate*, a hamlet of Edmonton, is *Minchenden* houſe, the ſeat of the duke of Chandos, by marriage with the heireſs of John Nichol, eſq; who built it.

The adjoining hundred of *Oſſulſton* gave title of baron 1682, 34 Charles II. to John Bennet whoſe ſon Charles was 1714 created earl of Tankerville [21], which titles are ſtill held by his great grandſon and nameſake. The Eleanor croſs at *Waltham croſs* in Cheſhunt pariſh, Herts, is ſtill entire at the turning down to the town of Waltham Holy Croſs in Eſſex.

Enfield is the ſkeleton of a market town. Norden ſays the palace was built by an earl of Worceſter. Joice, mother of John Tiptoft the learned earl of Worceſter, has a tomb here 1446; but the arms of Lovel do not appear on the palace, which is now let into tenements, having one handſome room with pannelled wainſcot, and on the chimney-piece, as well as on the outer walls of the houſe, the arms of England t. Elizabeth. In the gardens are a handſome cedar and other curious trees, planted by Mr. Uvedale, maſter of the freeſchool here in the beginning of this century. *Fourtree hall* in this pariſh, the ſeat of Eliab Breton, eſq. is aſcribed to I. Jones, and belonged to the Rayntons, of whom ſir Nicholas was lord mayor of London 1640, and has a monument in the church. In the ſame pariſh is the manor of *Durance*, ſo called from a family who came in with the Conqueror, and here was alſo a houſe of the biſhops of Lincoln, or of the other William of Wickham, biſhop of that ſee, born here. In a field on the eaſt ſide of the town is a ſquare moated area, vulgarly called *Cæſar's camp* or *Oldbury*. The chace containing 8036 acres is now parcelled out between the crown and the four adjoining pariſhes, Enfield, Edmonton, Hadley, and South Mims, which claimed right of common on it; this pariſh, in which the whole of it lay, giving up its parochial claims for an allotment of 200 acres, diſpoſed of on leaſe in aid of its land tax and poor's rate, and thus ſuffering a diſmemberment. On this chace are three lodges leaſed out by the crown. The ſite mentioned by Mr. Camden as belonging to the Magnavilles goes by the name of *Camlet moat*. It is ſquariſh, ſurrounded by a ſingle mote, and is now by leaſe from the crown the property of ſir Richard Jebb, M. D. who has built near it a ſingular lodge in the Italian ſtyle, calling it *Trent place*, in honour of the duke of Glouceſter, whom he viſited at Trent. The editor can with pleaſure from his earlieſt life review many pleaſing hours of retirement and antiquarian reſearch ſpent in this pariſh ſo happily ſituated as a centre of many curious monuments in the adjacent counties. Enfield gives title of baron to the earl of Rochford, whoſe great uncle was ſo created 1695, 7 William III.

Tottenham is a populous village, and like others on this road inhabited by the citizens. On a hill here is a brick pillar called the *Croſs*, ſucceeding a wooden one in Norden's time, when lord Compton had a proper antient houſe here, ſince belonging to lord Coleraine, whoſe daughter and heir married James Townſend, eſq. This is called *Bruce caſtle*, and formerly belonged to David Bruce king of Scotland and earl of Huntingdon. Here is alſo an almſhouſe, founded by George Henningham for eight poor widows, and two others by Balthaſar Sanchez of Xeres in Eſtremadura, the firſt confectioner in England, 1596, and Nicholas Reynoldſon 1736. At *Hollicks* in this pariſh were in Norden's time [d] noted the foundations of antient buildings affirmed to have been a town. An old houſe here, now a quaker ſchool, was the reſidence of ſir Abraham Reynardſon lord mayor of London 1648. Another houſe in the high road, now an ale houſe, has the name of the King's houſe. Tottenham.

At *Newington* was in Norden's time a very proper houſe of the earl of Oxford [e]. Newington.

Iſlington, antiently *Hiſledon*, an antient village, now greatly enlarged and full of houſes. Here ſtill remain parts of a royal manſion, a villa of ſir Walter Raleigh, and another of the Fowler family. *Canonbury* houſe, now moſtly rebuilt into houſes for citizens, was firſt built by Bolton prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, whoſe rebus, the bolt and tun, carved in ſtone, is to be ſeen in the outer wall. In the fields to the north-weſt of White Conduit houſe is a large encloſure called the *Reedmote*, or ſix acre field, and ſuppoſed a Roman camp; probably that of Suetonius Paulinus after his retreat from London, and from which he ſallied, and routed Boadicea; and at the ſouth-eaſt corner was the ſite of a ſquare moated manſion, commonly called *Jack Straw's caſtle*, ſuppoſed the praetorium of the above camp. *Highbury barn* in this pariſh was another moated ſite or fort, whereon Mr. Dawes, banker, has lately built himſelf a ſeat; in digging the foundations of which was found a kiln full of pipes of baked earth, of various lengths and bores from 3 feet and 3 inches to 14 and 16 inches by 1 and an half. Here is a ſchool and almſhouſe founded by lady Alice Owen, who died 1613, and now belonging to the Brewers' company. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of this village is a fine reſervoir, called the *New River head*, a large baſon, in which the waters of that ſtream being collected, part is conveyed by the level in pipes to London, Iſlington.

[21] G.

[d] P. 21.

[e] P. 37.

don, and part thrown up to an higher reſervoir to ſupply the higheſt parts of the city. Here is a chalybeat ſpring in a garden called *New Tunbridge-wells*, and near it *Sadler's-wells*, an houſe of theatrical entertainment during the ſummer.

Hoxton. At *Hoxton* is an hoſpital founded 1692 by Robert Aſke alderman of London for 20 poor men of the Haberdaſhers company, and as many poor boys, wherein Dr. Hooke, who deſigned the building, propoſed to inſtitute a mathematical ſchool for boys, which though at firſt well approved was not carried into execution.

Shoreditch. Holiwell. In *Shoreditch* was *Holiwell*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded 1127, valued at £.293.[f] A gate of it remains.

Hackney. *Hackney* is a populous village, three miles from London, in whoſe church are monuments for Chriſtopher Urſwick 1521, Henry earl of Northumberland 29 Henry VIII. Lady Lucy Latimer 1582. and Sir Thomas and ſir Henry Row, lord mayors of London. Here was born 1633 Dr. South, who died 1716. *Brook* houſe in this pariſh, now a madhouſe, was the reſidence of lord Brook. At *Oldford* is the gate of a royal palace.

The *Green lanes* as they are called, a back road running from London to Enfield Chace to the weſt of the preſent high road are ſuppoſed to have been a Roman road till the preſent high road was made.

Hampſtead. *Hampſtead* ſtands under a hill in a very healthful air, having London in a very pleaſant proſpect[g].

Kilborn. At *Kilborn* was a Benedictine nunnery, founded t. Henry I. valued at £.74. 17s.[h]

Hornſey. In *Hornſey* park belonging to the biſhop of London[i] is a ſquare double moated area, called *Lodge hill*[k], or a caſtle, where the barons are ſaid to have aſſembled in the reign of Richard II. of whoſe ruins Hornſey church is ſuppoſed to have been built.

Highgate. *Highgate* is ſo called of the high *road* or *toll-gate* on it, erected by the biſhops of London 400 years ago, before which the high road went through Hornſey, Colney hatch, and Friarn Barnet to Whetſton[l]. Here is a freeſchool, founded by ſir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Juſtice 1564, on the ſite of an antient hermitage[m].

Muſwell. At *Muſwell* or *Pinſenall* hill was a well and chapel of our Lady, much reſorted to on account of a cure received by a king of Scots, ſucceeded by alderman Roe's houſe[n]. The well remains, as did within theſe twenty years ſome glazed tiles of the pavement of the chapel. The ſtream from this ſpring runs through Tottenham into the marſhes.

Pancras. *Pancras* church, ſaid to be as antient as St. Paul's[o], is now the burial place of the Catholics. In this pariſh are ſome traces of a Roman camp called the *Brill*, q. d. *Burgh hill*. Dr. Stukeley traced the vallum and ditch 40 paces from eaſt to weſt, and 500 from north to ſouth. If we believe him, it was one of thoſe made by Cæſar after he croſſed the Thames, and the prætorium, 40 paces by 50, is ſtill very plain on the foot-path overagainſt the church. Through the middle of this camp runs the river *Flete*, which riſes from ſeven ſprings on the ſouth ſide of the hill between Hampſtead and Highgate by *Cane wood*, the ſeat of earl Mansfield. North of the church-yard is another area of 60 by 40 paces, moted round, in which the doctor ſuppoſes was quartered Mandubratius, who came hither to ſolicit Cæſar's aid againſt his brother Caſſibelan[p].

Flete r.

Cane wood.

At *Stratford le Bow*[q], or Bromley, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William biſhop of London t. William the Conqueror, valued at £.108.[r] Stratford le Bow.

Stepney, in whoſe church is buried ſir Henry Colet, knight, twice lord mayor, father of Dean Colet, founder of Paul's ſchool, who had a houſe here[s], gave birth to John Strype 1643, who died 1737, and to Dr. Mead 1673, who died 1754. Stepney.

At *Mile-end* was a houſe of lepers, now an hoſpital, belonging to the corporation of the Trinity houſe, and an almſhouſe, erected by Francis Bancroft 1735, beſides other almſhouſes. Mile-end.

At *Hendon* was a houſe of ſir Edward Herbert, knt. where, in Norden's time was often reſident ſir John Forteſcue, knt. one of her majeſty's privy council, when he took the air in the country. It came afterwards to the earl of Northampton, who pulled down great part of the old houſe, and fitted it up anew, and then leaſed it to Mr. Aiſlabie, who laid out 10,000£. on the houſe and grounds, and at his death 1781, it was ſold to Mr. Peters, a Ruſſia merchant. Cloſe on the north ſide of the houſe ſtood till the ſtorm of January 1, 1779, a ſtately cedar, 70 feet high, diameter of the branches 100 feet, circumference of the trunk at 7 feet above the ground 16 feet, at 12 feet 20 feet. The limbs from 6 to 12 feet in circumference. Tradition aſcribed it to queen Elizabeth. Hendon.

Edgeworth conſiſts of one main ſtreet, the weſt ſide belonging to *Little Stanmore* or *Whitchurch*, wherein was *Canons*, the magnificent ſeat of James duke of Chandos, who by a profuſion of magnificence unparalelled brought his houſe to an unparalelled end; the whole, which, with the ponds, &c. coſt 250,000£. being pulled down to the ground, and ſold by piecemeal for the benefit of his creditors. The walls were 12 feet thick below, and nine above. On the ſite of the centre, with the materials, William Hallet, eſq. who purchaſed the eſtate and all the materials uncleared and forfeited by other purchaſers, built a ſmall modern houſe, and walled in the park, which before had only a pale fence. In the church are monuments of duke James before-mentioned 1744, and his two wives, and Henry, the ſecond duke, and his lady Margaret firſt wife of the preſent duke. Canons belonged to the monks of Bentley, in Norden's time to Savage, and came to the firſt duke by marriage with a daughter of ſir Thomas Lake 1696. At the ſide of Watford road to the north and weſt of Bentley are veſtiges of a conſiderable Roman camp, vulgarly called *Grimeſdike*. Edgworth. Whitchurch. Canons.

At *Bentley* in *Great Stanmore*, was a priory of canons[t]. The houſe was taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Duberly. A chapel belonging to it now quite gone ſtood detached on the common. In digging to plant trees on the common juſt without the pales 1781 were found near 50 gold coins of Conſtantine jun. Conſtantius, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Magnus Maximus, Theodoſius, Arcadius, and Honorius, two rings and a bracelet of the ſame metal, ſome ſmall ſilver and copper coins of Valentinian entirely corroded, and a plate or piece of ſilver inſcribed HONOR. ſet in a triangular frame of iron. The coins were as follow. Bentley.

[f] Tan. 306. [g] Nord. 20. [h] Nord. 26 Tan. 307. [i] Nord. 21. [k] Ib.
[l] Nord. 15. 21. [m] Ib. 22. [n] Ib. 36. [o] Ib. 38. Tan. 326.
[p] Stuk. It. Cur. II. 1. 16. Pl. LXI. Of the Brill in Suſſex and Buckinghamſhire, ſee before, vol. I. p. 196. and p. 319.
[q] on the *Bow*, i. e. on the *bridge*. Nord. 38. [r] Tan. 298.
[s] Nord. 39. [t] M. Par. 1248. Tan. 315.

Conſtantine jun.

FL. CL. CONSTANTINVS AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGGG. L.

The emperor ſtanding, holding a Labarum in his right, in his left Victory on a globe, and treading on a captive.

Conſtantius.

P. VAL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG.

GLORIA REIPVBLICAE.

Two female figures armed holding a ſhield inſcribed VOT. X / MVLT. XX; one treads on a prow and holds a parazonium, the other ſits in a curule chair.

Valentinian.

D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGG. TROB. Γ.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a winged Victory.

Another TR. at ſides N. D.

Another CON. at ſides A. D.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE. ANT. Γ.

The emperor holding the labarum and Victory on a globe. The monogram ☧, and on another a croſs:

CONCORDIA AVGGG. S. CONOB. Rome ſeated.

Valens.

D. N. VALENS.

VICTORIA AVGG. TROB.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a winged Victory.

GLORIA ROMANORVM. ANOBZ.

Two armed females holding a ſhield inſcribed VOT. X. / MVLT. XX; one treads on a prow and holds a lance; the other ſeated as before.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE.

The Emperor ſtanding holding the labarum and globe with Victory, behind him the croſs. Another without the croſs.

Gratian.

D. N. GRATIANVS. P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVG. CON.

Another. TROBT.

Two emperors ſeated crowned by a winged Victory.

Magnus Maximus.

D. N. MAG. MAXIMVS P. F. AVG.

RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE * SMTR.

The emperor holding a labarum and globe with a Victory.

VICTORIA AVGGG. TROB.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by a Victory.

Theodoſius.

D. N. THEODOSIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. ⊖ CON.

Two emperors ſitting crowned by Victory.

Another with TR.

CONCORDIA AVGGG. B.

Rome ſitting.

Arcadius.

D. N. ARCADIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. M. D.

The emperor with the labarum and Victory on a globe: a captive at his feet.

Honorius.

D. N. HONORIVS P. F. AVG.

VICTORIA AVGGG. M. D. CONOB.

The ſame as the preceding.

Another. B. V.

One of the rings had cut in gold two youthful heads face to face: the other on a blue ſtone an eagle tearing a hare; on her back two eaglets.

Hadley.

At *Hadley*, commonly called *Monkton* from belonging to Walden abbey, was an hermitage, founded by Edward IV. for the ſouls of the ſlain in Barnet field 1471. The battle is ſaid to have been fought on *Monkey mead* (i. e. *Monk mead*) *plain*. Over the ſteeple door is the date 1494 between a roſe and wing[u], which emblems being alſo carved alternately under the upper windows of the nave of Enfield church which belonged likewiſe to Walden abbey, I conceive to be badges of that abbey. An old houſe here, now a ſchool, is imagined to have belonged to the monks: and on the ſteeple is a fire-pan for a beacon, the ſituation being very high.

Friarn Barnet.

In *Friarn Barnet*, where ſir John Popham, Lord Chief Juſtice, had a houſe[x], are certain almſhouſes, founded by ſir John Swinnerton, mayor of London 1612.

Finchley.

In *Finchley* church were monuments of the Frowicks, of whom ſir Thomas was Lord Chief Juſtice t. Henry VII. and his father owned *Gunnerſbury* houſe[y] in Acton beforementioned, and his eldeſt daughter was mother of the learned antiquary ſir Henry Spelman.

South Mims.

At *South Mims* is *Derham* the ſeat of lord Albemarle (but in Norden's time of one Lacye[z]), and *Wrotham* that of George Byng, eſq. built by the late admiral, his uncle.

Earls of Middleſex.

Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, knight, merchant of London, Maſter firſt of the Requeſts, then of the great Wardrobe, afterwards of the Wards, and at laſt Privy Counſellor, was created 19 James I. lord Cranford of Cranford in the county of Bedford, and Lord High Treaſurer, and next year earl of Middleſex. By his ſecond wife, daughter of James Bret of Howbey in the county of Leiceſter, he had four ſons, of whom *James* and *Lionel* firſt and third, ſucceeded him, but both dying without iſſue the title deſcended to his eldeſt daughter Frances, married to Richard earl of Dorſet and their iſſue, and was enjoyed 1675 by their ſon *Charles* ſixth earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, lord chamberlain of the houſhold to Charles II. and by his deſcendants the dukes of Dorſet.

[u] See Vol. I. p. 350. and Pl. xvi. fig. 11. [x] Nord. 20. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 18.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Middleſex.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze-wort, or Gooſe-tongue; in a field near *Highgate* plentifully, and elſewhere near *London*.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet-ſmelling Flag, or Calamus; in muddy rivers: on *Hounſlow* heath; at *Uxbridge*; about *Fulham* moat, and in ponds near *Harefield* church.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Adonis flower, Pheaſant's Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco; in the corn-fields about *Acton*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; among the buſhes near the wood on the top of *Hamſtead* hill, at *Highbury* barn near *Iſlington*; by the ſide of the brook at *Maiden bridge*, *Enfield*, in a lane near *Tottenham high Croſs*, in old *Park wood*, and in ſeveral other places about *Harefield*.

Ægopodium *Podagraria*. Gout-weed, Herb-Gerard, or Aſhweed; in the walk from *Baker* ſtreet *Enfield* to the church; at Limehouſe near the Horſe-Ferry.

Agaricus *alneus*. Adder Agaric: on trunks of trees; in *Biſhop's wood* near *Hampſtead*.

——— *bulboſus*. Bulbous Agaric; in meadows and paſtures: near *Newington*.

——— *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric: in meadows paſtures and woods: at *Pancras*.

——— *cinnamomeus*. Brown Agaric: in *Chelſea* woods.

——— *clavus*. Dwarf Agaric: in woods and hedges: near *Pancras* church, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *clypeatus*. Long-ſtalked Agaric: in *Biſhop's wood* near *Hampſtead*.

——— *equeſtris*. Starry Agaric: on *Hampſtead* heath, and in *Hyde Park* near *London*.

——— *extinctorius*. Conic Agaric: in the meadows at *Tottenham*.

——— *fimetarius*. Egg Agaric: in *Cripplegate* church-yard, and in other places about *London*.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Agaric: in woods and hedges among dead leaves and moſs: at *Paddington*, *Pancras*, *Hornſey* wood, and *Chelſea*.

——— *glutinoſus*. Slimy Muſhroom. (*Curt. Fl. Lon.*) in a paſture near *Hornſey* wood.

——— *procerus*. Ruffled Agaric: about *Hornſey* wood, at the *Spaniards Hampſtead* heath.

——— *integer*. White Agaric; in woods and woody places: at *Paddington*.

——— *mammoſus*. Grey Agaric: in woods and woody places: at *Chelſea*.

——— *muſcarius*. Reddiſh Agaric: in woods and hedges of a ſandy ſoil; on *Enfield* chace, in *Biſhop's wood* and between *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *ſeparatus*. Blackiſh Agaric: in meadows and paſtures, at *Paddington*.

——— *violaceus*. Violet Agaric; in woods and hedges; at *Chelſea*, and in meadows about *Newington*.

——— *viſcidus*. Clammy Agaric, in woods and woody places: near the Neat houſes at *Chelſea*, at *Paddington*, and in *Hornſey* wood.

Agaricus *umbelliferus*. Wood Agaric: in *Saint James's* park, *Weſtminſter*, and in the little nurſery juſt below *Breakſpears*.

Agroſtis *polymorpha*, ſylvatica. Wood Bent Graſs: in *Hornſey wood*, and *Biſhops wood* near *Hampſtead*.

Aira *aquatica*. Water hair Graſs; on the bank of the New river behind *Iſlington*, and in many muddy ponds about *London*.

—— *præcox*. Early Hair Graſs; on *Harefield* common.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star headed water Plantain: in ditches and ſtagnant waters: on a bog on *Harefield* common, and at *Uxbridge* toward *Denham*.

—— *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; on the bank of the upper pond near the brick-kiln at *Harefield*, plentifully.

—— *ranunculoides* β. A variety of the laſt, in the bogs on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

Allium *urſinum*. Ramſons; in woods and hedges: at *Kentiſh town*, at *Hendon place* near the church, and in a meadow at *Gulchwell*.

Alopecurus *agreſtis* β. A variety of field Fox tail Graſs; in a field near *Harefield* town, plentifully.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow: by the ſide of *Chelſea* waterworks.

Anemone *apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemone: in woods and woody places: near *Harrow on the Hill*.

Angelica *Archangelica*. Garden Angelica; on the walls of the *Tower*, *London*.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Sweet ſcented Camomile: on *Harefield* common, on *Hounſlow* heath, and in *Tothill-fields*, *Weſtminſter*.

Antirrhinum *Cymbalaria*. Ivy-leaved Toad-flax: on the walls of the Botanic garden at *Chelſea*, and on the walls of the *Thames* from *Chelſea* to *Weſtminſter*, plentifully, on the wall of the *Temple* gardens, and elſewhere in *London*.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros: on *Hounſlow* heath.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines: in woods and buſhy places; about *Harefield*.

Arabis *thaliana* β. A variety of codded Mouſe-ear: on ſome walls about *Harefield*.

Atabis *Turrita*. Tower wall creſs; on ditch banks at *Slough*.

Arctium *Lappa*. A variety of this called Roſe Burdock was obſerved by Mr. *Ray* near the *Thames* between *Weſtminſter* and *Chelſea*.

Arenaria *rubra*. Purple flowered Chickweed or Spurrey; in *Hyde* park, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain leaved Chickweed; in moiſt places of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs; in damp woods and hedges; between *Hornſey* and *Newington*, and in a wood againſt the boarded river.

Aſperula

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof: in the wood near *Hampſtead*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden hair: on old walls and in ſhady places: in a lane near *Finchley* church, and in a lane going to *Kickmansworth* from *Harefield*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, Wall Rue or Tent-wort: on *Pinner church*, on *Brentbridge* near *Hanwell*, on an old ſtone conduit between *Iſlington* and *Highbury barn*, on *Finchley* church, and on the walls in *Fulham* church-yard.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Harts-tongue: in ſhady ſtoney places: on a bank oppoſite the *Hyde field* in the road leading from *Edmonton* to *Buſhhill*: in ſhady ditches on *Hampſtead* heath, at *Highgate*; on *Finchley* church, and in the orchard at *Harefield place*.

——— *Scolopendrium* (fol. multifidis). A variety of the laſt called fingered Harts-tongue; in a lane at *Tanners end*, *Edmonton*.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-hair; on ſtoney ſhady places and old walls; on the walls of *Chelſea* hoſpital next the *Thames*, plentifully, in the orchard of *Harefield* place, and at *Breakſpears*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in a ſhady gravel pit near *Old Park* wood at *Harefield*.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Rough Oatgraſs; in the paſtures about the earl of Cadogan's at *Twickenham*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Barberry or Pipperidge buſh; on *Hampſtead* heath.

Betula *alba*. Birch tree; } in *Biſhop's* wood
——- *alnus*. Common Alder tree; } near *Hampſtead*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on the ſides of ditches and rivers, and in wet ſhady ſandy places; on *Hounſlow* heath.

Boletus *albus*. White Boletus; on the ſtump of a dead tree in the path from *Hummerton* to *Lea* bridge.

——— *bovinus*. Brown Boletus; in woods, at *Highgate*.

——— *igniarius*. Hard Boletus, Touchwood, or Spunk; on trunks of trees: in *Hyde Park*, and on the willows near *Tottenham* mills.

——— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus; at *Clapton*, in the lane leading from *Hackney* to *Clapton*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſuberoſus*. Cork Boletus; on a Willow tree in *London* fields near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, *Hackney*.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket: on old walls about *London*, frequently, as on *London Wall* between *Cripplegate* and *Biſhopſgate*, and on the walls of the *Charter-houſe* and *Tower*.

Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome graſs; about *Fulham* moat.

——— *hirſutus*. Hairy ſtalked Brome Graſs. (*Curtis Flora Lond.*) in hedges, particularly about *Hampſtead*.

——— *muralis*, madritenſis. Wall Brome graſs; on old walls; about *London*.

Bryum *fontanum*. Marſh Bryum: on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

——— *glaucum*. White Bryum; on *Iver* heath, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum; on heaths; at *Pancras*, and on a ditch bank leading from *Mother Huff's* towards *Hampſtead*.

——— *hygrometricum*. Yellow Bryum; on ſome walls about *Chelſea*, and in ſeveral gardens about *London*.

Bryum *pomiforme*. Round headed Bryum; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on a ditch bank leading from *Mother Huff's* towards *Hampſtead*.

Byſſus *botryoides*. Green Byſſus, on the bark of trees, on walls and ſhady places; on *Hampſtead* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *ſeptica* β. Mouſe-ſkin Byſſus; in moiſt vaults ſticking to wine caſks.

Bufonia *tenuifolia*. Baſtard Chickweed; on *Hounſlow* heath.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorowwax; in a corn field near the mill at *Harefield*.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh or Water Gladiole: in the marſhes at *Blackwall* plentifully, and elſewhere.

Campanula *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus-Looking-glaſs, or codded Corn Violet; in a corn field adjoining to the chalk-pit near the Paper mills at *Harefield*.

——— *trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells; in *Old Park* wood, *Harefield*.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle; on *Hounſlow* heath, near the end of *Tuddington* town, but ſparingly.

——— *marianus* β. Milk Thiſtle without white veins: on the bank of the New River between the two roads from *London* to *Iſlington*, in the brick field near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton *Hackney*; and on the banks of the road near *Shoreditch*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter creſſes or Ladies ſmock; on the banks of the *Thames* between *Peterborough houſe* and *Chelſea*; by the river ſide at *Harefield*, in the brook at *Scarlet Spring*, and about *Uxbridge*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy ladies ſmock; in *Scarlet Spring*, and *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield*, in many places on the New River banks between *Canonbury* houſe and *Newington*, and in the lane oppoſite *Mother Red Cap's*, on the left hand of the road from *London* to *Hampſtead*.

——— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock: on the ſide of the *Thames* near the Botanic gardens at *Chelſea*, and on the ſides of *Fulham* moat.

Carex *leporina*. Naked Carex; in a wood near the Boarded river, plentifully.

——— *muricata*. Prickley Carex; in the dry parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *palleſcens*. Pale Carex; in a wood near the boarded river.

——— *paniculata*. Panicled Carex; in *Hampſtead* wood, and on the heath.

——— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex; in wet woods and hedges; between *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, between *Mary-le-bone* and *Kilbourn*, and at *Maidenbridge*, *Enfield*.

——— *pilulifera*. Round headed Carex; on *Harefield* common.

——— *pilulifera* β. A variety of the laſt: in a ditch near *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *Pſeudo Cyperus*. Baſtard Cyperus; in a ditch between the Boarded river and *Iſlington* road.

——— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; on turfy ſlimey bogs; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Harefield* moor, plentifully.

——— *ſylvatica*. Wood Carex: in a wood near the boarded river.

——— *vulpina*. Great Carex; in *Biſhop's* wood *Hampſtead*.

Carum *Carvi*. Carraways; in meadows and paſtures about *London*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle; in ſome barren fields near *Whitechapel*.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel; on the marſhy ground near the powdermills on *Hounſlow* heath, and near *Hampton Court*.

Ceraſtium *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on walls and paſtures about *London*.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara; in ditches and ponds near *Hornſey*.

Chenopodium *glaucum*. Spear leaved Orach; in *Whitechapel* fields.

——— *vulvaria*. Stinking Orach; common about *London* on dunghills and waſte places.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in wet ſhady places: on *Hampſtead* heath, and by the ſide of a ditch, in a meadow juſt below *Coney farm* at *Harefield*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; in a ſhallow pool of water on *Hounſlow* heath by the road ſide near the town; in ſome pools of water at *Iſtleworth*; on the banks of the river at *Uxbridge*, in the river *Coln* near *Colnbrooke*, and in one of the pools near the road at *Hayes*.

Clavaria *Hypoxilon* β. A variety of Flat-horned Clavaria: found on an old elm ſtump in a ſmith's cellar in the *Haymarket*, *Weſtminſter*.

——— *muſcoides*. Pointed Clavaria; in a field adjoining to the road at *Newington*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Climber, or Traveller's joy; in hedges and woody places; in the way from *Chelſea* to *Fulham*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh or common Sea Scurvygraſs; in the *Iſle of Dogs*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; at the head of the leſſer bog on *Hampſtead* heath.

Conferva *capillaris*. Thread Conferva; in the river at *Uxbridge*.

——— *gelatinoſa* β. A variety of Frogſpawn Conferva; in a rivulet on *Enfield Chaſe*.

——— *fontinalis*. Spring Conferva; in the New River by *Hornſey*.

——— *furcata*. Forked Conferva; in ſlow flowing ſtreams; on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *reticulata*. Net Conferva: in a rivulet on *Hounſlow* heath, in ditches and ponds about *Hounſlow*, and in the ditches about *Weſtminſter*.

——— *rigida*. Rough Conferva; in the river which runs through *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *ſericea*. Silk Conferva; in the New River near *London*, and on *Hounſlow* heath.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lilly Convally, or May Lilly; in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, as in *Biſhop's* wood and on *Hampſtead* heath.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in the old chalk pit near the mill at *Harefield*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus Veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Pennywort; in an old gravel pit at *Highbury barn* near *Iſlington*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beamtree; in *Biſhop's* wood near *Hampſtead*, in the Chalk pit near the Papermills at *Harefield*, and againſt the Warren houſe on *Uxbridge* common.

——— *Torminalis*. Common Wild Service or Sorb tree; in *Biſhop's* wood, and in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Crepis *foetida*. Stinking Hawkweed; in dry meadows and paſtures about *Chelſea*.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. A variety of Common Hound's tongue; in an hedge beſide the road on *Stamford* hill.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in woods and hedges at *Kentiſh-town*.

Dentaria *bulbifera*. Coral-wort; in *Old Park wood*, *Harefield*, abundantly.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; by the ſide of the road leading from *Harefield* to *Chalfont St. Peters*, and in a little wood on the right hand of the road a little beyond the bottom of *Highgate* hill.

——— *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on *Hampſted* heath.

——— *glaucus*. Mountain Pink; in the park at *Hampton-court*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small wild Teaſel, or Shepherd's rod; about *Fulham* Moat, between the *Biſhop's Palace* and *Fulham* field, in a little coppice at *Harefield*, by the road ſide at *Finchley* and in the lane from *Edmonton* leading to the *Hyde* field, plentifully.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sun Dew, or Roſa ſolis; in the bogs on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun Dew; on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, at *Battleſwell*, and on the bogs on *Iver* heath.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe-bay Willow herb; in *Canewood* near *Hampſtead* and by the ſide of a wood about the midway between *Beaconsfield* and *Uxbridge*, plentifully.

——— *tetragonum*. Square-ſtalked Willow-herb; in the lane leading from *Newington* field to *Hornſey* wood, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *hyemale* δ. A variety of Rough Horſetail or Shave graſs; in a bog on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *limoſum*. Smooth Horſetail; in the Warren pond at *Breakſpears*.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Horſetail; in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine-leaved Heath; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on the common at *Harefield*.

—— *tetralix* Croſs-leaved Heath; on the common at *Harefield*.

Erigeron *Canadenſe*. Canada Fleabane; in many barren places about *London*.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs; on a bog on *Hampſtead* heath.

Euphorbia *exigua*. Dwarf Spurge; in many places about *Harefield*.

——— *platyphyllus*. Broad-leaved Spurge; in the corn fields leading from *Harefield* common to *Battleſwell*.

Feſtuca *decumbens*. Small Feſcue Graſs; in a ſhady field near *Battleſwell*, near *Harefield*, and on *Harefield* common.

——— *elatior*. Tall Feſcue Graſs; on the banks of the river *Thames* between *London* and *Chelſea*.

Fontinalis *antipyretica*. Greater Water-moſs; in *Harefield* river plentifully, and on walls of the *Thames* at *Chelſea*.

——— *minor*. Leſſer Water-moſs; on the banks of the *Thames* about *London*.

——— *ſquamoſa*. Scaly Water-moſs; on old planks in the *Thames* at *Fulham*.

Fritillaria *Meleagris*. Common Chequered Daffodil, or Fritillary; in meadows and paſtures in *Maude* fields near *Riſlip* common, and near *Enfield*.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Yellow Nettle Hemp; in a thicket

thicket near the lower end of *Pond ſtreet Hampſtead*, and in the thickets at *Harefield*.

Gallium *anglicum*. The leaſt Gooſe-graſs; on a wall at *Hackney*.

——— *uliginoſum*. Marſh Gooſe-graſs; on *Hampſtead* heath.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in the old chalk pit near the mill at *Harefield*.

Geranium *columbinum*. Longſtalked Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; in a gravel pit in a field near *Harefield* common.

——— *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; in a lane leading to the mill at *Harefield*.

——— *pyrenaicum*. Perennial Dove's-foot Cranesbill; in meadows and paſtures; at *Enfield*, particularly in the church-yard; between *Hyde Park* and *Little Chelſea*, and about *Brompton* and *Chelſea*.

——— *robertianum* (flore albo). Herb Robert with a white flower; in an hedge by the road ſide near *Riſlip* town.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's bill; on a bank by the road ſide which leads from the back of *Iſlington* to *Canonbury* houſe.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed: in a ſhady field near *Battleswell* plentifully, in the woods at *Harefield*, on *Hampſtead* heath, and between *Highgate* and *Muſwell* hill.

Hedypnois *hiſpidum* β, hirtum. Dwarf Rough ſtone Hawkweed, with bitter roots; in the gardens at *Breakſpears*, and thereabouts not uncommon.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. Saint Foin or Cockshead; in the meadows near the chalk pit at *Harefield*.

Heracleum *Spondylium* β, anguſtifolium. Jagged Cow Parſnep; in ſeveral places near *Harefield*.

Herniaria *hirſuta*. Rough Rupture-wort; in meadows near *Colneyhatch* near *Barnet*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lung-wort; on a wall over-againſt *Hillingdon* church.

——— *ſubaudum*. Broad-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed; in the *Old Park* at *Harefield*, and in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *umbellatum*. Narrow leaved Buſhy Hawkweed; in the dryer parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mares-tail; in bogs; near *Hornſey*, in the river at *Harefield*, and in a bog on *Uxbridge* Moor.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; in a wood at *Tottenham*.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swine's Succory or Hawkweed; in *Tuddington* field near *Hampton court*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park Leaves; in a thicket near *Harefield* church, on *Bacher* heath near *Harefield*, by the ſide of the road from *Highgate* to *Muſwell* hill, and in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *elodes*. Marſh St. Peterſwort; in the great bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on bogs on *Iver* heath.

——— *pulchrum*. Upright St. Johnwort; in *Old Park* wood and other woods about *Harefield*, plentifully, on *Hampſtead* heath, and in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, and elſewhere.

Hypnum *alopecurum*. Fox-tail Hypnum; in *Biſhop's* and *Cane* wood *Hampſtead*.

——— *brioides*. Fern Hypnum; on *Hampſtead* heath.

Hypnum *compreſſum*. Compreſſed Hypnum: in a wood near, and in the meadows at, *Tottenham*.

——— *complanatum*. Flat Hypnum: in the woods at *Hampſtead*.

——— *lucens*. Shining Hypnum: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, and in *Biſhop's* wood.

——— *myoſuroides*. Mouſe tail Hypnum: in *Biſhop's* wood, *Hampſtead*.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Hypnum: on beech trees on *Enfield Chace*.

——— *riparium*. Water Hypnum: in the river *Thames* at *London*, and in the river at *Hackney*.

——— *ſericeum* β plumoſum. Winged Hypnum: on trunks of trees on *Enfield Chace*, and on walls at *Newington*.

——— *ſquarroſum*. Common Hypnum: on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *velutinum*. Velvet Hypnum: on branches of trees, ſhady places and hedges: in *Hornſey* wood.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſſe; in gravelly places and barren heaths: near *Hampton-court*.

Jacione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious: in a lane leading from *Denham* to *Iver* heath, and in *Hackney* common field.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane: in a meadow called *Gantlets* at *Breakſpears*, and in a cloſe adjoining to *Harefield* common.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges: at *Hornſey*, *Kentiſh town*, near *Highbury barn*, *Iſlington*, and in an hedge at *Muſwell-hill*, *Highgate*.

Juncus *bufonius* β. A variety of the Common Toad Ruſh: on moiſt hills at *Highgate*.

—— *campeſtris* β. Small Hairy Wood Ruſh: in a wood by the road from *Backer* heath to *Harefield* common.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Great Hairy Wood Ruſh: in *Biſhop's* wood, in the ditch of a cloſe adjoining to *Hampſtead*, in the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*, in *Hornſey* wood, and in ſeveral places about *Harefield*.

—— *ſquarroſus*. Moſs Ruſh, or Gooſe Corn: on *Harefield* common, plentifully.

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermannia: in a ſmall current which runs through *Old fall* wood between *Muſwell-hill* and *Highgate*.

——— *dilitata*. Scaly Jungermannia; on trunks of trees: at *Harrow*.

——— *epiphylla*. Broad-leaved Jungermannia: in the brook in *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield* common, plentifully, and in the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *multifida*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in wet woods and ſhady places: about *Hampſtead*, plentifully.

——— *puſilla*. Shining Jungermannia: in *Biſhop's* wood near *Hampſtead*.

——— *reptans*. Creeping Jungermannia: in ſhady places at *Hampſtead*.

——— *varia*. Upright Jungermannia: in the brook at *Gutter's Dean* wood near *Harefield*.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper: on *Finchley* common, on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Harefield* common, plentifully.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. Leaſt wild Lettuce: in a lane over-againſt *Pancras* church near *London*, and on the banks of ſome fields between *Pancras* and *Hampſtead*.

Lathræa

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Tooth-Wort: in a ſhady lane leading from *Hareſield* to the river.

Lathyrus *Aphaca*. Yellow Vetchling: in the old camp called *Oldbury field* near *Enfield*.

——— *Nyſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; on the ſides of fields: over againſt *Edmonton* church, in a meadow near *Tottenham high Croſs*, near *Pancras* church, and near *Hareſield* church, and elſewhere.

Lichen *caninus*. Aſh-coloured Ground Liver-wort: on *Hampſtead* heath, and in many other places about *London*.

——— *ericetorum*. Heath Liverwort; on turfy heaths; near the Neat's houſe, *Chelſea*.

——— *flavo rubeſcens*. Orange Liverwort; on trunks of trees, rocks, and ſtones: on *Enfield* chace and between *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

——— *horizontalis*. Flat Shield Liverwort; on roots of trees, wet ſtones and rocks: on *Enfield* chace.

——— *olivaceus*. Olive Liverwort; on ſtones and trunks of trees: at *Harrow*.

——— *pyxidatus* α, cornucopoides. Radiated Liverwort: } on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *pyxidatus* ϖ, gracilis. Tall Liverwort: } on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *rangiferinus*, alopeſtris. Rhen-deer Liverwort; on heathy mountainous paſtures and in woods: at *Harrow*.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Liverwort; on ſtones, rocks and ſtumps of trees: on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *ſubfuſcus*. Browniſh Liverwort; on the bark of trees and on walls: at *Fulham*.

——— *ſabulatus*. Horned Liverwort: } on *Hampſtead* heath.

——— *tremelloides*. Fringed Liverwort: } on *Hampſtead* heath.

Limoſella *aquatica*. Baſtard Plantain: by the ſide of the Warren pond at *Breakſpears* near *Hareſield* common, plentifully, and in a lane near the *Devil's houſe* going to *Hornſey*.

Linum *radiola*. Leaſt Rupture wort, or Allſeed: on *Hounſlow* heath.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromel, or Graymill; in dry ſandy places: in the *Iſle of Dogs*.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Graſs-leaved Plantain: on *Hounſlow* heath near *Witton*, and in ſome of the bogs on *Hareſield* common.

Lonicera *Periclymenum* β. A variety of the common Honeyſuckle or Woodbine, with leaves like an oak: in *Whitcheath* wood near *Hareſield*.

Lycoperdon *cervinum*. Branny Puffball: in *Cain* wood, *Hampſtead*.

——— *pedunculatum*. Stalked Puffball: on a wall in *Baker* ſtreet, *Enfield*.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puffball; on a bank in the lane leading from *Hackney* to *Clapton*.

Lycopodium *annotinum*. Vetch Club Moſs: on *Iver* and *Hounſlow* heaths.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club Moſs: on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Club moſs: on *Iver* and *Hounſlow* heaths.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods: in the ditches on *Hampſtead* heath, in *Cane* wood, and at *Scarlet Spring* near *Hareſield*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Hareſield* moor, plentifully.

——— *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow herb or Looſeſtrife: in the meadows about *Uxbridge* moor, and in ſome places near *Hareſield*.

Lythrum *hyſſopifolia*. Graſs Poly ſmall Hedge Hyſſop; in watery places and where water has been ſtagnated in the winter: on *Hounſlow* heath, and in a marſhy field between *Stains* and *Lalam*.

——— *ſalicaria* β. A variety of Purple-ſpiked Looſeſtrife or Willow-herb: by the ſide of the canals at *Chelſea* water-works.

Marchantia *polymorpha* β. A variety of Common Marchantia: on a wall at *Hoxton* near *London*.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound: on *Finchley* common; on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Uxbridge* moor, abundantly.

Matricaria *Chamomilla*. Corn Feverfew: a variety of this with a naked flower is ſaid to be found in *Tothillfields*.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Common Calamint: in *Hareſield* ſtreet.

Mentha *aquatica* β, hirſuta. Round-headed Mint: } in watery places and on banks of rivers: between *Hornſey* and *Newington* & elſewhere.

——— *piperata*. Pepper-mint: } in watery places and on banks of rivers: between *Hornſey* and *Newington* & elſewhere.

——— *Pulegium*. Pennyroyal or Pudding Graſs: on ſeveral parts of *Hareſield* common.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Horſe Mint: in *Hareſield* and *Hornſey* church-yards, plentifully.

——— *ſativa*. Curled Mint: by a pond ſide in a lane below *Breakſpears* abundantly, in *Hackney* river near the Ferry-houſe.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Horſe Mint; in marſhes and watery places: at *Hackney*.

Menyanthes *trefoliata*. Marſh Trefoil or Buck-beans: on the bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Hareſield*, abundantly.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; on rubbiſh and cultivated places about *London*, frequent: at *Humerton* near *Hackney* and near *Paddington* church.

Mnium *androgynum*. Upright Mnium; in woods, heaths, and walls: at *Hampſtead* and at *Paddington*.

——— *paluſtre*. Marſh Mnium; on turfy bogs and wet heaths: at *Hampſtead*.

Montia *Fontana*. Water Chickweed; near ſprings and running waters: on *Hareſield* common.

Myoſotis *ſcorpioides*, arvenſis. Mouſe-ear Scorpion Graſs, in *Gutter's Dean* wood, and in *Old Park* wood near *Hareſield*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe tail: in corn-fields, meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil: between *Kentiſh town* and *Hampſtead*, and elſewhere in this county.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum*. Spiked water Milfoil: in the canal at *Hampton court*, in a gravel-pit in a field called *Innins* adjoining to *Hareſield* common, and in a ſlow rivulet at *Poplar* near *London*.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Mat Graſs: *Hanwell* heath and on *Hareſield* common.

Narciſſus *Poeticus*. Pale Narciſſus or Daffodil; in meadows and woods: in ſeveral places near *Hareſield*.

——— *Pſeudonarciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in woods and hedges: in ſeveral places about *Hareſield*, and in the orchard at *Breakſpears*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat-mint: in a meadow near *Hareſield* mill.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily: in the moat, at *Fulham*

Fulham and *Uxbridge*, in the rivulet at *Brentbridge* in the *Uxbridge* road and in *Harefield* river, abundantly.

——— *lutea*. Yellow Water Lily: in the moat at *Fulham* near the garden gate, on *Uxbridge* moor, in the little rivulet at *Brentbridge*, and in *Harefield* river.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Water Drop-wort. In the *Thames* near *London*.

— —— *fistulosa* β. A variety of Water Drop-wort: in *Harefield* river near the Paper-mills, plentifully.

Ophioglossum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue: on *Hampstead* heath, in *Hackney* marsh, in moist meadows near *Harefield*, and in a meadow just beyond *Cowley* church.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis: in the chalk-pit near the paper-mill at *Harefield*.

—— *monorchis*. Yellow or Musk Orchis; in barren pastures of a chalky soil: near *Enfield*.

—— *muscifera*. Fly Orchis; in the chalk-pit near the paper-mills at *Harefield*, but sparingly.

—— *Nidus avis*. Bird's-nest: in *White heath* wood near *Harefield*.

—— *ovata*. Common Twayblade: in *White heath* wood and at *Scarlet Spring* near *Harefield*, and in the moist parts of the woods about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

—— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: on *Enfield* chace.

Orobanche *major*. Broom rape: on *Hampstead* and *Iver* heaths.

Orchis *Gonopsea*. Red handed Orchis:
—— *militaris*. Man Orchis:
—— *militaris* β, purpurea. Purple Man Orchis:
—— *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis:
—— *ustulata*. Little Purple flowered Orchis: but very rarely.
} in the chalk pit near the paper-mills at *Harefield*.

Ornithopus *perpusillus*. Bird's-foot: on *Hampstead* heath, plentifully.

Orobus *tuberosus*. Wood Pea or Heath Pea: in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*, and elsewhere.

Osmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Osmund Royal: towards the north side of *Hampstead* heath.

——— *spicans*. Rough Spleenwort: on *Hampstead* heath, abundantly, and on *Harefield* common.

Panicum *Crusgalli*. Loose Panic Grass: about *Fulham* moat.

——— *sanguinale*. Cock's foot Panic grass:
——— *verticillatum*. Rough Panic-grass:
———*viride* β. Green Panic grass:
} upon the banks of the *Thames* about the Neat's-houses *Chelsea*.

Papaver *Argemone*. Long rough-headed Poppy.
———*hybridum*. Round rough-headed Poppy:
———*dubium*. Long smooth-headed Poppy:
} in corn fields about *Chelsea* and elsewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True love or One berry: in *Old Park* wood, in the *hanging woods*, and elsewhere about *Harefield*, and in a wood not far from *Hampstead*.

Parnassia *palustris*. Grass of Parnassus, in moist meadows: near *Harefield* mill, plentifully.

Pedicularis *palustris*. Marsh Louse-wort; in moist meadows and pastures: about *Harefield*, plentifully.

Peziza *acetabulum*. Cup Peziza; on rotten wood in woods and hedges: between *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

—— *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in woods: in *Hornsey* wood and elsewhere there abouts.

——— *lentifera*. Seeding Cup Mushroom: on a bank in one of the fields called *London* fields, leading from *Hackney* to *London* near the *Cat and Shoulder of Mutton*.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel; in woods and hedges: at *Hackney*, and in a fir wood near the *Spaniards*, *Hampstead*.

———— *caninus*. Red-headed Morel: in *Cane* wood very sparingly, and in a small Pine wood near the *Spaniards*, *Hampstead* heath.

Phascum *repens*. Creeping Phascum; on trunks of trees: at *Acton*.

Phellandrium *aquaticum*. Water Hemlock: in the ponds at the entrance of *Hornsey* wood and in *Harefield* river, plentifully.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper Grass; on *Hampstead* heath: on the boggy ground near the Powder-mills on *Hounslow* heath.

Pimpinella *Saxifraga*. Lesser Pimpinel or Burnet Saxifrage: in the meadows about *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, abundantly.

Plantago *Coronopus*. Buck's horn Plantain, Star of the Earth: on *Hampstead* heath and *Uxbridge* common, plentifully.

——— *lanceolatus* β. A variety of Ribwort Plantain or Ribwort:
——— *major* β. A variety of Greater Plantain or way-bread:
} on *Hounslow* heath.

——— *major* γ. Besome Plantain: by the path between the fords of the two rivers in *Enfield* marsh.

——— *media*. Hoary Plantain: on the grass plots in the *British Museum* garden, in great plenty.

Poa *compressa*. Creeping Meadow Grass:
— *pratense*. Great Meadow Grass:
— *trivialis* γ, setacea. Hair-leaved Meadow Grass:
} in meadows near *Mary-le-bon*.

Polygala *vulgaris*. A variety of common Milk-wort: on heaths; near *Highwood* hill beyond *Hendon*.

Polygonum *amphibium*. Perennial Arsmart: in the river at *Hackney*, in watery places at *Harefield*, and on *Uxbridge* moor.

———— *Bistorta*. Greater Bistort or Snakeweed: in the meadows by the river side at *Uxbridge*, and in a meadow by the side of *Bishop's* wood near *Hampstead*.

——— *Hydropiper* β. A variety of Water Pepper or Arsmart: in *Tothillfields*, and in the meadows just beyond *Peterborough* house, *Westminster*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickly auriculate Male Fern: in *Old Park* wood near *Harefield*, in the woods about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*, and elsewhere.

——— *cristatum*. Crested Polypody: on *Hampstead* heath, in the woods about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*, and at *Battleswell*.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody: in the woods about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

——— *vulgare* β. A variety of common Polypody; on shady old walls and roots of trees: between *Edmonton* and *Winchmore-hill*.

Polytrichum *commune*. Common Polytrichum or greater Golden Maiden Hair: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath and *Hareſield* common, plentifully.

Potamogeton *compreſſum*. Small branched Pond weed: in ſlow flowing rivers and ditches: about *Stanes*, plentifully.

——— *lucens*. Long-leaved Pond weed: in many places in the *Thames* between *Fulham* and *Hampton court*.

——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pond weed: } in the New river head plentifully.

——— *puſillum*. Small graſs-leaved Pond weed. } in the New river head plentifully.

——— *pectinatum*. Fennel-leaved Pondweed: in the Serpentine river in *Hyde-park*.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil: in a field near *Hareſield* common.

——— *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil: in a ditch between the boarded river and the *Iſlington* road.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Burnet: in *Hareſield* chalk-pits, and in the beech woods in the road from thence to *Chalſont*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce: in the lane leading from *Hareſield* to *Riſlip*, and elſewhere.

Prunus *Ceraſus*. Common Wild Cherry: in *Biſhop's* wood, *Hampſtead*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes: on many old walls in and about *London*, as on the wall of the *Savoy*, *Gray's Inn*, *Weſtminſter* Royal Gardens, &c.

Ranunculus *aquatilis* β. Various leaved Water Crowfoot: in the river at *Hareſield*, and on the bogs on *Uxbridge* moor.

——— *lingua*. Greater Spearwort: in the bogs on *Iver* heath, and near *Uxbridge*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small flowered Crowfoot: in a lane near *Iſleworth*, in ſeveral places near *Hareſield*, in *Kentiſh Town*, and about *Hackney*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn or Purging Thorn; in woods and hedges: in ſome places near *Hareſield*, and in the hedges between *Uxbridge* and *Beaconsfield*, plentifully.

——— *frangula*. Blackberry-bearing Alder: in woods about *Hampſtead*, as in *Biſhop's* wood, in *Hornſey* wood, in a wood adjoining to the boarded river, and in *White heath* wood near *Hareſield*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: in a meadow near the Warren pond at *Breakſpear's*, plentifully.

—— *rubrum*. Red Currants: in ſome coppices near *Hareſield*.

Roſa *arvenſis* β. A variety of White flowered Dog-roſe: in *Biſhop's* wood.

—— *villoſa* β. A variety of Apple-roſe: about *London* every where.

Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberries, Framboiſe or Hindberries: in a lane near *Hareſield* moor, but ſparingly.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock: in *Bunhill* and *Moorfields*, and elſewhere about *London* plentifully.

—— *ſanguineus*. Bloodwort: in the woods about *Hampſtead*, as in *Biſhop's* wood, and in an orchard by the road ſide in the lane leading from *Hareſield* to *Riſlip*.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee holly, Butcher's Broom: in the little grove at *Breakſpear's*, in ſome thickets on *Hareſield* and *Bacher* heaths, and on *Hampſtead* heath.

Sagina *erecta*. Leaſt Stitchwort: on *Hampſtead* heath, about *Highwood* hill, and on *Uxbridge* and *Hareſield* commons, abundantly.

Sagittaria *ſagittifolia* β. A variety of Arrow Head: in the *Thames* between *Peterborough* houſe and the Horſe ferry, *Weſtminſter*.

Salix *pentandria*. Sweet Willow; in woods and hedges: in the way from *Chelſea* to *Fulham*, and among the willows near the brick kiln at *Hareſield*.

—— *repens* β. A variety of Creeping Willow: on *Hampſtead* heath.

—— *repens* δ, fuſca. Common creeping Dwarf Willow: on *Hampſtead* heath, and near the bogs on *Hareſield* common, plentifully.

—— *rubra*. Red Willow: } among the willows on the *Thames* ſide between *Weſtminſter* and *Chelſea*.

—— *triandria*. Smooth Willow: } among the willows on the *Thames* ſide between *Weſtminſter* and *Chelſea*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort, Danewort: in a meadow at *Breakſpear's*, and on *Uxbridge* moor.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle: in *Cane* wood near *Hampſtead*, in the woods about *Highwood* hill beyond *Hendon*, and about *Hareſield*, plentifully.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort: in an hedge near *Uxbridge* church-yard.

Scandix *anthriſcus*. Small Hemlock: on banks of rubbiſh about *London* every where.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt Upright Clubruſh: on *Hounſlow* heath towards *Hampton*.

——— *ceſpitoſus*. Dwarf Club-ruſh: on *Hareſield* moor, plentifully.

——— *fluitans*. Floating Clubruſh: on the bogs on *Hareſield* common, and on *Hounſlow* heath.

——— *maritimus*. Round headed baſtard Cyperus; on banks of rivers: in the *Iſle of Dogs*.

——— *maritimus* β. A variety of the laſt: in the *Thames* between *Peterborough* houſe, and the Horſe ferry, *Weſtminſter*.

——— *mucronatus*. Pointed Bullruſh: on the banks of the *Thames* above and below *London*.

——— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh: in the dryer parts of the woods about *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*, and on *Hareſield* moor, abundantly.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs; in a pond on the left ſide of the road from *London* to *Highgate*, and in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Scutellaria *galericulata*. Hooded Willow herb: by the ſide of the New river at *Enfield*, between *Newington* and *Iſlington*, and in *Roſamond's* pond in *St. James's Park*.

——— *minor*. Leſſer hooded Willow herb: in the great bog on *Hampſtead* heath, and on the moiſt parts of *Hareſield* common.

Sedum *album*. White Stone crop: on a wall juſt beyond the chapel at *Kentiſh town*, and on a wall near *Bromley* hall.

—— *daſyphyllum*. Round leaved Stone Crop: on the wall of the Botanic Gardens at *Chelſea*, and on walls near *Hammerſmith*.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep: on the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath between *Hornſey* and *Newington*, in the boggy places on *Hareſield* common, and in ſeveral places on *Hounſlow* heath.

—— *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Honewort: about *Hampſtead* heath, *Hyde-park*, and *Tothilfields*.

Siſymbrium *Irio*. Broad leaved Rocket or Hedge Muſtard.

Muſtard: on rubbiſh and old walls about *London* frequent; and on walls and elſewhere about *Chelſea*.

——— *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket: in the ditches about *Tothillfields*, *Weſtminſter*, plentifully, on the banks of the *Thames*, and in a ditch in the road between *Whitechapel* and *Mile end*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep; in rivers and marſhes: in the brick field near *Tyburn* turnpike, and in ſeveral parts of the river at *Harefield*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders: in the fields near *Cowley*.

Solidago *virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod: on *Hampſtead* heath, and in the woods thereabouts, and in *Hornſey* wood.

——— *virgarea* β. A variety of Common Golden Rod: on *Hampſtead* heath and *Biſhop's* wood.

Sonchus *paluſtris*. Marſh Sowthiſtle: on the banks of the *Thames* about *Blackwall*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Quicken tree or Mountain aſh: in the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate* as in *Biſhop's* and *Cane* woods.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage: on *Hampſtead* heath and *Harefield* moor.

Sphagnum *arboreum*. Creeping Bogmoſs: on trunks of trees on *Enfield* chace.

——— *paluſtre*. Grey Bogmoſs: in the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath and *Harefield* common.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of leſſer Stitchwort: in the moiſt parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſy: in a meadow near *Harefield* church, and in the watery lane at *Edmonton*.

Thymus *ſerpyllum* γ. A variety of Mother of Thyme; on hilly places and heaths: between *Hampton-court* and *Tuddington*.

——— *ſerpyllum* η. Hoary Thyme: on *Oliver's mount* in *Uxbridge* moor, plentifully.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's beard: in ſome meadows near *Edmonton*, and at *Bromley* near *Bow*.

Tremella *auricula*. Eared Tremella or Jews Ear: on rotten wood near the Neat's houſe, *Chelſea*.

——— *purpurea*. Purple Tremella, on dying and dead branches of trees:
——— *granulata*. Granulated Tremella:
} on the ſide of ditches, rivers and wet ſandy fields: about *Hackney* and *Newington*.

Trifolium *filiforme*. Small Trefoil: on *Harefield* common.

——— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil; in the lanes about *Hornſey*, and elſewhere.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in *Tothilfields*, *Weſtminſter*.

——— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil: on *Oliver's mount* in *Uxbridge* moor, plentifully; once found on a bank in the firſt field from *Southampton-row* in the road to *Hampſtead*.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; on barren paſtures and heaths: about *London* frequently, as in *Tothilfields*, *Weſtminſter*, and on *Harefield* and *Uxbridge* commons, plentifully.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed graſs: in marſhy grounds at *Harefield*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard: in a lane near *Iſtleworth*, and on a bank at *Slough*.

Tuſſilago *Petaſitis*. Common Butterbur: by the river ſide near *Harefield* mill, abundantly, alſo about *Chelſea* water-works.

Typha *anguſtifolia*. Narrow-leaved Cat's tail; in ditches and ponds: on *Hounſlow* heath and elſewhere.

Ulmus *campeſtris* δ. Wych Haſel or broad-leaved Elm; in hedges: at *Hoxton* near *London*.

Ulva *lactuca* β. A variety of Green Laver or Oyſter Green: in ditches behind *Newington*.

——— *lactuca* γ. Another variety of the ſame; in ſhady, ſandy and moiſt places: on walls about *London*, common.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer hooded Milfoil: in the river at *Uxbridge*.

——— *vulgare*. Common hooded Milfoil: in ſtagnated waters at *Hornſey*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle berries or Bilberries: in the dryer parts of the woods about *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, as in *Cane* wood and on the heath in great plenty, and on *Iver* heath near *Uxbridge*.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein: in a chalk pit near the mill at *Harefield*.

——— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved black Mullein: about *Harefield*.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell: in the grove near *Breakſpear's* and in *Old Park* wood near *Harefield*.

——— *ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell: in the bogs on *Hampſtead* heath, and on *Harefield* common.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinckle; in woods and hedges: at *Harefield*.

——— *minor*. Periwinckle: in a little grove near *Breakſpear's*, plentifully, in the lane leading from *Uxbridge* moor to *Iver* heath, at *Highbury barn* near *Iſlington*.

Viola *canina* η. A variety of Dog's Violet: on *Harefield* and *Uxbridge* commons.

——— *hirta*. Hairy Violet: in the chalky field near the Paper-mills, and by the ſide of *Old Park* wood, *Harefield*.

——— *paluſtre*. Marſh Violet: on *Hampſtead* heath.

Viſcum *album*. White Miſſel, or Miſſeltoe: on ſome trees at *Clarendon* houſe, *St. James's*.

Xanthium *Strumarium*. Leſſer Burdock; on dunghills and rich grounds: at *Stanes* and near the footway in the fields which lead from *Goſwell* ſtreet to the New river.

Zannichellia *paluſtris*. Horned Pondweed: in ditches and ponds near *Pancras* church.

ESSEX.

Fig. 2. p. 44.

Fig. 4. p. 49.

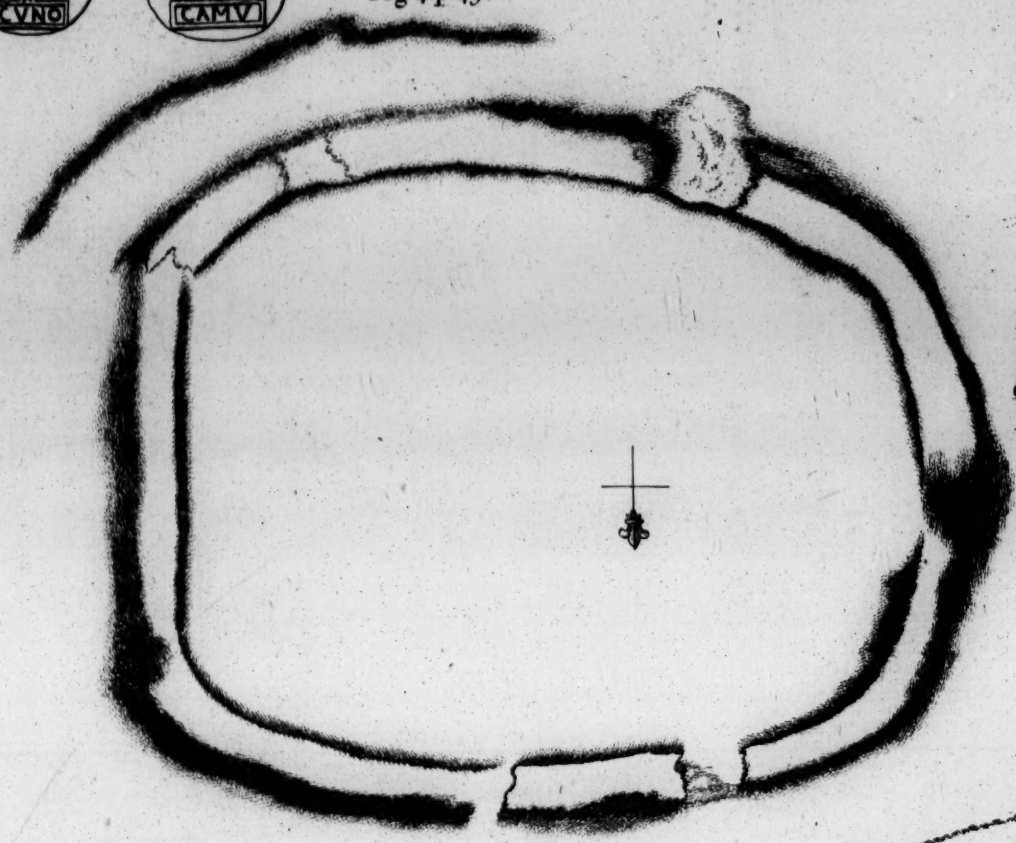


Fig. 1. p. 41.

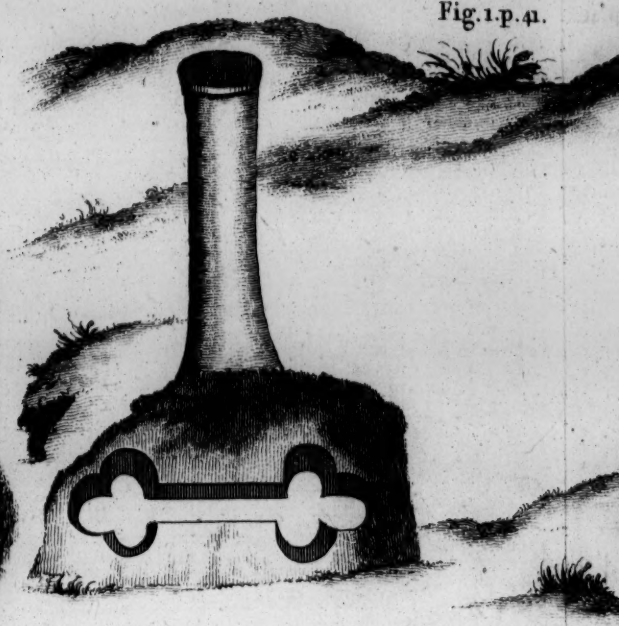


Fig. 8. p. 55.

Fig. 18. p. 62.

Fig. 6. p. 53.

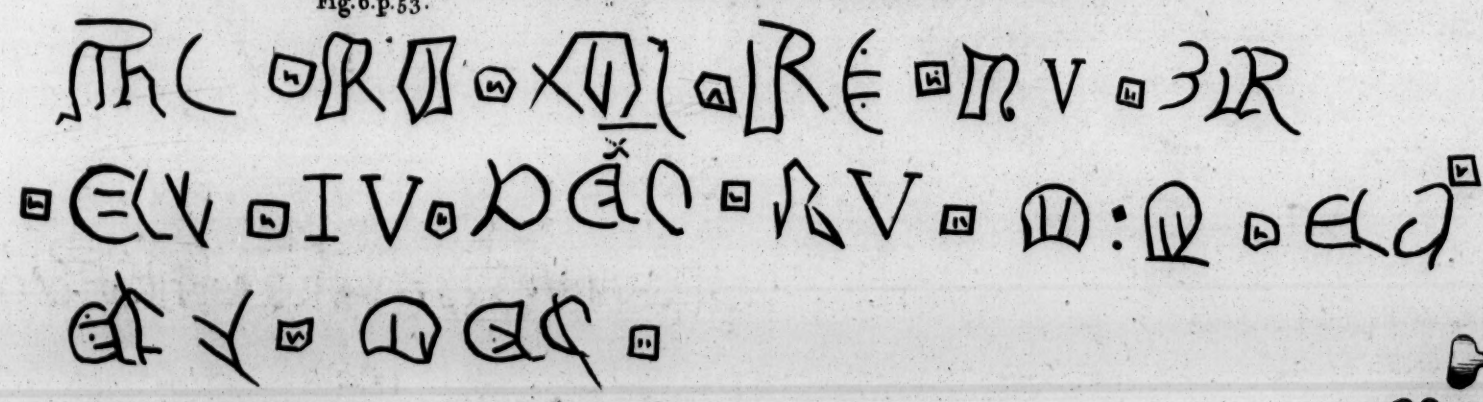
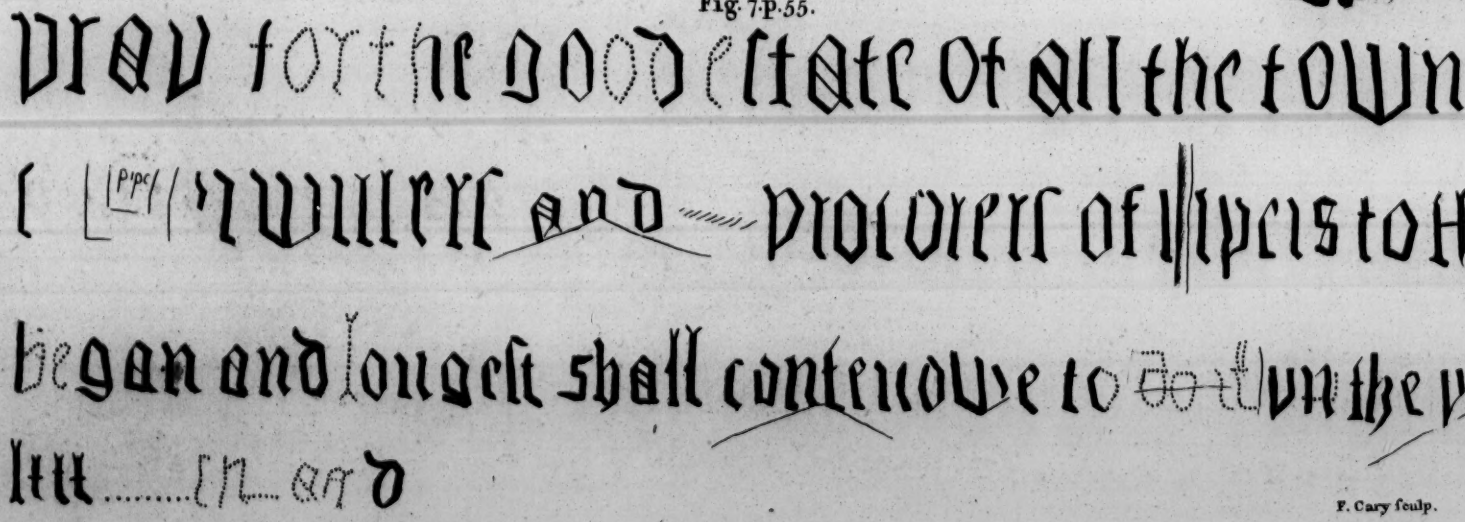


Fig. 7. p. 55.



F. Cary sculp.

Fig. 1. p. 41.

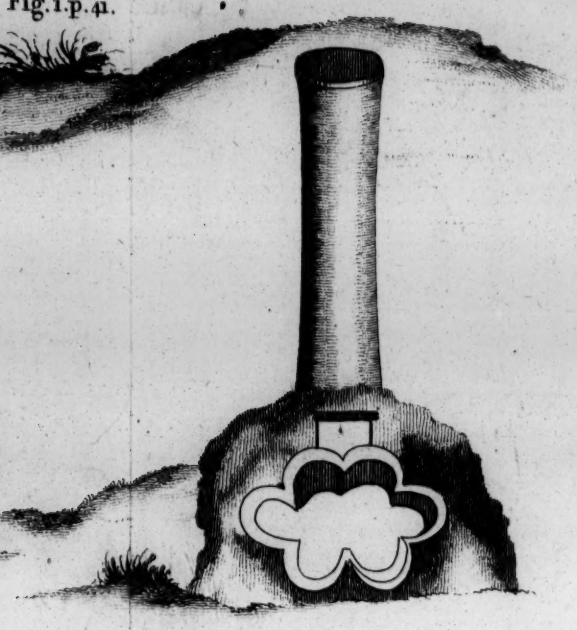


Fig. 5. p. 51.

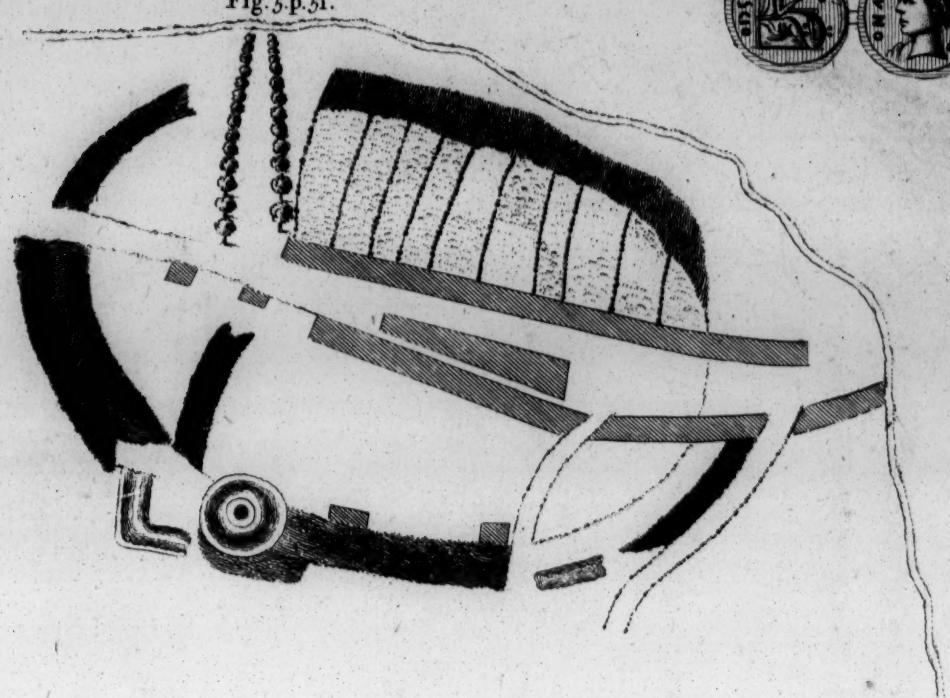


Fig. 3. p. 44.

Fig. 8. p. 55.

Fig. 12. p. 56.

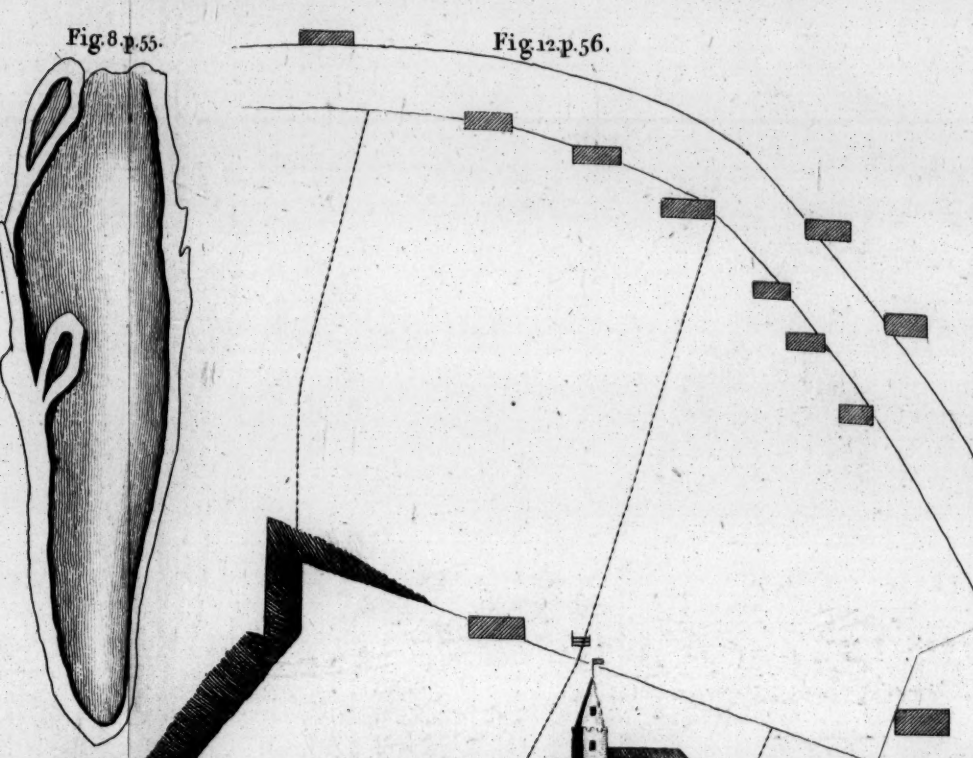


Fig. 9. p. 55.

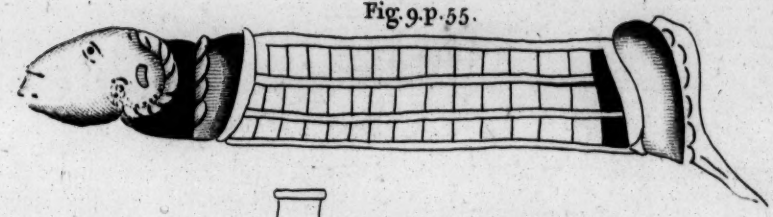


Fig. 10. p. 55.

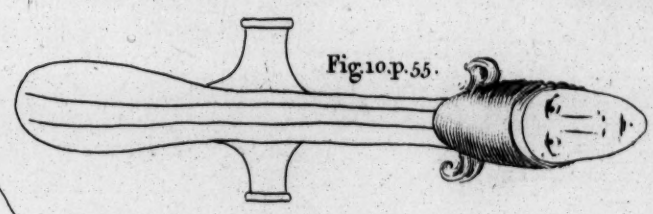


Fig. 11. p. 55.

Fig. 13. p. 62.

Fig. 14. p. 62.

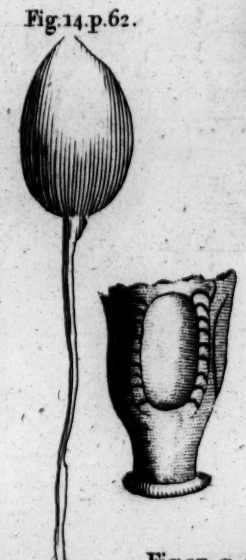


Fig. 16. p. 62.

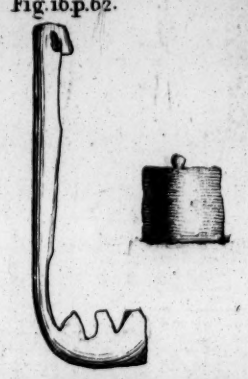


Fig. 15. p. 62.

Fig. 17. p. 62.

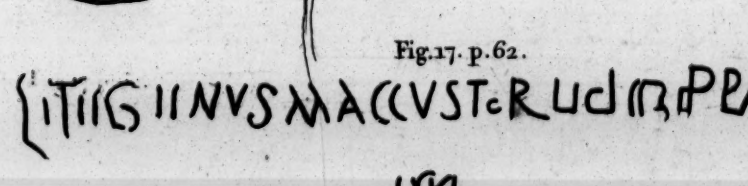
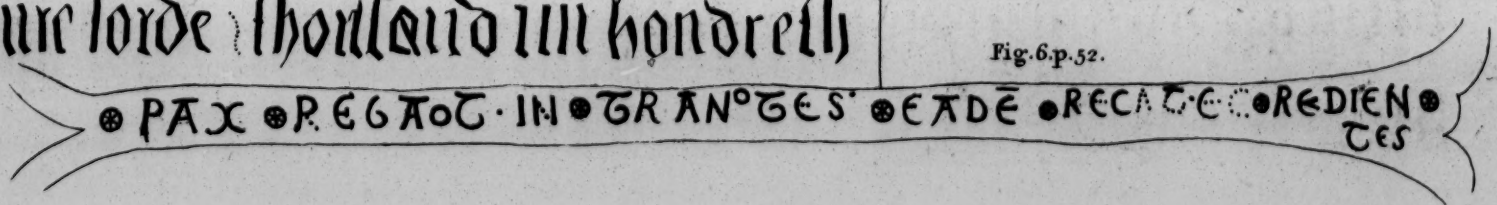


Fig. 6. p. 52.



CAMBRIDGE SHIRE

HARTFORD SHIRE

ESSEX

KENT

LINTON

SAFFRON WALDEN

DUNMOW

BILLERICAY

CHELMSF

EPPING

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS or ABBEY

ROMFORD

INGATESTONE

Lat. 51°

Haverhill
Bartlow
Hadstock
Ickleton
Lit. Chesterford
Great Chesterford
Castle Camps
Kedington
Barley
Heydon
Great Chishall
Lit. Chishall
Elmdon
Strethall
Christhall
Littlebury
Wenden Lofts
Wenden
Arkesden
Clavering
Langley
Hobs Hart
Wicken
Donhim
Quendon
Rickling
Newport
Widdington
Henham on the Hill
Manuden
Bendish End
Elsenham
Stansted
Mountfichet
Birchanger
Takeley
Hockerill
Bishops Stortford
Twyford
Hatfield
Broad Oak
Sabridgeworth
Stansted Abbot
Eastwick
Hadham
Matchin
Much Hadham
Little Hadham
Broxbourn
Nasing
Waltham Abbey
Epping
Newardstone
Lambourn
Dagenham
Ilford
Leyton
Stratford le Bow
Limehouse
Isle of Dogs
Greenwich
Observatory
Erith
Part of Kent
Rainham
Wennington
Aveley
Purfleet
West Thurrock
Grays Thurrock
Chadwell
Orset
Stifford
Okenden
North Okenden
Cranham
Upminster
Hornchurch
Rumford
Havering Bower
South Weald
Brentwood
Hutton
Ingrave
Burstead
Lit. Burstead
East Horndon
Dumton
Warley
Lit. Warley
Gr. Warley
Bulvan
Vange
Basildon
Stanford
Mucking
Fobbing
Lit. Thurrock
Grays
Tilbury
Tilty
Broxted
Chrishall
Elmdon
Strethall
Littlebury
Wenden Lofts
Saffron Walden
Audley End
Sewards Stone
Walden Abbey
Bartlow
Castle Camps
Kedington
Haverhill
Stoke
Wixoe
Sturmer
Birdbrook
Steeple Bumpstead
Helions Bumpstead
Hempstead
Sambourn
Radwinter
Wimbish
Thaxted
Lindsell
Great or Much Easton
Little Easton
Dunmow
Felsted
Braintree
Bocking
Finchingfield
Great Sampford
Lit. Sampford
Bardfield
Lit. Bardfield
Great Bardfield
Shalford
Stebbing
Lit. Leigh
Great Leighs
Broomfield
Chelmsford
Writtle
Widford
Springfield
Moulsham
Danbury
Woodham Walter
Purleigh
Maldon
Burnham
Althorne
Latchingdon
Mayland
Tillingham
Dengie
Bradwell
Southminster
Rochford
Hockley
Hawkwell
Hullbridge
Canewdon
Ashingdon
Prittlewell
Southend
Shoebury
Foulness
Great Wakering
Little Wakering
Barling
Paglesham
Rochford
Hockley
Hawkwell
Hullbridge
Canewdon
Ashingdon
Prittlewell
Southend
Shoebury
Foulness
Great Wakering
Little Wakering
Barling
Paglesham

A MAP OF ESSEX

from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

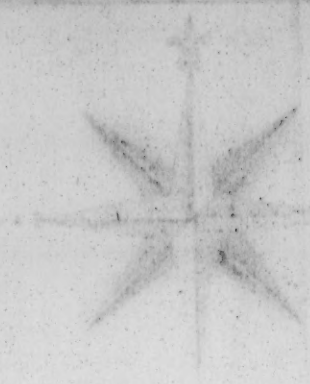
REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Uttlesford	11. Winstree
2. Clavering	12. Waltham
3. Freshwell	13. Ongar
4. Hinckford	14. Chelmsford
5. Lexden	15. Dangey
6. Tendring	16. Becontree
7. Harlow	17. Havering Liberty
8. Dunmow	18. Chafford
9. Witham	19. Barstable
10. Thurstable	20. Rocheford

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1° East Longitude from St Pauls London



ESSEX.

THE other territory of the Trinobantes, from its eaſtern ſituation and the Saxons inhabiting it called in Saxon Eaſt Seaxa, in Norman *Exſſeſa*, and now commonly ESSEX, is a very extenſive fruitful tract, productive of ſaffron, well wooded, and wealthy; encircled as it were by the ocean, and many rivers well furniſhed with fiſh, and abundantly ſupplying all its wants. On the north the river *Stour* divides it from Suffolk; the ſea waſhes it on the ſouth; the *Thames*, now become a large river, ſeparates it from Kent on the eaſt; as does the little river *Ley* on the weſt from Middleſex, and the *Stort* or leſſer Stour, which runs into it, from Hertfordſhire. In deſcribing this county, according to my plan, I ſhall begin with the remarkable places on the Ley and Thames, proceeding to thoſe more inland and on the ſea.

From the *Ley* (in Saxon Lizea) extends for a conſiderable length and breadth, a foreſt appropriated to hunting, and ſtocked with exceeding large and fat deer: formerly by way of eminence called the *Foreſt of Eſſex*, now *Waltham foreſt*, from the adjacent town of *Waltham*, Saxon Wealð-ham, q. d. a manſion in a foreſt. This town ſtands on the Ley here parted by iſlands into two channels, and is of no great antiquity. For towards the decline of the Saxon monarchy, one Tovi, a man of wealth and influence, and, according to the private hiſtory of the place, *Stalhere* or ſtandard bearer to the king, "firſt founded it on account of the plenty of game "hereabouts, and ſettled 66 inhabitants here." On his death his ſon Athelſtan preſently ſpent his eſtate, and Edward the Confeſſor gave this place to Harold, ſon of earl Godwin. A monaſtery was ſoon founded here, which became the burying place of its founder Harold. For, being raiſed to the throne by the infatuation of a party and his own ambition, he founded this houſe in honor of the holy croſs, and offered up his prayers in it for ſucceſs againſt the Norman invaders, and being ſlain in battle by them was buried here by his mother, who, by her humble ſupplications, obtained his body of the Conqueror. The preſent poſſeſſor is ſir Edward *Deny*, created baron by king James.

On a hill above this is *Copthall*, ſeen at a great diſtance round, formerly the ſeat of *Fitz Aucher*, lately of ſir Thomas Heneage, knight of the Garter, who fitted it up in a moſt elegant manner.

Upon this river undoubtedly was *Durolitum*, an antient town mentioned by the emperor Antoninus, but the preciſe ſituation I cannot fix. For I muſt obſerve once for all that the antient places in this county are involved in ſuch obſcurity, that whatever diſcoveries I may have made in other counties, in this I am totally at a loſs. If I might hazard a conjecture, I ſhould ſuppoſe Durolitum to have been where ſome traces of the antient name are retained at *Leyton*, q. d. the *town on the Ley*, as Durolitum in Britiſh ſignifies the *water of Ley*. This is a ſcattered village, five miles from London; for which, by the inaccuracy of tranſcribers, 15 has got into Antoninus. That here was formerly a ford ſeems probable from a place in the neighbourhood called *Old ford*, in which Matilda Henry I's queen having narrowly eſcaped drowning cauſed a bridge to be erected over the river a little below at *Stratford*. Thereabouts the river dividing into three ſtreams ſurrounds very pleaſant meads, where are to be ſeen the remains of a little monaſtery founded by William de *Montfitchet* a famous Norman baron, A. D. 1140. The Ley afterwards uniting empties itſelf gently into the Thames at a place called *Leymouth*.

Leyton. *Old ford.* *Stratford.*

The Thames enlarged by the confluence of many rivers which I can only juſt mention paſſes by *Barking*, or as Bede[a] calls it *Berecing*, a nunnery founded by Erkenwald biſhop of London[b]. Here falls into the Thames the *Roding*, which gives name to ſeveral villages it paſſes by, as *High Roding*, *Eythorp Roding*, *Leaden Roding*, &c. and the two firſt were given to the church of Ely by Leofwin a nobleman to atone for the horrid murder of his mother[c]. Thence it paſſes by *Angre* or *Ongar*, where on a high hill are remains of a caſtle built by Richard *Lucy*, chief juſtice of England under Henry II. one of the heireſſes of whoſe family king John married to Richard de *Ripariis* or *Rivers*, who lived at *Stanford Rivers* in this neighbourhood.

Barking. *Roding r.* *Rodings.* *Ongar.*

From the mouth of the Roding through low grounds in many places overflowed and exhaling unwholeſome vapours, the Thames proceeds to *Tilbury*: near which in a chalk hill are certain caverns, ten yards[d] deep, very narrow at the mouth, and very artfully built of ſtone in the form here given from a drawing communicated to me by a perſon who went into them. Of theſe I meet with no further account than what I before gave in Kent[e]. *Tilbury*, or as Bede[f] calls it, *Tillaburgh*, conſiſts of a few cottages by the Thames' ſide, though formerly it was the ſeat of biſhop Ceada, when about A. D. 630 he baptized the Eaſt Saxons.

Tilbury. See Pl. I. fig. 1.

The river paſſing through other low and unhealthy grounds, having now received a tide, ſeparates from the ſhore an iſland called CONVENNOS and by Ptolemy COUNOS, and ſtill retaining the name of *Canvey*, five miles in length, extending from *Hole haven* to *Leigh* on the coaſt of Eſſex. Part of it formerly belonged to the collegiate church of Weſtminſter. It is ſo low as to be frequently intirely under water, except a few eminences to which ſheep retreat. It feeds near 4000 ſheep of a delicate flavour, which I have ſeen milked

Canvey iſland.

[a] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 6.
[b] A. D. 675.
[c] Vol. I. p. 214.
[d] fathoms. Holland. G.
[e] But the Conqueror took them away.
[f] Eccl. Hiſt. III. c. 22.

by boys inſtead of women on little ſtools, who alſo make cheeſes of the milk in the cheeſe ſheds called there *Wiches* [g].

Beamſlete. Oppoſite to this iſland is firſt *Beamſlete*, with its deep and wide ditches deſcribed by Matthew of Weſtminſter [h], and a caſtle fortified by Haſting or *Hadleigh.* Haſten a Dane, and forced by Alfred [i]. Then *Hadleigh*, a caſtle now in ruins once belonging to Hubert de Burgh, afterwards to Thomas of Woodſtock. *Leigh.* Next *Leigh*, a pretty town full of excellent ſeaman, and *Prittlewell.* near it *Prittlewell*, where Swane of Eſſex founded a cell for monks. The land runs out here into a point *Black tail point.* called *Black-tail point* and *Shoberry Neſs*, from the *Shoberry neſs.* village of *Shobery* on it, formerly a city called *Shobery.* Sceobipiz. Our old annals ſay, that "the Danes "being driven from Beamfleot retired to the city "called Sceobirig among the Eaſt Saxons, and for- "tified it ſtrongly [k]." The Thames here diſembogues itſelf into the Ocean with a wide mouth, which Ptolomy calls ÆSTUARIUM TAMESÆ, in ſome copies corruptly IAMESÆ, and we *Thames mouth.*

Rochford. More inland is *Rochford*, which gives name to the hundred, now the property of the barons *Rich*, antiently of antient nobles of its own name, whoſe eſtate came to *Butler* earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, and from them to Thomas *Bollen*, whom Henry VIII. created viſcount *Rochford*, and afterwards earl of Wiltſhire, from whom deſcended Queen Elizabeth and the lords Hunſdon.

Proceeding from weſt to eaſt from the Thames inland we have theſe following places of note. *Ha-* *Havering.* *vering*, an antient retreat of our Saxon kings, ſo called from a ring which a pilgrim ſent by St. John *Hornchurch.* gave to Edward the Confeſſor. *Hornchurch*, q. d. the horned monaſtery from leaden horns faſtened over *Rumford.* the eaſt part of the church. *Rumford*, remarkable *Giddy hall* for its hog market, and *Giddy-hall* in its neighbourhood the ſeat of Thomas *Cook*, mayor of London, whoſe great wealth brought him into great danger. For being charged with high treaſon, of which he was entirely innocent, and acquitted by the integrity of judge Markham in very oppreſſive times, he was notwithſtanding ſtripped of almoſt all his fortune. *Brentwood.* *Brentwood* and *Engherſton* (antiently Engheaſton) *Ingateſton.* are remarkable for nothing but markets and inns.

Here I am at loſs, and doubtful whether I ſhall propoſe a conjecture I have formed in my mind. *Cæſaromagus.* Somewhere hereabouts was the city *Cæſaromagus*, of conſiderable eminence in the Roman times, as the name alone ſhews, ſignifying *Cæſar's city*, as *Druſomagus* is the *city of Druſus*. It ſeems to have been built in honour of Auguſtus; for Suetonius [l] writes that all the princes in alliance with that emperor built cities in their dominions which had the name of Cæſar annexed to them. If I ſhould place this Cæſaromagus near *Brentwood* I ſhould make my readers ſmile at my conceit, which can certainly receive no ſupport from the diſtance: the numbers in Antoninus being abſolutely corrupt, though exact enough from *Colonia* and *Canonium*. I cannot call in a Roman military way to my aſſiſtance, no ſuch thing appearing in this county. Nor is there more than the fainteſt trace of the name of Cæſar in that of the hundred, formerly called *Ceasford* [m], now *Cheafford*. As the antient names of antient towns are very little changed in ſome inſtances, and totally in others, ſo there are others in which ſome ſingle ſyllable only remains. Thus *Cæſaraugusta* in Spain is now changed to *Saragoſſa*, *Cæſaromagus* in France has quite loſt its name, and is called *Beauvois*, and *Cæſarea* in Normandy, *Cherburg*, retaining only one ſyllable. But to triſle no longer; If *Cæſaromagus* is not in this neighbourhood let others trace it out. My penetration cannot diſcover it after the moſt accurate inquiry and view.

Below theſe we find *S. Okendon*, where formerly re- *S. Okendon.* ſided the *Bruins*, a very conſiderable family in theſe parts, from the two heireſſes of which by ſeveral re-marriages Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, the Tirells, Berners, Harleſtons, Haveninghams, and others are deſcended. The male line of this family ſtill ſubſiſts in Hampſhire. *Thorndon*, where ſir John *Thorndon.* *Petre*, knight of the garter, now baron *Petre* of *Writtle*, built a handſome houſe. It was formerly the reſidence of the famous family of Fitz Lewis, of whom the laſt, according to report, periſhed with the houſe in an accidental fire at his wedding. *Burghſted*, *Burghſted.* by contraction Burſted, q. d. the place of the Burg or town, a name given to many places by our anceſtors. This I once ſuſpected was *Cæſaromagus*. Whatever it formerly was, it is now only a country village near *Billericay*, a conſiderable market town. *Billericay.* *Aſhdown*, formerly *Aſſandon*, which Marianus tranſ- *Aſhdown.* lates *the Mount of Aſſes*, where was fought that fatal battle in which Edmund Ironſide firſt beat the Danes [n], but afterwards by a ſudden turn of fortune through treachery was ſo routed by them as to loſe many of the Engliſh nobility. In memory of this battle we read that Canute the Dane afterwards built a church on the ſpot; it being his practice to erect chapels whereever he had fought a battle by way of atonement for the blood he had ſhed.

Not far from hence is *Raleigh*, no diſagreeable *Raleigh.* town, which ſeems the *Raganeia* of Domeſday book, which mentions the caſtle built here by Swene, where, adds that record, "is a park, and ſix arpenni "of vineyard, yielding in a good ſeaſon 20 modii of "wine." I mention this both for the uſe of the French word *Arpent*, and for the wine made in this iſland. Swene was an eminent nobleman, ſon of Robert Fitz *Wimaerc* [o], and father of Robert de *Eſſex*, whoſe ſon Henry de Eſſex, hereditary ſtandard-bearer royal, having loſt both his courage and ſtandard in a ſkirmiſh with the Welch, was accuſed of treaſon, worſted in ſingle combat, and being thrown into priſon, had his eſtate confiſcated to Henry II. The barony continued a long time in the hands of our kings till Hubert de *Burgh* obtained it of king John.

The ſhore curving in a little to the north here ad- *Crouch.* mits the ſea into two bays, one called *Crouch*, the *Blackwater.* other *Blackwater*, formerly *Pant*. In Crouch are four pleaſant green iſlands, but rendered marſhy by the tide: the principal of theſe are *Wallot* and *Foul-* *Wallot and Foulneſs iſlands.* *neſs*, q. d. Bird Cape, which has a church, and may be come at on horſeback when the tide is out. Between *Dengy Hundred.* theſe is the hundred of *Dengy*, formerly *Dauncing*, abounding in paſturage and cattle, but both the ſoil and air unhealthy, whence the chief manufacture is cheeſe, and the men, inſtead of the women, milk the ſheep. They makes cheeſes of uncommon ſize, *Eſſex cheeſe.* which are ſent not only over England but abroad for

[g] From the Saxon Pic a *manſion* or *houſe*.
[h] ad A. D. 895.
[i] Chron. Sax. 93, 94.
[k] Sax. Chron. p. 94. A. D. 894.
[l] Aug c. 60. Eutrop. VII. 8.
[m] I know not where Camden found this. In Domeſday it is *Cefford*, but has no s in it.
[n] A. D. 1016.
[o] Ralph de Diceto. Domeſday in *Theydon*. Morant I. 155. (H.)

the

the uſe of the peaſants and labourers. The chief town of this hundred which takes its name from it is *Dengy*, ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to take its name from the Danes. Near it is *Tillingham*, given by Ethelbert the firſt Chriſtian Saxon king to the church of St. Paul London. Higher up on the north ſhore was antiently a conſiderable city called *Ithanceſtre*. Radulphus Niger after Bede[p] writes that "biſhop "Ceada baptiſed the Eaſt Saxons near Maldon in "the city Ithanceſter on the banks of the Pant "which runs by Maldon in the province of Dengy; "but now that city is overflowed by the Pant." The exact place I cannot point out; but I have no doubts that the preſent river *Froſhwell* was formerly called *Pant*, one of its ſources being ſtill called *Pantſwell*, and the monk of Cogeſhall has ſaid the ſame. Some will have it that Ithanceſter was in the extremity of this hundred where now is *St. Peter's upon the wall* or bank: the ſhore hereabouts being with difficulty fenced againſt the incroachments of the ſea by banks. However I am apt to think that this Ithanceſter was OTHONA, where the *Numerus Fortenſium* with their commander was ſtationed in the decline of the Roman empire under the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon ſhore againſt the Saxon pirates. The alteration from Othona to *Ithana* is eaſy, and its ſituation on a bay where many rivers empty themſelves was very proper for this purpoſe. We may add here that the charge of this hundred was committed by the Confeſſor to Ranulph Peperkin by a ſhort charter, which I the more willingly inſert here that we who have gone through all the refinements of the Law may ſee the frankneſs and ſimplicity of that age. The original is in the Exchequer records, but the language ſoftened by being frequently tranſcribed *.

Ich Edward Koning,
Have yeven of my foreſt the keeping
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dancing
To Randolf Peperking and his kindling,
With heorte and hinde, doe and bocke,
Hare and foxe, catt and brocke,
Wilde fowell with his flocke,
Partrich, feſant hen and feſant cock,
With greene and wilde ſtob and ſtock;
To kepen and to yemen by all her might
Both by day and eke by night,
And hounds for to holde
Good and ſwift and bolde,
Fower grehouns and ſix racches
For hare and fox and wild cattes.
And therefore ich made him my booke:
Witnes the biſhop Wolſton,
And booke ylered many on,
And Sweyne of Eſſex our brother,
And teken him many other,
And our ſtiward Howelin
That byſought me for him.

Such was the unſuſpecting honour and ſimplicity of that age which founded all its ſecurity in a few lines and a few golden croſſes. "For before the Normans "came in, ſays Ingulphus[q], deeds were confirmed "by golden croſſes and other ſignatures: but the "Normans introduced the cuſtom of authenticating "them by a number of ſeals in wax before three or "four witneſſes. Formerly many eſtates were con-"veyed by word of mouth without writing or deed, "only with the Lord's ſword or helmet, a horn or "cup, and many tenements with a ſpur, a curry "comb, a bow, and ſome with an arrow."

Into Blackwater bay, which I have ſaid bounds the north ſide of this hundred, and abounds with excellent oyſters which we call *Walfleot*, run two rivers, which waſh the greater part of the hundred, *Chelmer* and *Froſhwell*. The Chelmer comes from the woods inland paſſing through *Thaxted* a little market town pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and *Tiltey*, where Maurice Fitz *Gilbert* founded a little monaſtery, to *Eſtanes ad Turrim* now *Eſton*, inhabited by the lords of *Lovain*, deſcendants of Godfrey brother of Henry VI. of the name, duke of Brabant, who were ſent hither to "maintain the honour of Eye," and ranked as barons to the ſixth deſcent. But under Edward III. for want of iſſue male the eſtate and title paſſed with a daughter to William *Bourgchier*, whoſe poſterity were for a ſhort time earls of Eſſex. Thence to *Dunmow*, formerly *Dunmawg*, in Domeſday *Dunmaw*[r], a town pleaſantly ſituated on a gentle riſe, where one Juga founded a priory, A. D. 1111. "But William Baynard, of whom Juga held the "town of Little Dunmaw," (ſays the hiſtory of the houſe), "loſt his barony by felony, and Henry I. "gave it to Robert ſon of Richard ſon of Gilbert "earl of Clare and his heirs, with the honour of "Baynard caſtle in London, which Robert was then "cupbearer[s] to king Henry." Theſe are the writer's words, which I do not think myſelf at liberty to alter, though they contain an anachroniſm common to the beſt hiſtorians. The earl of Clare was not yet ſprung from that family.

Chelmer r. *Thaxted.* *Tiltey.* *Eaſton.* Lords of *Lovain.* *Dunmow.*

To leave the river a little: not far hence is *Plaiſy*, ſo called from the French *plaiſir*, formerly *Eſtre*, the ſeat of the conſtables of England in the later Saxon times, and according to the Book of Ely, afterwards. At this place two noblemen of great power, Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, and earl of Eſſex[t], and John Holland earl of Huntingdon own brother to Richard II. who was ſtripped of the title of duke of Exeter, unable to keep the middle way between unbridled inſolence and mean ſubmiſſion, met their deaths. The former for his ill-timed oppoſition to government was hurried hence to Calais, and there ſmothered; the latter beheaded in this very place by Henry IV. for ſeditious practices, and thus ſeemed to make ſatisfaction to the manes of Woodſtock, whoſe death he was ſuppoſed to have occaſioned. Thence the Chelmer flows not far from *Lees* a little priory founded by the *Gernons*[u], now the ſeat of the barons *Rich*, who owe their rank to the prudence of Richard Rich, chancellor of England under Edward VI. A little lower is *Hatfield Peverell* † ſo called from its owner Ranulph *Peperell*, who married the greateſt beauty of her time daughter of Ingelric a Saxon nobleman. She founded a college here now almoſt deſtroyed, and lies buried in a window[x] of the church, of which but a very ſmall part remains. She had by her huſband William Peverell, Caſtellan of Dover, Payne Peverell lord of Brun in Cambridgeſhire, and by the Conqueror whoſe concubine ſhe was, William Peverell, lord of Not-

Pleſhy. *Lees.* *Hatfield Peverell.*

* Record. Hilar. term. 17 Ed. 2. pen. Theſ. Camerar. & Scaccarii.
† alias *Peperking*. Liber S. Martini London.
[p] Hiſt. Ec. III. c. 22. [q] Edit. Ox. p. 70. [r] Dommauna.
[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 209. Steward. Robert here mentioned was earl of Brionne, and died 34 Henry I. See Brooke's Detection, p. 43. The firſt earl of Clare of this family was not born till four deſcents after.
[t] Uncle to Richard II. [u] about 1230. t. Henry III.
[x] Her effigy lies in the window, and ſhe was probably buried below, in the wall.

tingham,

tingham. To return to the Chelmer, which we have brought to *Chelmesford*, vulgarly *Chemsford*, where by the diſtance from Camalodunum, CANONIUM ſeems to have been. This is a large town in the heart of the county at the conflux of two rivers, the Chelmer on the eaſt and another on the ſouth, which if called *Can*[y], as ſome think, is a deciſive reaſon for placing *Canonium* here. Within memory this town was famous for a little priory founded by Malcolm king of Scotland, now only for the aſſizes held here twice a year. It recovered itſelf when Maurice biſhop of London, lord of it, built a bridge here t. Henry I. and turned hither the road which before paſſed through *Writtle*, remarkable for the extent of its pariſh, which Henry III. gave to Robert *Bruce*, lord of Anandale in Scotland, whoſe wife was one of the heireſſes of John laſt earl of Cheſter, becauſe he would not have the earldom of Cheſter parcelled out among women, and Edward II. on forfeiture by the deſcendants of Bruce for treaſon gave it to Humphry de *Bohun* earl of Hereford and Eſſex. King James, among the many new creation at the beginning of his reign, created ſir John *Petre* a knight of diſtinction baron of Writtle. His father William Petre was a man of great prudence and learning, as memorable for the great offices he held in the ſtate, having been privy counſellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and frequently embaſſador to foreign princes, as for his literary merit at Oxford where he received his education, and his charity to his poor netghbours at Engerſtone.

Chelmsford. *CANONIVM.* *Writtle.*

The river *Froſhwell* (more properly *Pant*, afterwards called *Blackwater*) riſes from a ſmall ſource at *Radwinter*, which belonged[z] to the barons Cobham, and having paſſed for a long courſe by no other places than *Bocking* a rich living, *Coggeſhall* a Cluniac abbey founded by king Stephen, and *Whittam* built by Edward the elder, A. D. 914, and ſaid to be the honour of Euſtace earl of Bologne, meets the Chelmer, which coming down a large ſtream not far from *Danbury* on a very high hill long the ſeat of the illuſtrious family of the Darcies, runs by *Woodham Walters*, the antient reſidence of the lords *Fitz Walters*, in whom with the greateſt antiquity was united a rank deduced from Robert younger ſon of Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, but in the laſt century carried by a daughter into the family of the *Ratcliffes*, who, being now advanced to the title of earls of Suſſex, reſide at *New hall*, a magnificent manſion not far hence, formerly belonging to the *Butlers* earls of Ormond, after to Thomas *Bollen* earl of Wiltſhire, of whom Henry VIII. purchaſed it by exchange, and making coſtly additions to it gave it the name of *Beau Lieu*, which, however, never prevailed among the generality.

Froſhwell r. *Radwinter.* *Bocking.* *Coggſhall.* *Witham.* *Danbury.* *Woodham Walters.* *New hall.* *Beau Lieu.*

The Chelmer, enlarged by other ſtreams, and divided by a river iſland, and changing its name to Blackwater, or Pant, viſits the antient Roman Colony of CAMALODUNUM, which has made this ſhore famous. Ptolomy calls it CAMUDOLANUM, Antoninus CAMULODUNUM and CAMOLUDUNUM, but Pliny, Dio, and an antient marble proves its true name to be CAMALODUNUM[a]. In tracing this city how have ſome writers betrayed their ignorance: when its name diſcovers it to the blindeſt obſerver. Many have ſought for it in the weſtern[b] part of the iſland, as that good man who thought he had all the light of antiquity in his hands; others as far as Scotland[c]; others on the authority of Leland, at *Cotchester*; when, with ſcarce any alteration in the name, it is now called *Maldon*, Saxon Maledune and Mealdune, the greateſt part of the name ſtill remaining. Nor is the name alone a reaſon; the diſtance aſſigned to it from Mona by Pliny, and its ſituation in an old itinerary table, are demonſtrative proofs. I know not whether I may venture to derive its name Camulodunum from the God *Camulus*. That Mars was worſhiped under that name, an antient inſcription in the Colloti palace at Rome, and altars that have been found inſcribed CAMVLO DEO SANCTO ET FORTISSIMO plainly prove, and in a coin of Cunobeline, whoſe royal reſidence we have before obſerved this was, I have ſeen the figure with a helmet and ſpear, characters of Mars[d], and the legend CAMV. But as this coin is not at hand we preſent the reader with others of the ſame prince which ſeem to relate to this place. Cunobeline was ſovereign of this eaſtern part of the iſland in the reign of Tiberius, and ſeems to have had three ſons, Adminius, Togadumnus, and Catacratus[e]. Adminius was driven out by his father, and recalled by Caligula when he came with that ridiculous parade to Batavia to ſpread an alarm in Britain from thence. Togodumnus was defeated and ſlain in a pitched battle by A. Plautius, who obtained the honour of an ovation for this, and for routing Catacratus. This was that Plautius, who, at the inſtigation of C. Bericus a Britiſh exile (as pretences for war are never wanting) firſt after Julius Cæſar made a deſcent on Britain in the reign of Claudius, the emperor himſelf ſoon following him with his legions, and the whole force of the empire and elephants (whoſe bones accidentally dug up have led many perſons into great miſtakes) croſſed the Thames, routed the Britans on the oppoſite bank, and eaſily made himſelf maſter of this place, for which having given his ſon the name of BRITANNICUS, and received himſelf the title of Imperator repeatedly, he returned to Rome ſix months after his landing here. But of this I have already diſcourſed at large. Camulodunum being thus reduced, Claudius placed in it a powerful colony of veterans, and in memory of this event ſtruck money inſcribed COL. CAMALODVN[f], from which we fix it to the twelfth year of his reign, A. D. 52, and upon account of the veterans of the 14th Legion Gemina Martia Victrix, whom Tacitus calls the Conquerors of Britain, placed here, it has the name of *Colonia Victricenſis* in the annexed inſcription:

Maldon. *The God Camulus.* *See the plate of British Coins. fig. 2, 3. Pl. I. i.*

CN. MVNATIVS. M. F. PAL.
AVRELIVS BASSVS.
PROC. AVG.
PRAEF. FABR. PRAEF. COH. III.
SAGITTARIORVM. PRAEF. COH. II.
ASTVRVM. CENSITOR. CIVIVM.
ROMANORVM COLONIAE.
VICTRICENSIS.
QVAE. EST. IN. BRITANNIA.
CAMALODVNI.
CVRATOR. VIAE. NOMENTANAE.
PATRONVS. EIVSDEM. MVNICIPII.
FLAMEN PERPETVVS. DVVMVIRALI.
POTESTATE. AEDILIS. DEDICATOR. IIII.

[y] as in Bowen's Map. Canfield
[z] See Selden in Eutychii Orig. p. 118. &c. n. 6.
[a] Mr. Pegge thinks this figure rather repreſents Cunobelin. A figure on another coin like Mars he ſuppoſes Hercules. Eſſay on Cunobeline's Coins, p. 64. 68. Better copies of Mr. Camden's two coins may be ſeen in Pl. I. fig. 2, 3.
[b] Cheſhire.
[c] Lluyd.
[d] During the 15th and 16th centuries.
[e] Caractacus.
[f] Whence Mr. Camden had this coin I know not. It is not in Mezzabarba, who mentions all he had ſeen or heard of. See the article of Roman Coins. Vol. I. p. lxx. (D.)

A colony, if it be neceſſary to explain it, is a body of people ſettled in a certain fortified place, under certain privileges *. Theſe were chiefly veterans, who were thus provided for at the ſame time that they defended the place againſt rebels, and inſtructed the allies in the Roman laws and cuſtoms. Colonies being ſmall repreſentations of Rome itſelf were bodies of great dignity. They had their own magiſtrates both ſuperior and inferior. But as others have treated largely of this ſubject, I need not dwell any longer on it. In this firſt Roman colony in Britain was a temple to Claudius, called by Tacitus the altar of eternal dominion [a], and mentioned by Seneca in his ſatire on that prince. "'Tis "but a ſmall matter," ſays he, "that Claudius has "a temple in Britain, and is worſhiped by the bar- "barians, and addreſſed as a deity." *Sodales Auguſtales*, an order of prieſts, were appointed to his ſervice, who under pretence of religion extorted the wealth of the natives. Ten years after the ſcene was changed, and this colony ruined. The veterans placed in this conquered territory harraſſing the miſerable people in a violent manner, the flame of war, which ſeemed to have been extinguiſhed, broke out with greater violence. The Britans under Bunduica or Boodicia broke into this town which was not fortified, ſet it on fire, and in two days forced the temple to which the ſoldiers had retired. The 9th legion coming to its relief was routed, and in a word, no leſs than 70,000 † Romans and allies were ſlain. This calamity had been foretold by various prodigies. The ſtatue of Victory in this city turned backwards and fell down; cries of barbarians were heard in the forum, and the theatre echoed with ſhrieks; buildings were ſeen under water in the Thames; the tide rolled bloody into the bay, now called, for what reaſon I know not, *Blackwater*, as by Ptolemy *Idumanus* [b], which ſignifies the ſame, *Ydu* being *black* in Britiſh. The Romans, however, raiſed it out of its aſhes; and Antoninus mentions it many years after. Under the Saxons it is ſcarce ſpoken of, only that Marianus ſays, Edward, ſon of Alfred, repaired Maldun, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes, and fortified it with a caſtle. William the Conqueror had, as appears by his ſurvey, 180 houſes here held by burghers and 18 ruined houſes. At preſent its wealth and extent entitle it to a place among the chief towns of Eſſex, and it is called by our lawyers the *Burrough of Maldon*. It is a very convenient ſtation, and for its ſize well peopled, conſiſting only of a ſingle ſtreet near a mile in length.

ANSAM. Six miles from Camalodunum Antoninus fixes a place which he calls AD ANSAM. I once imagined this might be ſome boundary of the colony of Camalodunum reſembling an *Anſa* or handle: for I had read in Siculus Flaccus [c], that "fields adjoining "to colonies were marked out by various bounda- "ries; ſometimes by little ſtatues of Hermes, ſome- "times by a wine jar, ſometimes by a branch of "palm, ſometimes by a rhomb or wheel, and ſome- "times, according to Vitalis and Arcadius, the boun- "dary marks were flaggons and jars." Why not then *Anſæ* or Handles for ſuch purpoſes: eſpecially as Antoninus ſays *Ad Anſam*, not *Anſæ*, as is uſual with him. With how many religious ceremonies theſe boundaries were placed we learn from the ſame author [d]. "In ſetting theſe boundaries they put the "ſtones upon the ground near the ſpot where they "were to be fixed in holes dug for that purpoſe, "anointing and crowning them with garlands and "veils. In the holes where they were to be placed, "they offered a ſacrifice, and killing a ſpotleſs victim "and ſetting lighted torches in the holes, they let "the blood run in, and threw into them incenſe and "corn; alſo honey and wine, and whatever elſe was "the uſual offering on theſe occaſions; and after the "fire had conſumed all theſe things, they put down "the ſtone on the burning reliques, and to make it "faſter they trod in pieces of ſtone round it." Wherever this *Ad Anſam* was, I am for adhering to the primary uſe of the word, that it was ſome boundary mark, or ſtation, or inn upon the road with ſome ſuch ſign; and that on account of the diſtance from Coggeſhall. Nor were thoſe places any more than boundary marks or inns, which we find the Romans expreſſing in the ſame way, *Ad Columnam*, *Ad Fines*, *Ad tres Tabernas*, *Ad Rotam*, *Ad 7 fratres*, *Ad Aquilam minorem*, *Ad Herculem*, &c. and to enter into a more minute diſcuſſion would be fruitleſs.

The ſhore retiring here receives the ſea in a ſpacious and delightful bay, abounding with thoſe excellent oyſters which we call *Wallfleet*. And for the honour of our ſhores we will ſuppoſe them to be thoſe, which, according to Pliny [e], ſupplied the Roman kitchens. Mucian gives the Britiſh oyſters the third rank after the *Cyzicenian*, which he ſays "are larger than the "*Lucrine* and ſweeter than the *Britiſh*." But neither then nor afterwards when Sergius Orata extolled the Lucrine, "were the Britiſh ſhores," to uſe his own words, "ſubject to the Romans;" ſo that he ſeems to have given the preference to the Britiſh oyſters. I take theſe to be what Auſonius calls *wonderful* in that line to Paulinus [f].

Oyſters.

Mira Caledonius nonnunquam detegit æſtus.

But of theſe oyſters and their beds here let thoſe treat whoſe practiſe in the art of good eating qualifies them to hit the taſte of the ſeveral kitchens.

Into this bay, among other rivers, runs the Coln, which riſing from ſeveral ſources in the north part of the county, paſſes by *Hedningham* or *Hengham*, commonly called *Heningham*, once an elegant caſtle, and the antient ſeat of the earls of Oxford. On the oppoſite bank is *Sible Heningham*, the birth-place, as I am informed, of John Hawkwood, whoſe name the Italians miſ-ſpel Aucuth, who was held in ſuch eſteem by that nation for his valour that the ſenate of Florence for his great merit honoured him with an equeſtrian ſtatue and a cenotaph in memory of his gallantry and fidelity. His character is well known in Italy, and P. Jovius celebrates him in his Elogia. I ſhall content myſelf with inſerting this tetraſtich of Feroldus:

Coln r.

Caſtle Hedingham.

Sible Hedingham.

Hawkwood, Anglorum decus, & decus addite genti
Italice, Italico præſidiumque ſolo.
Ut tumuli quondam Florentia, ſic ſimulachri
Virtutem Jovius donat honore tuam.

Glory of Britain and of Italy,
Who grateful her deliverer's zeal repays,

* Servius. See Tacitus of this colony, Ann. XIII. 31.

† Dio has 80000.

[a] Tacitus does not call it ſo; but only ſays the Britans conſidered the temple of Claudius here as implying that the Romans would keep laſting poſſeſſion here. Critics would ſubſtitute *arra* and *arn* to *ara*; but it is certainly a ſtronger and more elegant expreſſion, as if the Romans raiſed an altar to eternal empire.

[b] Σιδυμανος, ed. Argent.

[c] Ed. Goeſii Amſt. 1674. p. 5.

[d] N. H. IX. 54.

[e] This line is in one of his epiſtles to *Paulus* not *Paulinus*, Ep. IX. I. 27. in which he enumerates all the various ſorts of oyſters, and places the Britiſh laſt but two from Byzantium and the Propontis. Auſonius ſeems to have been particularly fond of oyſters, another of his epiſtles being addreſſed to one Theon who had made him a preſent of 30 very large ones.

The tomb at Florence guards his memory,
While Jovio's lines resound her Hawkwood's praise.

Hawsted. Hence the Coln runs through *Hawsted*, which was the seat of the *Bourchier* family, of which Robert Bourchier was chancellor of England t. Edward III. and from him descended a most respectable line of

Earls Coln. earls and barons. Thence passing by *Earls Coln*, so called from being the burying place of the earls of Oxford, where Aubrey de Vere founded a priory, and took the habit, it comes to

COLONIA. COLONIA, mentioned by Antoninus as distinct from *Col. Camalodunum*. Whether the name is to be derived from the *Colony* settled here or from the river *Coln* let better judgements determine. I should rather derive it from the river, since so many towns on it have the name of *Colne*, as *Earls Colne*, *Wakes Colne*, *Colne Engain*, *Whites Colne*, denominated from their several Lords. This

Colchester. town the Britans called *Caer Colin*, the Saxons Colecearten, we *Colchester*. It is a handsome, populous, pleasant place, spreading up the side of an hill from west to east, surrounded with walls, adorned with 15 churches, besides that large abbey which Eudo *Dapifer* or Sewer to Henry I. dedicated to St. John, now made a private house. In the middle of the city

1105. is a castle decaying with age, which historians[g] say was built by Edward son of Alfred, when he repaired Colchester after the ravage of war. The flourishing state of this city under the Romans appears from the quantity of their coins every day discovered there. I have seen none earlier than Gallienus; the rest were those of the Tetrici, Victorini, Postumus, Carausius,

Helena, the mother of *Constantine.* Constantine, and succeeding emperors. The inhabitants claim for their townswoman Helena the mother of Constantine the Great, daughter of king Coël, and in memory of the cross discovered by her bear for their arms a cross ragulè between four crowns. Whence our countryman Necham sings thus of her and this town in verses none of the best:

Effulsit sydus vitæ, Colcestria lumen,
Septem climatibus lux radiosa dedit.
Sidus erat Constantinus, decus imperiale.
Servitit huic flexo poplite Roma potens.

A Star of life in Colchester appear'd,
Whose radiant light sev'n different climates chear'd,
Illustrious Constantine, the world's great lord,
Whom mighty Rome with servile dread ador'd.

She was certainly a woman of the purest morals and unshaken constancy in propagating the Christian faith, whence in antient inscriptions she was styled PIISIMA ET VENERABILIS AVGVSTA.

Below this, where the Coln falls into the sea, is the little town of St. Osith, whose antient name of

St. Osith, or *Chich.* Chich[h] was sunk by that royal virgin Osith, who, having devoted herself to God, was there murdered by the Danes, and canonized by our ancestors. Richard, bishop of London, erected a religious house to her memory about 1120, filling it with regular canons. It is now the chief seat of the right honourable the lords *Darcy* of *Chich*, who were raised to that dignity by Edward VI.

Nesse Hence the shore runs out a great way to the Ness, called by the Saxons Eadulpher-nerre. What was found here take in the words and on the credit of Ralph of Coggeshalle, who wrote about 350 years ago. "In the time of king Richard on the sea "shore in a village called *Eadulfiness* were found two "teeth of a giant so large that they would make 200 "teeth of the present species of men. We have seen "and handled them with astonishment at Coggeshale." Giants and their bones. Something gigantic was dug up near this place in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign by the noble Richard Candish. I do not deny that there were men of amazing size and strength; whom God, as St. Austin observes, created to shew that beauty and extraordinary stature are not to be considered as blessings, being bestowed indifferently on the good and wicked. One may, however, suspect what Suetonius[i] says that the monstrous limbs of huge animals found in other countries as well as in this were commonly reputed and called *Giants' bones*.

From this point the shore winds up a little to the mouth of the river Stour famous for a sea fight between the English and Danes, A. D. 884, where now stands *Harwich*, a very safe port, whence the name: *Harwich.* haperic in Saxon signifying the station or port of the army. This river divides Essex and Suffolk, and on this side washes nothing but rich fields. But not far from its source is *Bumsted*, the barony of the *Helion* *Bumsted. Helion.* family; and on the edge of the county next to Cambridgeshire is *Barklow*, remarkable for four artificial *Barklow.* hills, such as were antiently thrown up for soldiers slain in battle, whose remains, as some think, could not be found. But upon digging down a 5th and 6th some time since, I am informed they found three stone coffins with broken human bones in them. The country people say they were cast up a battle with the Danes: for the dwarf elder which grows plentifully hereabouts with blood-coloured berries goes by the name of *Danes blood*, in memory of the numbers of that nation slain here.

Walden, called from the Saffron *Saffron Walden*, is a *Walden.* market town a little lower, surrounded with fields enamelled with the beautiful crocus, famous formerly for the castle of the *Magnavilles* now almost gone, and the adjacent priory, where its founders the *Magnavilles* * were buried. Geoffrey *Magnaville* first gave life to this

Newport. place. The empress Matilda gave him *Newport*, a considerable town in the neighbourhood, "for as much "money (says the grant) as he used to pay at the "time of my father king Henry's death, and to re"move the market of Newport to his castle of "Walden, with all the customs which formerly be"longed to the said market, for toll, passage, and other "customs, and that the roads from Newport by the "waterside be turned according to custom to Walden "over the land forfeited to me; the market at Walden "to be held on Sunday and Thursday, and a fair to be "there held likewise to begin on the eve of Pentecost "and last the whole Whitson week." From this market the place is now called *Cheping Walden*. In the register of Walden abbey "he constitutes Walden the head "of his honor and earldom, and the seat of himself "and his posterity. The spot where the monastery "was built was well supplied with water, of which "there was a spring that never dried. The beams of "the rising sun are late before they reach it, but it "enjoys the benefit of its setting the longer, being "surrounded with hills on every side." The place is now called *Audley Inn* from Thomas *Audley* lord chan- *Audley Inn* cellor, who converted the monastery into a seat for himself. He was created baron Audley of Walden *Baron Audley of Walden* by Henry VIII. and left one daughter and heiress, Margaret, second wife of Thomas *Howard* duke of Norfolk, by whom she had Thomas, William, Elizabeth,

* Commonly called *Mandevilles*.

[g] Norden, but q. who else.
[h] Sax. Lice.
[i] Aug. c. 72.

zabeth, and Margaret. Thomas, eminent for his naval knowledge, was called up to parliament by queen Elizabeth 1587 by the title of *lord Howard of Walden*: and king James lately created him earl of Suffolk and lord chamberlain. At *Cheſterford* near his ſeat was a much older little city by *Icaldune* [k] on the edge of the county, now called by the country people from the antient burgh, *Burrow bank*. There remain only traces of an extinct city and the plain track of the walls. I ſhall not take upon me to affirm that this is the *Villa Fauſtini*, which Antoninus places hereabouts, and though

Ingrata læti ſpatia detinet campi,
Et rure vero, barbaroque lætatur.

Not among groves by art confin'd
But each ſpontaneous in his kind.

I dare not even think it was that villa of Fauſtinus ſo prettily deſcribed by Martial in theſe and other lines of his epigrams [l]. The fields, as I before obſerved, are decked with ſaffron ſown annually. For in July every third year when the bulbous roots are taken up, and 20 days after put into the ground again, about the end of September they put out their blue flower, in the middle of which are three chives which are gathered early before ſun-riſe, and after they are taken from the flower, are dried before a ſlow fire. The produce is ſo great that an acre will yield 80 or 100 pounds of moiſt ſaffron, which in drying ſhrinks to 20 pounds. And which is more extraordinary, the ſoil after bearing ſaffron three years together will without dunging produce barley for eighteen more, and then be as fit for ſaffron as before.

More to the ſouth is *Clavering*, which Henry II. gave with the title of baron to Robert *Fitz Roger*, from whom the family of *Euers* are deſcended. His poſterity having for a long time borne the paternal Chriſtian name according to the antient cuſtom, as John *Fitz Robert*, Robert *Fitz John*, by order of Edward I. aſſumed the name of *Clavering*. But of them more in Northumberland. Here alſo appears *Stanſted Montfichet*, which I cannot paſs by unnoticed, being the antient ſeat or barony of the family of *Montfichet* who bear three Chevrons, Or. in a field Gules, and are accounted of high nobility. There were only five deſcents of them, and then the eſtate came to three ſiſters, Margaret wife of Hugh *Bolebec*, Aveline wife of William *de Fortibus* earl of Albemarle, and Philippa wife of Hugh *Playz*. The deſcendants of this laſt remained within the memory of the laſt generation, and ended in a daughter married to ſir John *Howard*, knight, from whoſe daughter by George *Vere* [m] ſprung the barons *Latimer* and *Wingfield*.

A little lower is *Haſlingbury*, the ſeat of the barons Morley, of whom more in Norfolk. Contiguous to this is an antient fortification called *Walbery*, and more to the eaſt *Barrington hall*, where lives the illuſtrious family of *Barrington*, which, in the reign of Stephen, received an acceſſion from the eſtates of the barons Montfichet, and in the memory of our fathers new honour by intermarriage with the daughter and heireſs of Henry *Pole*, lord *Montacute*, ſon and heir of Magaret counteſs of Saliſbury of the blood royal.

Earls of Eſſex.

After the coming of the Normans the empreſs Matilda, *Lady of England*, as ſhe ſtyled herſelf, created *Geofrey Magnaville*, or *Mandeville* (ſon of William by Margaret heireſs of Eudo Dapifer) firſt earl of Eſſex, to attach this potent and brave man to her intereſt. He loſt his turbulent life in the field in the confuſions under Stephen. An old writer of the Regiſter of Walden abbey ſays that "his many "crimes [n] drew upon him the ſentence of excommu- "nication, under which he received a mortal wound "in the head before Burwell caſtle. As he lay at "the point of death, ſome templars happened to "come in, who put on him their habit marked with "a croſs, and after his death carried away his body, "and hung it in a leaden pipe or trough on a tree in "their orchard at the Old Temple at London [o]." His two ſons *Geofrey* [p] and *William* [q], who ſucceeded him, died without iſſue. King John for a great ſum of money raiſed to this honour *Geofrey Fitz Petre*, or *Fitz Piers*, of Ludgerſhall, chief Juſtice of England, a prudent diſcreet man [r]. He had married Beatrix, eldeſt daughter of William Say, ſon of a ſiſter of Geofrey Magnaville firſt earl of Eſſex, "a man (according to an "antient author [s]) of great wealth and property; "who applied himſelf to the biſhop of Ely, chief "juſtice of the King's bench, with a great ſum of "money to ſupport his claim to that earldom, in "right of his wife, daughter of William, elder bro- "ther of Geofrey de Say; the biſhop having given "him full ſeiſin of it demanded the money, which he "recovered in a ſhort time to the full amount on "articles to pay the whole ſum into the king's trea- "ſury. Being thus admitted, and thus confirmed by "the king's letters, he held, poſſeſſed, and received "the homage of the knights of this barony." This Geofrey Fitz Piers' two ſons Geofrey and William aſſumed the name of *Magnaville*, and held this honour. The former was killed in a tournament in the prime of life [t]; the latter ſided with Lewis of France againſt king John, and died without iſſue [u]. Neither of them leaving iſſue, *Humphry de Bohun*, earl of Hereford and conſtable of England, came to the earldom. So writes the Walden annaliſt [x]: "A. D. 1228 6 Id. Janu. died William de Man- "deville earl of Eſſex, &c. the ſame year Humphry "de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Conſtable of "England, married Matilda daughter of Geofrey "earl of Eſſex, and ſo ſucceeded." From records, however, it appears that Henry de Bohun, father [y] of this Humphry, married that heireſs. But the miſtake was eaſy: ſurnames in the writings of that age being only expreſſed by initials; ſo that H. ſtood for Henry or Humphrey, G. for Gilbert or Geofrey, &c. His iſſue male were earls of Hereford and Eſſex for many years; whom, as they aſſumed both titles, we have ſpoken of in Herefordſhire. *Eleanor*, eldeſt daughter of the laſt Bohun, married *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, to whom ſhe transferred the title, and had by him a daughter *Anne*, firſt

See the earls of *Hereford*.

[k] In Cambridgeſhire.
[l] and expreſsly ſaid by him to be at *Baiæ*; Baiana *noſtri villa Fauſtini*. Epig. L. III. 58.
[m] i. e. George Vere, ſon of John Vere earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Howard, had two daughters married to ſir John Wingfield, and Nevil lord Latimer.
[n] He was a very partizan or marauder, extorting all the wealth he could get intelligence of both from individuals and religious houſes; his laſt exploit was ſurprizing and plundering Ramſey abbey. Dugd. Bar. I. 203.
[o] See his figure in the Temple church.
[p] He died 1167, buried at Walden. Dugd. I. 204.
[q] He died 1190, buried at Walden. Ib. 206.
[r] died t. John, buried at Shouldham abbey, Norfolk. Ib. 705.
[s] Hiſtory of Walden abbey, Mon. Ang. I. 446.
[t] 1216. buried in Trinity priory Lond. Dugd. Ib. 706.
[u] He died 1227, buried at Shouldham. Ib.
[x] Ubi ſup. 446.
[y] Dugdale calls him *Henry*. Bar. I. 180. but Walden reg. ub. ſup. 446. *Humphry*.

married to Edmund earl of *Stafford*, anceſtor of the dukes of Buckingham, and ſecondly to William *Bourchier*, to whom Henry V. gave the earldom of Eu in Normandy [z]. He had by her *Henry* Bourchier, whom Edward IV. created earl of Eſſex [a]. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry*, who was killed by a fall from his horſe in his old age [b], and left an only daughter *Anne* [c]. Without regard to her, Henry VIII. to confer the greater honour on Thomas *Cromwell*, who had done him ſuch ſingular ſervice in ſubverting the papal power, created him earl of Eſſex [d], great chamberlain of England, and knight of the garter, having before for his abilities made him Maſter of the Rolls, Secretary of State, baron Cromwell of Okeham, his vicar general in ſpirituals, and keeper of the privy ſeal: and all this within five years. But within five months after his advancement to this earldom he ended this pageantry of life, like many other aſſociates in government, at the block. The ſame king conferred the title of earl of Eſſex on William *Parr*, to whom he had married Anne the heireſs of Henry Bourchier. Laſtly on the death of Parr without iſſue, *Walter Devereux*, viſcount Hereford, whoſe great grandmother was Cecily Bourchier ſiſter of the laſt-mentioned Henry Bourchier, by favour of queen Elizabeth [e] obtained this honor, and left it to his ſon *Robert*, who being endowed with great natural accompliſhments proceeded by the royal favour ſo rapidly in his carrier of honour that the nation hoped to ſee him equal if not ſurpaſs his anceſtors. But alas! his popularity carrying him beyond his proſpects, proved his overthrow, like many others who prefer præmature ruin to certainty delayed [f]. His infant ſon *Robert* was compleatly reſtored to his honours by James I. in parliament.

In this county are 415 pariſhes.

[z] He died 8 Henry V. buried at Lantony near Gloceſter. Dugd. II. 129.
[a] He died 23 Edward IV. and was buried at Bilegh with his lady Iſabel. Ib. 130. though Sandford, p. 385. buries them both at Eaſton.
[b] at his manor of the Baſe, c. Herts. 22 Henry VIII. buried at Eaſton. Dugd. Ib.
[c] married to ſir William Parr, lord Parr of Kendall, afterwards earl of Eſſex, and Marquis of Northampton. Their children were baſtardized 34 Henry VIII. and the marriage was diſannulled by parliament 5 Edward VI. Ib. Yet he was created earl of Eſſex 35 Henry VIII. who had married his ſiſter. He died 1571, buried at Warwick. Ib. 381, 382.
[d] 31 Henry VIII. Dugd. II. 372.
[e] 14 Elizabeth. He died 1567. Dugd. II. 178.
[f] He was beheaded 1599.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of ESSEX, with Middleſex and Hertfordſhire, formed the kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*. Its circumference is about 225 miles. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt 61 miles, and its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth 50 miles. The ſurface is in general level but diverſified with hills and fruitful vales. The ſoil may be divided into clay, chalk, and marſh land [a].

It is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 24 market towns, 208,800 inhabitants, and 415 pariſhes.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday Book, were, beſides the king, the church of Canterbury, the biſhops of London, Durham, Hereford, and Bayeux, canons of St. Paul and St. Martin, London, abbies of Weſtminſter, Berking, Waltham, Ely, St. Edmund's Bury, Battle, St. Waleric, Trinity, and St. Stephen at Caen, and St. Ouen; earls Euſtace and Alan; William Warren, Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, Suene of Eſſex, Eudo Dapifer, Roger de Otburville, Hugh de Montfort, Hamo Dapiter, Henry de Ferrars, Geofrey de Magnaville, the earl of Ou, Robert Greno, Ralph Baignard, Ralph Peverel, Aubrey de Vere, Peter de Valoignes, Ranulf brother of Ilger, Tihell Brito, Roger de Ramis, John Fitz Waleran, Robert Fitz Corbution, Roger Bigot, Robert Malet, William de Scohies, Roger Pictavienſis, Hugh de Gurnai, William Peverell, Ralph de Limeſey, Robert and Ralph de Todeney, Walter de Doai, Counteſs of Albemarle, Counteſs Judith, Hugh de St. Quintin, Roger Mareſhal, &c.

The foreſt of Eſſex comprehended almoſt the whole county. A record 12 Henry III. marks its bounds from Stratford bridge to Cattawad bridge in length, and from the Thames to Stane ſtreet in breadth. The office of Foreſter was in the family of Aucher of Copt hall ſo late as Edward I. and the ſtewardſhip of the whole foreſt in that of the Veres earls of Oxford to Henry VII. with a little interruption under Edward IV. At preſent only the half hundred of Waltham, with ſome parts of Becontree and Ongar hundreds, are within the foreſt [b]. It ſeems formerly to have reached from the Thames to Hatfield Broad Oak, and from the Lea to Brentwood and Ongar. *Hainault* foreſt, whatever is the etymology of that name, was part of it.

The town of *Waltham* is conſiderable at preſent only for its market, and the manufactury of gunpowder carried on near it. Its church reduced to the nave which its ſtyle beſpeaks to be of the time of its foundation, is the only remain of the antient magnificence of this mitred abbey, valued at £. 900. *per annum*. The tomb of the founder was ſuppoſed to be diſcovered in the garden of the abbey houſe about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, but it was more probably that of ſome abbot. All that how remains of the abbey houſe is part of a cloiſter of crypt and the gate and poſtern, on which are the arms of England in the time of Henry III. who viſited this houſe. The manſion built on the ſite of the abbey by ſir Edward Denny at the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, and modernized by Charles Wake Jones, eſq; was entirely pulled down in 1770. In the gardens is a large tulip tree by its ſize probably the firſt introduced in this kingdom. I have a braſs coin of Licinius found at Waltham abbey, 1779.

IMP. C. VAL. LICIN. LICINIVS P. F. AVG.
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG. SMET. B.

Jupiter with a lance and victory on a globe; an eagle with a label over his head.

Copt hall appears to have been held of the abbots of Waltham, who made it their reſidence about the reign of Edward III. and the laſt of them ſurrendering it to the crown, queen Elizabeth gave it to ſir Thomas Heneage. The magnificent old houſe fitted up by him was taken down 1753 by the late proprietor John Conyers, eſq; who erected another ſomewhat eaſt of it. Juſt without the park on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the London road is an oval camp called Ambreſbury banks, and probably Britiſh. See a plan of it in Pl. I. fig. 4. "This intrenchment is now "entirely over-grown with old oaks and hornbeams. "It was formerly in the very heart of the foreſt, and "no road near it, till the preſent turnpike road from "London to Epping was made almoſt within the "memory of man, which now runs within a hun-"dred yards of it, but the intrenchment cannot be "perceived from thence by reaſon of the wood that "covers it. It is of an irregular figure, rather longeſt "from eaſt to weſt, and on a gentle declivity to the "ſouth-eaſt. It contains near 12 acres, and is ſur-"rounded by a ditch, and high bank much worn "down by time, though where there are angles they "are ſtill very bold and high. There are no re-"gular openings like gateways or entrances, only two "places where the bank has been cut through, and "the ditch filled up very lately in order to make a "ſtrait road from Debden green to Epping market. "The boundary between the pariſhes of Waltham "and Epping runs exactly through the middle of this "intrenchment, whether carried ſo caſually by the "firſt ſetters out of thoſe boundaries, or on purpoſe, "as it was then a remarkable ſpot of ground, I leave "to better judgements to conjecture. As I can find "no reaſon to attribute this intrenchment either to "the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, I cannot help con-"cluding it to have been a Britiſh Oppidum, and per-"haps it had ſome relation to other remains of that "people which are diſcoverable in our foreſt. It is "diſtant from Fifield where the Celts and forge were "lately diſcovered about ten miles, and about eight "from

Copt hall.

Ambreſbury banks.

[a] Morant.

[b] Morant, p. 4.

"from Naveſtoke common where we viſited the "Templum Alatum[c]."

Leyton. *Leyton* pariſh being called Leyton *ſtone* authorizes Mr. Camden's ſuppoſition, but more eſpecially the Roman urns and other antiquities found hereabouts, and the pavements, urns, bones, coins, walls and gates at Wanſted, 1715, by the ſide of the old road from Eſſex through Oldford to London, now called *Blind Lane*. At leaſt here might have been ſome family burying place[d].

In 1718 Mr. Ganſell having occaſion to enlarge his gardens, digging up about two acres of land found under the whole very large and ſtrong foundations in one place all ſtone with conſiderable arches, an arched door way with ſteps down to it, but quite filled up with gravel; in many of the foundations were a great quantity of Roman tile and bricks mixed with more modern materials, and ſeveral rough and broken pieces of hard ſtone, one part whereof poliſhed proved to be Egyptian granite: two large deep wells covered over with ſtone: and in digging a pond, after they had ſunk through a bed of clay about ten feet, they found a great quantity of oak timber, eight and ten inches ſquare, mortized together like a floor, grown very hard and black, but uncertain how far it reached. Several Roman coins ſilver and braſs conſular and imperial to Julian were ſcattered about; the faireſt remained in Mr. Ganſell's poſſeſſion; alſo ſome ſilver coins with Saxon characters, which not being underſtood were loſt. This land joins to the churchyard; where ſome time before was found a large urn of coarſe red earth, long in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Strype the miniſter, but ſince loſt. It is probable this garden was made on the extent of the town to the ſouth-eaſt: for no ſuch remains appeared in digging the foundation of the houſe and walls round near two acres. The church-yard is exactly on the ſouth ſide; how far the foundations reach is unknown to the weſt and north, it being all ploughed fields[e].

A Roman pavement was found here 1735. The occaſion of this diſcovery was the digging holes for an avenue of trees from the gardens. Mr. Adam Holt the gardener perceiving ſeveral of the teſſeræ thrown up, ſoon conjectured what he was upon, and earneſtly endeavoured, though in vain, to obtain leave to lay it quite open: however he examined it ſo far, as to find that its extent from north to ſouth was about 20 feet, and from eaſt to weſt about 16; that it was compoſed of ſmall ſquare brick teſſeræ of different ſizes and colours, as black, white, red, &c. that there went round it a border about a foot broad, compoſed of red dice, about three quarters of an inch ſquare, within which were ſeveral ornaments, and in the middle, the figure of a man riding upon ſome beaſt, and holding ſomething in his hand; but as he opened it only in a hurry, and in different places, he was able to give no better account of it.

There was then found a ſilver coin, but of what emperor was not known, and one of the ſmall braſs of Valens DN. VALENS P. F. AVG. Rev. SECVRITAS *REIPVB* Exerg. LVG. P. came into Mr. Lethieullier's poſſeſſion, which were all the coins or other antiquities that were ever found at this place, at leaſt to his knowledge. He frequently viſited it, and found not only many of the aforeſaid teſſeræ, but ſeveral pieces of large Roman brick, ſome hollowed, probably for gutters. This pavement was ſituated on a gentle gravelly aſcent towards the north, and at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth end of it Mr. Lethieullier remembered a well of exceeding fine water, now abſorbed in a great pond. From this well the ground riſes likewiſe toward the ſouth till it comes to a plain, which extends a conſiderable way, and is now his warren, but by tradition was once covered with wood. On the brink of this very plain, and about 300 yards due ſouth from the ſaid well and pavement, there were in his memory, the ruins of foundations to be ſeen, though now deſtroyed by planting trees round the park pales, the mounds about them having been ſince levelled has raiſed the ground very much.

The place where this antiquity was diſcovered is a part of earl Tylney's park, which lies on the ſouth ſide of his gardens, and is bounded to the ſouth by Mr. Lethieullier's eſtate at Alderſbrook, a part of which it was, till king Henry VIII. encloſed it within his new made park, as the words in his grant expreſs.

As it both is, and probably ever was a retired corner, no veſtigia of camps, roads, or other Roman antiquities near it, this pavement can hardly be preſumed to have been the floor of a prætorium, or Roman general's tent, as many of them doubtleſs were. Will it bear the face of a tolerable conjecture therefore, that the aforeſaid ruins were the foundation of a Roman villa, the retirement perhaps of ſome inhabitant of Londinum, which is ſcarce ſix miles diſtant; or of Durolitum, which is hardly three, if Low Leighton be allowed to have been that ſtation? The ſoil thereabouts is dry and inviting, the opening to the ſouth, and directly oppoſite to Shooter's hill in Kent, very agreeable and pleaſing. The aforementioned ſpring or well might perhaps induce the owner to make a walk or garden down to it, and the pavement be of the banquetting houſe or room for entertainments, which terminated his view[f].

Here was born about 1580 ſir Thomas Roe, firſt Engliſh embaſſador to Eaſtern princes, who died 1644.

Goring houſe, or the Foreſt houſe, belonged to the abbey of Waltham. *Ruckholt* houſe built by ſir Henry Hickes[g], was in Elizabeth's time a houſe of Robert earl of Leiceſter. To this pariſh adjoins *Wanſted*, where is an elegant houſe built by ſir *Richard*, ſon to that eminent merchant ſir *Joſiah Child*, and created viſcount Caſtlemaine, 1718, and earl of Tylney, 1731-2. His deſcendants aſſumed the name of *Tylney* in right of their mother, and his ſecond ſon *John* at preſent enjoys this eſtate and honour. Wanſted.

Stratford abbey, called alſo *Ham* from its being in *Weſt Ham* pariſh, was not founded till about 1134 by William Montfichet. The gate and the weſt front of a chapel are all the remains. It was valued at £. 511. 16s. 3d.[h] Stratford.

By a late improvement in the channel of the river Lea its courſe has been ſhortened ſeveral miles particularly at its mouth, and by the many new locks erected on it, its navigation was propoſed to be rendered more Lea r.

[c] MS. letter from Mr. Lethieullier, pen. Ed.
[d] Gibſon's additions. Morant I. 32. 28. Mr. Lethieullier's letter in the Archaeologia, I. p. 73.
[e] Account of ſome Roman antiquities and coins found at Low Leyton, ſent to Smart Lethieullier, eſq.
[f] Letter from Mr. Lethieullier to Mr. Roger Gale. Ant. Soc. Min. [g] Morant. [h] Tanner, 126.

certain

certain and expeditious: but the tolls have not anſwered the expence of the improvement.

Near the road leading from Ilford to Berking on the north weſt ſide of the brook that croſſes it are remains of an antient entrenchment, whence the latter town undoubtedly had its name, *Berg-ing*, q. d. the *fortification in the meadows*. The north ſide of it is pretty intire; the ſide parallel with the road has been ploughed down. The gateway to the nunnery is ſtill remaining, and here were dug up two ſtones with inſcriptions commemorating Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, earl of Dorſet, &c. third ſon of John of Gaunt, and his only ſon Henry, or, as Mr. Vertue ſuppoſed, his brother Henry Beaufort biſhop of Wincheſter, their ſiſter being abbeſs here. It was valued at £. 862 [i].

John Thurloe, ſecretary of ſtate to Oliver Cromwell, was ſon of the rector of *Abbots Roding*, born 1616, died 1678.

On the ſteeple at *Theydon Gernon* church, ſo called from Robert de Gernon, who held it at the Conqueſt, is this inſcription:

The grocers arms. A chevron between nine billets.

> [a razure]. Syr Jhon
> Croſbi knyght, alderma
> and grocer of London and
> dame Anne and Annes his wyffs, of
> whos godys was gevyn toward
> the erectyng of thys ſtepell MCVVI
> ano dni ıhꝛꝛ [k]

Sir John Crosby was buried in St. Helen's church Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where is a fair alabaſter monument for him and one of his wives. The hall of his houſe remains as a meeting houſe at Crosby ſquare.

Cooperſale in this pariſh has been the ſeat of the Archers ever ſince the reign of Henry V. Their monuments are in the church.

At *Chigwell* are two freeſchools, one called the Engliſh, the other the grammar ſchool, founded 1629 by archbiſhop Harſnet of York, once vicar here, and buried here 1631.

In *Lamborne* church is a monument for Thomas Winniffe biſhop of Lincoln 1654, and at his feet was laid May 1780 a friend, to whoſe pencil and taſte theſe ſheets would have been much indebted had he not been cut off in the early enjoyment of all his wiſhes. *Biſhop's Moat* in this pariſh was the reſidence of Spencer, the warlike biſhop of Norwich, who ſuppreſſed Ket's rebellion. The moat is about 200 yards ſquare, and at one end is a ſquare hollow paved. Sir John Forteſcue Aland, one of the judges of the King's Bench, built a houſe at *Knowle*, ſince pulled down.

The caſtle at *Ongar* ſeems to have been formed out of ſome more antient and extenſive work. If there was not a Roman ſtation here, as a coffin of hewn ſtone with a ridged lid, others compoſed of tiles, like thoſe at Bootham bar [l], and at York [m], with fragments of urns, and many ſkeletons found 1767 in a field called *Stockling* between Ongar and Fyfield, would lead one to ſuſpect; it is probable here were large Saxon works prior to the Norman ones altered by them; keeps being of Norman introduction. Large works may be traced round the town and many Roman bricks are worked into the church [n].

The church of *Greenſted*, a mile from Ongar, is a very uncommon antient building; the walls formed of trunks of oak ſplit in two and let into a ſill and plate; they are perfectly ſmooth, and the inſide flat. On the ſouth ſide are 16 and 2 door poſts; on the north 21 and 2 vacancies filled up with plaiſter: the weſt end is built againſt by a boarded tower, and the eaſt by a chancel of brick, and on the ſouth ſide is a wooden porch, and both ſides ſtrengthened by brick buttreſſes; the roof is of later date and tiled. The dimenſions of the wooden church are 29 feet nine by 14, and five feet high. The tradition of the place is that a dead king reſted in it. In a MS. life of St. Edmund we are told that the corpſe of that Saint in a Daniſh invaſion, A. D. 1010 in the 30th year of the reign of king Ethelred, was removed from St. Edmund's Bury to London, and brought back again three years after by abbot Ailwin: It follows "*Quidam* "*apud* Stapleford *recepit corpus ejus in redeundo de* "Londonia," and the Regiſter of Bury abbey in the Monaſticon [o] ſays, "*Idem apud* Aungre *hoſpitabatur*, "ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet uſque "hodie." The antient road from Bury to London lay through Oldford, Abridge, Stapleford Abbot (ſo called from being given to this abbey by the martyr's grateful hoſt, who was cured by this viſit), Greenſted, Dunmow, and Clare. This fabric might be reared as a ſort of ſhrine for the reception of the martyr's body, and in proceſs of time might with proper additions be converted into a pariſh church. Richard de Lucy lord of Ongar t. Henry II. is ſuppoſed by Mr. Newcourt to have ſeparated this pariſh from Ongar, to which it was again united 1548, t. Edward VI. but ſeparated again 1544, t. Mary, as it ſtill continues, being a rectory annexed to the curacy of St. Botolph Aldgate [p]. The charters of Witlaf and Beorred, kings of Mercia, to Croyland abbey, mention at Spalding a *wooden* chapel called *Stokkyn*, and a ſtone one called *Stonyng*. Pauſanias has a remarkable account of a building in the forum at Elis, whoſe roof was ſupported by *pillars of oak*; it was low, and ſaid to be the *ſepulchral* monument of Oxylus, who conducted the Dorians into Peloponneſus, for which they gave him Elis [q].

Greenſted.

At *Fyfield* by Ongar in 1749 were found a great number of celts, with a large quantity of metal for caſting them, 50lb. of which, with ſeveral of the inſtruments, the late earl Tilney gave to Mr. Lethieullier [r]. One Glaſcock, a farmer and horſeleech of ſome eminence, bought the celts all together of the labourer that found them for five ſhillings fancying them gold, and by his idle talk about them ſoon betrayed them to the lord of the manor, who claimed and had them all.

Fyfield.

In the pariſh of *High Laver* is *Otes*, the ſeat of the lords Maſham, ſo created 1711, extinct by the death of Samuel the late lord 1776, and the retreat of that great philoſopher John Locke, who died 1704 and was buried there under a plain altar tomb in the churchyard with an epitaph of his own writing. The eſtate and houſe belong now by purchaſe to Mr. Palmer.

At *Naveſtock* is the ſeat of the earl of Waldegrave deſcended from the family of that name ſeated in

Naveſtock.

[i] Tanner, 118. [k] 1420. [l] Thoreſby's Leeds, p. 562, 563. [m] Archaeol. II. 177.
[n] See a plan of the caſtle and works ſurrounding the town pl. I. fig. 5. [o] I. 263.
[p] Morant, 153. See a print of this church by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries, 1748. [q] Eliac. I. 4.
[r] Borl. Cornw. 272. firſt Ed. Lethieullier's letter, ubi ſup.

Suffolk,

Suffolk, and enobled by James II. On a common here ſince incloſed Dr. Stukeley imagined he had found a druid temple, of the kind which he called *Alate* [s]. In the year 1555, the vicarage and rectory of this pariſh were ſettled by ſir Thomas Pope on Trinity college Oxford, as parcel of endowment of that his foundation, and which he appears to have purchaſed of ſir Edward Waldgrave.

Chadwell. The caverns placed by Mr. Camden in Tilbury are in fact in *Chadwell* pariſh. Dr. Derham meaſured three of the moſt conſiderable, and found one of them 50, another 70, and a third 80 feet deep. The bottom a ſoft ſand, over the top an arch of 200 feet of chalk. They lie within the compaſs of ſix acres near the highway leading from Stifford to Chadwell, and in *Eaſt Tilbury* in a field called *Cave field* is a horizontal paſſage to the cavern. Theſe have been ſuppoſed granaries of the antient Britans, retreats of the Daniſh ravagers, and even king Cunobeline's gold mines [t].

West Tilbury. At *Weſt Tilbury*, the pariſh mentioned by Camden, are ſome traces of the camp formed by queen Elizabeth on the Spaniſh invaſion. Here is now a ſtrong regular fort, erected t. Charles II. with a garriſon. Within the manor was diſcovered 1727 a medicinal water, the only alterative water of its kind in this part of England [u]. Wharton in his account of the biſhops of London takes no notice of Tillabirig being Cedda's ſee, nor do Bede's words imply that he built a monaſtery here [x].

East Tilbury. In *Eaſt Tilbury* pariſh was the antient ferry over the Thames, the famous *Higham Cauſeway* from Rocheſter by Higham yet viſible, pointing to the place of the old ferry. This is ſuppoſed to be the place where Claudius croſſed the Thames in purſuit of the Britans [y].

Canveyiſland. *Canvey* iſland, a marſhy tract, contains 3600 acres, and has a chapel and fair, and about 50 dwellings [z]. Mr. Pownall miſ-places Ptolemy's Κωνος at the mouth of the Thames [a].

Hadleigh. Hubert de Burg built *Hadleigh* Caſtle [b], of which ſome ruins ſtill remain.

Leigh. Prittlewell. At *Leigh*, by the fall of a cliff after rains, a quantity of Roman coins came to light 176 . *Prittlewell* may have taken its name from its fine ſpring, accounted the beſt in the hundred of Rochford. The priory was founded by Robert ſon of Swane as a cell to Lewes in Suſſex t. Henry II. valued at £.155. 11ſ. 2d. [c] Only ſome out offices now remain [d].

Shoebury At *Shoebury*, or *Seabirig*, q. d. *the fortification of the ſea*, large traces of the Daniſh works ſtill remain, and many urns have been found hereabouts, as if the Romans had been here. Mr. Camden does theſe earthworks too much honour to call them a city; but he is in general very laviſh of that appellation, not conſidering that in England it is confined to the ſee of a biſhop, and that even many of the Roman ſtations on which he beſtows it have only his authority for it. ȝepeopc popht̃up [e]---*Caſtellum fecit*, is the expreſſion in the Saxon Chronicle and Huntingdon [f], but Florence of Worceſter ſays, "*urbem* quæ lingua "Anglorum Sceobyrig in Eaſt Saxonia ſitam adeunt, "firmamque ſibi munitionem ibidem conſtruunt." p. 596. 1691.

Rochford. *Rochford* is remarkable for its *lawleſs court* held on the Wedneſday morning after Michaelmas on a hill called *King's Hill* in the open air by twilight, where all the buſineſs is tranſacted in whiſpers, and a coal ſupplies the place of pen and ink. Abſentees forfeit double their rent for every hour's abſence [g]. It is now the eſtate of the *Briſtows*, but gives title of earl to *William Henry Naſſau de Zuleſtein* deſcended from the princes of Orange, whoſe great grandfather *Henry* was ſo created 1695, 7 William III. and his two ſons ſucceſſively enjoyed the title; the laſt of them dying 1781, was ſucceeded by his nephew the preſent earl. In this town is an almſhouſe founded by lord Rich.

Eaſtwood. On the hinge of the church door at *Eaſtwood* by Rochford is the inſcription, Pl. I. fig. 6.

Pax regat intrantes, eadem regat egredientes.

Upminſter. *Upminſter* was the property of the Engaines as early as the conqueſt, and they had a chapel and burial place adjoining to the chancel, rebuilt by ſir James Eſdaile lord of the ſaid manor. Upminſter hall was a manſion of the abbot of Waltham, and has ſtill a chapelry. Dr. William Derham was rector here from 1689 to 1735, an eminent naturaliſt and writer, educated at Trinity college Oxford, his eldeſt ſon and nameſake being preſident of St. John's college there.

Dagenham breach. In the winter 1707 the violence of the tide made in the levels of Dagenham and Havering a breach of 100 yards wide and 20 feet deep, whereby 1000 acres of rich land were overflowed, and near 120 acres of land waſhed into the Thames, forming a ſand bank near a mile in length half acroſs it. After an unſucceſsful attempt by one Boſwell, Captain Perry with prodigious expence and difficulty (his works being three times nearly deſtroyed) completed a wall, behind which ſtill remains a pool of 40 or 50 acres whence the earth had been waſhed away. In the marſhes upon the Thames about *Thurrock*, *Dagenham*, &c. were then diſcovered four feet under the ſurface great numbers of ſubterraneous trees with roots, boughs, and ſome part of the bark, probably thrown down and buried by ſtorms or floods. They were principally bruſhwood, willows, and yew, and ſome oak or horn beam; large quantities of hazel nuts have alſo been found, and a little above the vein of *Moorlog*, as this kind of timber is called, ſtag's horns were taken up [h].

Havering Bowre. At *Havering Bowre*, q. d. *Havering bouſe*, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome rude traces of the royal manſion. It is a large liberty though but one pariſh, which had the name of *Hornchurch* about the reign of Henry III. who founded an hoſpital here ſubordinate to the great hoſpital of St. Bernard de Montjou in Savoy [i] *ad faciendum ſibi ignem pro pauperibus*. *Romford* which was bought by Wykeham for his new college at Oxford, a chapelry under Havering, ſituate on the old military way, whoſe name is ſtill preſerved here in *Hare ſtreet* [k], q. d. heje ſtpet, may have been ſo called from the Romans. *Giddy hall* was begun by ſir Thomas Cooke, and finiſhed by his great grandſon ſir Anthony, one of king Edward VI's præceptors. A view of the old houſe may be ſeen on La Serre's Entree de Marie de Medicis. Sir John Eyles, bart. built a modern houſe here, now the property of Mr. Benyon. At *Steward* near Rumford was born 1592 Francis Quarles the poet.

Pirgo. *Pirgo*, the ſeat of the noble family of Grey, afterwards of the Chekes, and laſt of lord Archer, was

[s] See his Abury, p. 96.
[t] Morant I. 229.
[u] See Dr. Andree's treatiſe on it, 1740. 8vo.
[x] Tan. 117.
[y] Morant I. 236.
[z] Ib. I. 266.
[a] Archaeol. V. 286.
[b] Pat. 15 H. III. m. 6.
[c] Tan. 130.
[d] Morant I. 297.
[e] ȝepé ꝛic, opus, arx, Lye.
[f] 201. 1596, 351. 1601.
[g] Morant I. 272.
[h] Morant I. 11. Dr. Derham in Phil. Tranſ. 335. Boſwell's and Perry's accounts of ſtopping the breach.
[i] Tan. 131.
[k] Morant I. 7.

pulled

pulled down about 1770. It appears to have been a royal jointure houſe, and here died Joan widow of Henry IV. 1497 [l]. In its chapel were buried ſeveral of the Greys and Chekes [m].

Ingatſtone (in records *Yng*, and in Paul IV's bill of diſſolution *Ging Abbatiſſe*, or *Ging ad petram*) which Mr. Camden ſtrangely miſpels, ſeems to have taken its name from a Roman milliary (which ſome have conjectured ſtands yet in a rude form at the corner of the Red Lion inn there) to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Ings* which ſurround it. Here is an old ſeat of the *Petre* family, the firſt of whom, ſir *William*, received the manor from Henry VIII. who created his ſon *John* baron Petre of Writtle. He erected a noble houſe at *Weſt Horndon* or *Thorndon*, and died in it. His 7th lineal deſcendant lord *Robert Edward* has lately rebuilt it. At Ingatſtone is an almſhouſe founded by ſir William Petre who is buried in the church [n].

In *Alveley* pariſh is *Bellhouſe*, the ſeat of lord Dacre, as formerly of his anceſtors the Lennards and Barrets [o].

Near Ingateſtone ſtood *Thobie* and *Blackmore* priories, founded the one t. Stephen by Michael Capra, valued at £. 75. *per ann.* [p] the other by the Samfords, t. John, valued at £. 85. 9*s*. 7*d*. [q] both ſuppreſſed by Wolſey.

At *Mountneyſing*, vulgarly *Munnaſing*, in which pariſh Thobie priory ſtands, is a remarkable inſcription on the hinge of the church door [r]; thus explained:

Jeſus Nazarenus Rex noſter
et Judeorum miſere-
re meorum

On the north porch of *Runwell* church in this neighbourhood is another curious inſcription commemorating ſome founder or benefactor 150... Over the porch of *Great Warley* church is cut on a piece of timber,

INTVS· IACET
IOHES: FABIAN.

At *Shenfield* between Brentwood and Chelmsford were found in a field two braſs lares well preſerved, and ſeveral fine pateræ and other earthen veſſels [s].

Mr. Talbot conjectured that CÆSAROMAGUS was *Chelmsford*, and Dr. Stukeley was ſo poſitive of it, that he fixed the temple of Auguſtus to the ſite of the preſent church. Biſhop Gibſon by a more unnatural change of the name argues as ſtrongly for *Dunmow*, from the diſtance from Colcheſter, and the road called *The Street* in *Raine* pariſh. Mr. Drake from gold coins of Honorius and braſs of Commodus and the lower empire fixes it there [t]. As the Peutinger tables read *Baromagus* (probably a corruption for Saromagus), Dr. Gale puts it at *Witham*, near which is a rivulet called *Bar*. Certain it is there is a circular entrenchment at the laſt place, the *Ad Anſam* of others. Mr. Camden might have taken courage to place it near Brentwood had he known of the circular camp at *South Weald*. He afterwards fixed it to *Burghſted*, where at *Blunt's walls* are a ditch and rampart incloſing about four acres, and within them ſeveral mounts. Urns are very frequenly found near *Billirica* [u].

Nothing is more ſurprizing than the error all Antiquaries have hitherto lain under with reſpect to the ſcene of the battle between Edmund Ironſide and the Danes. Though they had the authority of Mr. Camden againſt them they have carried it quite acroſs the country to the northern extremity as far from the ſea as poſſible, and in defiance of every circumſtance that could fix it here. In a marſh in *Woodham Mortimer* pariſh on the Chelmsford ſide of the river *Burnham* or *Crowch* are 24 barrows grouped in pairs, and moſt of them ſurrounded by a ditch. At *Canewdon*, which Weever was for rendering *Canuti domus*, is the Daniſh camp. *Hocklie* on the hill, on the other ſide of the river, has the memorial of ſlaughter in its name from Daccan, *cædere*; the church is ſupported by the antient maſſive round pillars, and in the pariſh is a very large ſingle barrow. *Battle bridge*, four miles lower down, may have taken its name from this action, though *Hull bridge* (now only a ford and ferry, the piles remaining in the river), is cloſe to the marſh where the barrows are. The Danes had been hovering about this neighbourhood for 20 years before [x]. They probably landed at *Bradwell*, How much more obvious the reſemblance between *Aſſandune* and *Aſſingdon* than between *Aſſandune* and *Aſhdown*; not to mention that Simeon Dunelmenſis expreſsly ſays Cnute and Turkill built the church *in monte quæ* Aſſandune *dicitur*. This is the exact ſituation of *Hocklie* church, but is it ſo of that at *Bartlow*?

Woodham Mortimer.

Canewdon.

Hocklie.

At *Raleigh* are ſtill remaining the ſtupendous earthworks of Swene's caſtle. Dugdale [y] makes him father of Henry, omitting Robert. Raleigh was an honour which came to the crown 1280 from the Burghs [z].

Raleigh.

Mr. Gale in his MS. notes on Camden places *Ithanceſter* (which he ſuppoſes a correction of *Idumanceſter*, q. d. *Idumana civitas*) at *Toltſbury*. It is certain Roman pavements have been found on a hill above *Tolleſhunt Knights*, near the church of which is a place called *Manyfield Wic* [a]. Simon Dunelmenſis expreſsly places Ithanceſtre on the *Pant* [b]. At the end of *Heybridge* cauſeway is an encloſure called the *Stone*, where, on making a ditch ſome years ſince were found a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins and an incredible number of rude ſhaped urns. They lay about three or four feet under the ſurface, and evidently ſhewed that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them. In ſupport of Mr. Camden's opinion that Ithanceſter was near *Bradwell* we muſt obſerve that the Domeſday name of this place is *Effeceſtra*. Holland tells us there yet remaineth a large ruin of a thick wall whereby many Roman coins have been found.

Ithanceſter.

Mr. Salmon [c] obſerves the Confeſſor's charter calls the hundred *Daneing*, as if named from the Danes. He has printed it from original records, but other authors give it *Dancing*. The name of this hundred in Domeſday is *Whitbricteſhorne*, out of which was taken the half hundred of Maldon, both comprehended in the name of Dengy t. Henry II. The name of Witbricteſhorne may be derived from the bridge now at Heybridge, which place was antiently called *Tildwaldtune*, and appears to have been conſiderable. Perhaps the cauſeway before mentioned, or the bridge, may have been raiſed of white ſtone, and thence took the name of Witbricteſhorne, q. d. Whitebridge point. At leaſt under the little aſſiſt-

Dengey.

[l] Stowe An. 376.
[m] Salmon's Eſſex, 245 6.
[n] Morant, I. 212.
[o] Morant, I. 78.
[p] Tanner, 128.
[q] Ib. 132.
[r] See Pl. I. fig. 6*.
[s] Salm. 264.
[t] Arch. V. 137—142.
[u] Morant, I. 196.
[x] See Sax. Chron. p. 126. 128.
[y] Bar. I. 463.
[z] Morant, I. 274.
[a] Ib. I. 393, 394.
[b] Inter X Script. Salmon, 394.
[c] P. 393.

ance to be had here from authors ſuch a conjecture may be hazarded. The two *Stanbridges* in Rochford hundred had their name from a ſtone bridge over a leſs conſiderable ſtream. *Dengey* may have the ſame etymology with *Dengemarſh* and *Dengeneſs* in Kent, being alike *low* and marſhy.

Walfleet oyſters. The *Wallfleet* oyſters have their name from a wall of earth five miles long thrown up againſt the ſea. This wall gives name to the ſhore [1].

Thaxted. *Thaxted* was incorporated by Philip and Mary, has a market, and is remarkable for its fine church, built t. Henry III. the older parts by Elizabeth lady Clare, the nave by her ſon William de Burgh before 1340, the ſouth porch by his ſon-in-law Lionel duke of Clarence about 1362, the north aile by Mortimer earl of March about 1380, the chancel by Edward III. and the tower and lofty ſpire by Edmund laſt earl of March [d]. Here was born 1577 the rev. Samuel Purchas, compiler of the voyages, who died 1628.

Little Eaſton. *Little Eaſton* had the name of *ad turrim* from the tower of the church: that at *Great Eaſton*, or *Eaſton ad montem*, having none [e]. Charles I. beſtowed the title of baron Eſtain on ſir William Maynard, to whoſe anceſtors queen Elizabeth had granted the eſtate. He was ſucceeded 1639 by his ſon *William*, he 1692 by his ſon *Banaſter*, and he by his ſons *Henry*, *Grey*, and *Charles*; the latter was created viſcount Maynard 1766, and ſucceeded 1775 by *Charles* 7th and preſent baron and ſecond viſcount.

Tiltey. *Tiltey* abbey was founded for White monks by Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Geoffrey about 1152, valued at £. 167. 2s. 6d. [f] The abbey ſtands in a beautiful vale ſurrounded by trees. Its only remains are the ſtrangers' chapel, and part of a cloiſter, wherein are round arches.

Little Dunmow. The foundreſs of *Dunmow* priory was ſiſter to Ralph Baynard, and great aunt to William Baynard. Her tomb of grey marble coffin-faſhioned with a croſs flory in relief is ſhewn in the ſouth wall of the chancel. In the church, which is only the ſouth aile and five arches of the nave of the priory church, are the monuments of Walter Fitz Walter, who died 1198, 10 Richard I. and his ſecond wife Margaret de Bohun, and Matilda his grandaughter ſaid to have been poiſoned by king John for refuſing to liſten to his ſolicitations. The priory was founded 1104, valued at £. 150. 3s. 4d. [g] Here is obſerved a cuſtom ſimilar to that at Whichenor in Staffordſhire. The convent, and, ſince the diſſolution, the lord of the manor is to deliver to every couple that could ſwear they had no cauſe of complaint againſt each other a gammon of bacon, which in Staffordſhire was alſo given to religious perſons who had finiſhed their year's probation, and had no complaint againſt their new ſpouſe the church. This might have been the original intention of the ceremony in both places, which is now aboliſhed here for the abuſe of it in theſe looſe-principled times.

Great Dunmow. *Great Dunmow* is a conſiderable market town with a handſome church containing the monuments of the Bourchiers and Maynards: and here we have ſeen Mr. Drake places CÆSAROMAGUS: others VILLA FAUSTINI. At *Merks-hill*, a farm and manor about two miles ſouth-weſt of this place, were found in a layer of black earth and among rubbiſh of buildings in a gravel pit 1760 near a dozen ſmall urns, the largeſt of a pint ſize, and the three ſmalleſt equal to a ſmall tea cup. They were ranged in regular order, and one of them had its ſides pannelled and ſunk in like that found at Coggeſhall engraved in Burton's Antoninus, p. 231. See the plate of urns. With them were ſome ſmall pieces of braſs, and copper coins of Trajan and Antoninus, rev. LIBER...

Pleſhey. *Pleſhy* is ſtill reſpectable for the ſtupendous keep and earthworks of its caſtle, which, like many others in this and the neighbouring counties, appear to have been new modelled by the Normans, there being without the whole evident traces of a ditch and bank perhaps made in the Roman times. Certain it is that urns and pavements have been found by the ſide of one of the four roads that run through this more antient fortification. The entrance to the keep is from the weſt over a venerable brick bridge of one lofty pointed arch, probably a work of the 16th century. The fine collegiate church built there by Thomas of Woodſtock, as well as the monuments of the founder, his rival the duke of Exeter, and Henry Stafford ſon to the duke of Buckingham, and ſecond huſband to Margaret counteſs of Richmond, were ſo compleatly ſpoiled by ſir John Gates, to whom Henry VIII. granted it at the diſſolution, that little more than an arch or two of the chancel remains. The college was valued at £. 26. 5s. 8d. [h]

Hatfield Broad Oak. Not far from Dunmow is *Hatfield Broadoak* [i], or *Regis*, ſo called of ſome ſpreading oak like that now known thereabouts by the name of *Doodle Oak* [k], and from being before the Conqueſt royal demeſne. Here was a priory of Black Monks founded about 1135 by Aubrey de Vere father of the firſt earl of Oxford of that name, who enfeoffed the Convent with all his tithes in the pariſh by a grant to which was affixed by a harp ſtring a ſhort black hafted knife inſtead of a ſeal. The ſtone figure of his grandſon Robert, third earl of Oxford, buried here 1221, lies now in the chancel with a mutilated inſcription. This houſe was valued at £. 122. 13s. 2d. [l]

Barrington hall. *Barrington hall* in Hatfield Broadoak pariſh has continued in the family of the preſent poſſeſſor ever ſince the time of Henry I. till Thomas Barrington, eſq; t. Elizabeth purchaſing Hatfield priory, made that the place of his reſidence; but, upon its being taken down in the beginning of this century, John Barrington Shales, eſq; began a handſome houſe north of the ſite of the priory. From a younger branch of this family is deſcended the preſent lord viſcount Barrington.

Tremhale. Takeley. North of Hatfield are the priories of *Tremhale* and *Takeley*: the former founded by Gilbert de Montfichet, valued at £. 60. 18s. 7d. [m], the latter a cell to St. Valery's in Normandy, to whom the Conqueror gave the manor [n]. Both are intirely vaniſhed. An antient ring of a ſubſtance like jet or canal coal found in the ruins of the firſt was ſhewn at the Society of Antiquaries, 1752.

Canfield. A little further is *Canfield*, formerly an eſtate of the Veres, who probably built the caſtle, whoſe keep remains. Some have fancied it the Roman ſtation *Canonium*, from its ſtanding not far from the little river *Can*.

Harlow. South-weſt of Hatfield we find *Harlow*, which gives name to a half hundred, and belonged to St. Edmund's Bury abbey. Its market is diſuſed.

Latton. Contiguous to it is *Latton*, where was a priory, whoſe founder and date

[1] G. [d] See in Morant II. 545, a ſurvey of this church by R. Heckford, eſq; ſuch as one could wiſh for all churches.
[e] Salm. 200—202. [f] Tanner, 129. [g] Ib. 123. [h] Ib. 136.
[i] Weever quotes Camden for this place: but he has not mentioned it. [k] Salmon, 83. [l] Tanner, 128.
[m] Tanner, 121. [n] Ib. 125.

of

of foundation are totally unknown, though prior to Edward I.[o] It had, however, a magnificent church whoſe eaſt end, with two tranſepts, is now a barn. *Parndon*, whence the Præmonſtratenſian canons were removed to Bilegh near Maldon[p]. *Roydon*, where at *Netherhall* the ſeat of the Colt family is a fine brick gateway of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. great part now demoliſhed by ſtripping it of its roof and floors to repair farmhouſes. *Epping*, a conſiderable market town giving name to the adjoining foreſt, antiently called from Waltham. On this foreſt was found a ſmall earthen figure of a child by Mr. Francis Bird ſhewn at the Society of Antiquaries, 1721.

What Mr. Camden diſcreetly terms *Prudence* in chancellor Rich, others would more juſtly have called the art of accommodating himſelf to the times, and improving every method of riſing in the world. His grandſon *Robert* was by James I. created earl of *Warwick*, which title ended in his family in 1673. *Leigh* and the reſt of the eſtate went by marriage to the Montagues earls of Mancheſter, who ſold the priory to Edmund Sheffield duke of Buckingham, of whoſe half brother and heir the governors of Guy's hoſpital ſince purchaſed it. Great part of the brick houſe built here round a quadrangle by ſome of the Richs, one ſide of which was a long gallery, where queen Elizabeth was confined during her ſiſter's reign, has been pulled down: the fine gateway and banqueting-houſe remain. The priory was valued at £.114. 1s. 4d.[q]

The vicarage and rectorial tythes of *Much-Waltham*, with a manor there, were given, in 1557, to Trinity college Oxford, by ſir Thomas Pope their founder. And by deed, dated December 24th, 1550, ſir Thomas Pope, for the health of his ſoul, founded a dirge, to be annually celebrated on Jeſus-day, in the church of Much-Waltham, with a penſion of 26s. 8d. and a diſtribution of alms to the poor.

Much of the old priory-houſe at *Hatfield Peverel* remained till within theſe few years: it is now ſucceeded by a handſome modern manſion, built by Mr. Wright, an eminent coach maker. It was valued at £.60. 14s. 11d.[r]

There ſeems to be no reaſon for placing a Roman ſtation at *Chelmsford*. On the contrary, every circumſtance is againſt aſſigning ſuch antiquity to this town. Though it now is the county town, and has a market and freeſchool, there was not even a road near it till Henry I's time, when Maurice, biſhop of London (to whoſe ſee it had always belonged till Bonner's time), built a bridge over the Chelmer. His ſucceſſor William obtained a market and fair of king John. From this time the road, which before run through Writtle, came through Chelmsford. It ſhould not be forgotten here that the induſtrious tranſlator Philemon Holland, who beſtowed ſo much pains on the work before us, was born and educated here[s]. Alſo ſir William Mildmay founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who died 1589. On the north faſcia of the church is the inſcription engraved Pl. I. fig. 7.

Pray for the good eſtate of all the townesheps of Chelmysford that hath been liberall willers *and procorers of helpe*is *to thy*s *werke and on them that firſt began and longeſt ſhall continue to* do it, *in the yere of our Lorde* 1 *thouſand* 1111 *hondreth* 1111.

The words in Roman characters have been cut out to fix in leaden pipes.

The priory here could not poſſibly have been founded by *Malcolm*, the laſt king of Scotland of that name, he being dead long before the Black or Dominican friars placed in it came into England[t]. It was valued only at £.9. 6r. Morant ſays its kitchen had a roof like that of the theatre of Oxford.

There appear no evidences of *Writtle* being a Roman ſtation. The ſquare piece of ground, about an acre, incloſed by a deep moat, may have been the ſeat of the palace which Stowe[u] ſays king John built here, or more probably ſome manſion-houſe. Mr. Drake removes *Canonium* to Coggeſhall[x]. Writtle gave birth 1593 to John Baſtwick, whoſe ſufferings in the laſt century more than his merit have made him remarkable. Writtle.

At *Bromfield*, a pleaſant village ſouth of Chelmsford, was found in a well a Roman ſandal (Pl. I. fig. 8.) and a braſs veſſel. Some fragments of pottery have been found in the low grounds in Boreham; but theſe amount to no poſitive proof of a Roman ſtation being here. Bromfield.

Richard Badow, firſt founder of Clare-hall, Cambridge, was of a family ſeated at *Great Badow*. Great Badow.

Somewhat eaſt of the river is *Hemſted*, a chapelry, the eſtate and burial-place 1657 of Dr. William Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood in the laſt age[y]. Hemſted.

Biſhop Gibſon ſays *Finchingfield* was held of Edward III. by John Compes [Kempe] by the ſervice of turning the ſpit at his coronation; but Mr. Morant has nothing of it. Finchingfield.

Bocking is the head of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's four peculiars in this county, the manor having been given by two noble Saxons in the Confeſſor's time to Chriſt Church priory at Canterbury. Theſe peculiars (with three in Suffolk and their appendages) are ſubject to the archbiſhop's commiſſary who is called *Dean of Bocking*. Here was an hoſpital founded by John Dorward 16 Henry VI.[z] ſtill ſubſiſting as an almſhouſe for 7 poor people. Bocking.

Braintree, comprehended in Domeſday book under the name of *Raines*, had a palace of the biſhops of London till biſhop Ridley alienated their manor. It owes its populouſneſs and clothing trade to the Netherlanders driven out by the duke d'Alva's cruelty. Near it was born ſir William Dawes, archbiſhop of York 1671, who died 1724. Braintree. Raines.

A little to the ſouth-weſt of this town is *Pantfield*, which Waleran Fitz-Ralph gave to the abbey of Caen in Normandy, by whom a ſmall priory was afterwards founded here[a]. Pantfield.

To the north-weſt is *Black Notley*, where that great naturaliſt Mr. Ray was born 1628, and buried 1706, and William Bedell biſhop of Kilmore 1570, who died 1641. At Black Notley, in digging gravel in a field of Mr. Raymond's 1752, about ten rods under ground and three feet and an half under the common ſoil, were found the fragments of antiquity engraved Pl. I. fig. 9, 10, 11. Fig. 9. is of copper, like a fluted column, terminated with a ram's head at one end, at the other with a piece of metal graved on the outſide with a tool, and within it appeared ſome white metal as if intended to ſolder it on to ſomething. C. Caylus gives juſt ſuch an one (I. xcii. 4.) for a knife handle. Fig. 11. is a copper veſſel with a handle broken and compreſt by the pickax. Fig. 10. was found with it, as were alſo an oblong blue glaſs veſſel with a band of white running circularly from top to bottom Black Notley.

[o] Tanner, 134. [p] Ib. 130. [q] Ib. 133. [r] Ib. 121. [s] Ath. Ox. I. 130.
[t] Tan. 134. [u] Annals, p. 168. [x] Arch. V. 137—142. [y] Morant, II. 530.
[z] Tanner, 136. [a] Ib. 120.

at unequal diſtances, a fragment of another blue glaſs veſſel, ſix pieces of a red glazed earthen veſſel or urn, and two others of aſh-coloured clay glazed brown[b].

Coggeſhall. If we ſuppoſe a patera would be dedicated or appropriated to the uſe of the *manes*, we might accept the Roman etymology of Coggeſhall[c]. But unfortunately COCCILLI M. is only the potter's mark, and not peculiar to the veſſels found here, ſince it occurs on others in England, and elſewhere. The Roman remains diſcovered here in the laſt age, and during the exiſtence of the abbey[d] (which was of the *Ciſtertian* order) founded by king Stephen 1142, valued at £.251 2s.[e] are by Mr. Drake thought ſufficient to fix here CANONIUM[f]. A ſilver coin of Domitian, found in a wall where Roman bricks had been uſed at *Falkborn*, had led others to fix *Ad Anſam* in this laſt village, where is an antient gateway to the manorhouſe. Coggeſhall was the habitation of antient knights thence ſurnamed de Coggeſhall, from whoſe heir general married to the old family of the Tirrels, there branched forth a fair propagation of the Tirrels in this ſhire and elſewhere[g].

Falkborn.

Witham. At *Witham* are conſiderable remains of a circular camp on *Cheping* hill near the ſouth ſide of the church, defended by a double vallum almoſt levelled within on the ſouth ſide, but very plain on the ſouth-weſt, where the preſent road runs along the outer bank: the river defending it on the weſt the works are lower. A road runs through it from north to ſouth, and ſo on with a little deflection to Falkborn. In the church, eſpecially the ſteeple, are great quantities of Roman bricks. Theſe circumſtances may ſeem to argue ſtrongly in favour of CANONIUM being here. Witham was the honour of the earl of Boulogne, who married the Confeſſor's ſiſter, and it was given by king Stephen and his ſon Euſtace earl of Boulogne to the Templars[h]. At *Creſſing* near Witham was a preceptory of knights templars, founded about 1150[i].

Creſſing.

Tiptre. In *Great Braxted* pariſh was *Tiptre* priory of black canons, diſſolved by Wolſey[k].

Danbury. *Danbury* was held by the St. Cleres from the Conqueſt to Edward I. Three old wooden figures in the church probably belong to this family. A circular entrenchment encloſes the church and parſonage-houſe, and the whole top of the hill ſuppoſed the higheſt in the county. See the plan of it Pl. I. fig. 12. Aubrey ſays of it[l], near Malden in Eſſex a camp called *Danbury* quaſi *Danes bury*. The plant called *Danes blood* grows here. In this and Woodham Ferrars pariſh ſtood *Bicknacre*, a priory of black canons, founded by Maurice Jeffery, ſheriff of Eſſex, t. Henry II. and annexed to St. Mary Spittle, London, t. Henry VII.[m] Some lofty arches remain.

Bicknacre.

Sandon. At *Sandon* near Danbury, the celebrated editor of the Polyglot Bible Brian Walton was rector from 1635 to 1641, and again 1660, when he was promoted to the ſee of Cheſter.

New hall. *New hall* is now only the eaſt ſide of the houſe enlarged and embelliſhed by Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth as appears by the inſcriptions commemorating both theſe princes. It was the ſecond houſe in this county after Audley inn which it ſurpaſſed in the extent and diſpoſition of the grounds about it. The beautiful window in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, formerly in the chapel at Copt hall, was ſince placed in the magnificent chapel here pulled down about forty years ago.

Boreham. In the neighbouring church of *Boreham* lie the bodies of Robert Ratcliffe, viſcount Fitzwalter, earl of Suſſex, his firſt wife, his ſon Henry and his wife with their ſons Thomas and Henry; the former of whom erected the chapel here with a ſumptuous monument having his own effigies with that of his father and grandfather, whoſe bodies he removed hither with the reſt of his anceſtors. The eſtate being ſold out of the family, the burial-place has been neglected, and the vault falling in uncovered twelve bodies wrapt in lead like mummies. On the breaſt of one of them, I ſaw 1760 this inſcription in raiſed capitals:

Thomas Comes Suſſex Vicecomes Fitzwalter
Dominus de Egremond et Burnel, etc.
Obiit ix Junii anno dni 1583. *æt. s.* 57.

Another dated 1593 for Henry, brother to Thomas and father to Robert the laſt earl. On the death of earl Robert without iſſue 1629, the title of baron Fitz-Walter was claimed by ſir Henry Mildmay in right of his wife, only daughter of Henry Ratcliffe, couſin and heir of the half blood to Robert; but it was not adjudged till 1669 by parliament to Benjamin ſon of the ſaid ſir Henry. By the death of his ſon Benjamin 1756 the title is extinct.

Malden. Mr. Horſley is the only one that agrees with Mr. Camden in fixing CAMULODUNUM at Malden. Dr. Gale had transferred it to *Walden*, where there is nothing to countenance him but part of a large ſquare fortification; but he derives it from the river *Cam* riſing thereabouts[n]. Dr. Salmon's wild conjectures carry it to *Caſtle Camps* in Cambridgeſhire; Mr. Morant to *Colcheſter*, perhaps with greater probability, though all his arguments are not equally well founded particularly his ſituation of the intermediate ſtations from London. All circumſtances concur to fix it on this coaſt; the difficulty is to determine whether here or at Colcheſter, or in other words, whether *Colonia* and *Camulodunum* are the ſame or diſtinct places. Dio Caſſius who firſt mentions Camulodunum[o] expreſsly calls it the royal reſidence of Cunobeline, and that prince's coins with the word CAMV. on the reverſe are frequently found at Colcheſter, whereas only a ſingle Roman coin of Nero and Agrippina *capita jugata* on one ſide, and on the other the ſame perſons in a car, has been ever found at Maldon. Tacitus mentions the temple of Claudius at Camulodunum, and the title of the local deity Mars Camulus[p] might be given to that emperor by the refinement of flattery. There are certainly ſtronger evidences of the *Colony* being at Colcheſter than at Maldon, if we regard coins and other antiquities continually found in the former. The deſtruction by the Britons was not ſo complete as to

[b] Ant Soc. min. [c] Weever, 618. Caſaub. in Anton. 34.

[d] Theſe diſcoveries, as Holland in his additions makes Mr. Camden ſay from the hiſtory of the abbey, conſiſted of a great braſs pot, the mouth cloſed with paſte or clay hard as burnt brick, incloſing an earthen pot and that a ſmaller alſo of the quantity of a gallon, covered with a ſubſtance like velvet, and faſtened at the mouth with a ſilk lace; within this laſt pot were ſome whole bones and pieces of bones wrapt up in fine ſilk of freſh colour which the abbot who firſt ſhewed them to ſir Clement Harleſton laid up in his veſtry as reliques of ſome Saint. The ſpot where they were found was called *Weſtfield* three quarters of a mile from Coggeſhall.

[e] Tan. 128. [f] Arch. V. 137—142.

[g] Holland. [h] See the grant in Morant II. 106. [i] Tan. 129. [k] Ib. 134.

[l] Mon. Brit. [m] Tan. 129. Morant, II. 55. [n] MS. n. in my Camden. [o] LX. p. 779.

[p] Camulus ſeems to have been a Gauliſh deity. Cæſar B. G. VII. 57. 62. mentions a commander in chief of that nation named Camulogenus Aulercus, q. d. Aulercus, ſon of Camulus or Mars, advanced to that poſt, "propter ſingularem ſcientiam rei militaris;" we need not therefore adopt Sammes's definition of Camalodunum. Mr. Wiſe (Num. Cat. Bodl. p. 225.) thinks Camulus an *Etruſcan* deity.

leave no traces of the Roman town, ſince Verulam, only a *municipium*, and inferior to a colony, was ruined at the ſame time, yet ſtill ſhews greater remains than Maldon. The inſcription given by Camden and copied by Gruter[q], places Colonia Victricenſis at Camalodunum in Britain, and what is called *Colonia* in one Iter of Antonine is called *Camalodunum* in another with the difference of only four miles in the two diſtances from *Cæſaromagus*[r]. If we carry the Roman road along the preſent high road from London, Malden is out of the line; but if by Burghſted, &c. to the eaſt of the preſent road, it will paſs through it. Suppoſing Colonia and Cæſaromagus different places, there muſt be the ſame difference in the diſtance between them and London formerly as now; but the diſtance between them and London in the Itinerary is the ſame, viz. fifty-two miles, whereas Malden is ſixteen miles nearer London than Colcheſter; either, therefore, the numbers muſt be wrong, or the two names belong to the ſame place. As to the appearances in the æſtuary of the Thames and circumſtances of the tide rolling bloody into Blackwater bay or Idumanus ſinus, Ptolemy carries the æſtuary of the Thames ſo high that we may as well ſuppoſe he continued it to the mouth of the Colne as of the Pant, not to mention the changes which the ſea has made in this coaſt. The bloody tide of the neighbouring bay or æſtuary is an improvement of Camden's. Tacitus ſpeaks of the main ſea; Oceanum *aſpecto cruento*.

Camulodunum ſeems to have recovered from this calamity. Pliny[s] thought it conſiderable enough to tell us the diſtance from Angleſey to it was two hundred miles. He wrote in the reign of Veſpaſian, above ten years after this event; and if the two names in Antoninus belong to the ſame place, it continued a colony probably as long as the Romans had any footing in Britain, at leaſt till the reign of Theodoſius the younger, when the Notitia was compiled in which it is not to be found.

Malden.

As no traces of a caſtle appear at Maldon, it is not improbable that ſaid by Marianus to have been built by Edward the elder in 920, was only the oblong camp, incloſing about twenty-two acres on the weſt ſide of the town, or this may have been his camp when here ſeven years before. The defaced tumuli, called *Borough-hills* before-mentioned, about two miles below Malden, near fifty in number, ſeem to have been raiſed over the Danes ſlain in ſome of their invaſions at this time. At Malden was a Carmelite priory, founded 1292 by Richard Graveſend biſhop of London, valued at £.1. 6s 6d.[t] The town gave title of viſcount to Arthur Capel earl of Eſſex 1661.

land.

The adjoining village of *Mayland* gave birth 1695 to Dr. John Gauden biſhop of Exeter and Worceſter, and ſuppoſed author of Eikon Baſilike; who died 1662.

In *Little Malden* ſtood *Bilegh* abbey, founded by Robert Mantell 1180, for Præmonſtratenſes, removed from *Parndon* in this county. Henry Bourchier earl of Eſſex, and his wife Iſabel, were buried in its chapel, which with the hall makes a farm-houſe. It was valued at £.157 16s 11d.[u] Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers of royal foundation, before Edward II.[x]

At *Staneſgate* in *Steeple* pariſh was a Cluniac priory, ſubject to Lewes, valued at £.45. 8s.[y] Staneſgate.

Ad Ansam.

Ad Ansam ſeems to be the moſt undetermined ſtation of any in the county. Mr. Burton declines fixing it, only tells us that Mr. Talbot in ſome copies ſet it at *Catwade bridge*, where the Stour makes an iſland. One would think he had read it *ad inſulam*; and thereabouts or at Stretford Dr. Stukeley places it, as does Richard of Cirenceſter, changing its name to *Ad Sturium amnem*. Mr. Horſley by the fifteen miles between *Combretonium* and *Ad Anſam* is induced to carry the laſt to Merſey iſland, where are great remains of the Romans. Afterwards ſuppoſing the military ways to have met at Colcheſter, and coincided for four or five miles, he carries it to *Caſterford*, called in Dr. Stukeley's map *Cheſterford* and *Canonium*, but unfortunately the Dr. miſtook *Eaſterford* or Kelvedon for Caſterford, elſe we had had a Roman ſtation beyond controverſy. Mr. Horſley, in his table, p. 443. makes the road take a courſe perfectly anſwerable to his friend Ward's idea of *Anſa*, a curve, carrying it by Witham, Maldon, Fambridge, Chelmsford, Leiton, to London, which is in the form of an inverted z. If we allow *Camulodunum* to be Colcheſter, *Ad Anſam* is to be ſought for on the Suffolk edge of the county, and then Richard of Cirenceſter's *Ad Sturium* has the faireſt claim, ſuppoſing Anſa to be another word for the flexures of that river.

Caſtle Hedingham.

At *Caſtle Hedingham* was ploughed up a gold ring, which weighed near an ounce. On the outſide, though much defaced by the plough, appeared ſome neat flowered work, and on the inſide are the following characters, which are very plain, and the enamel as black as poſſible, and ſcarce any part of it worn out.

✠ ЄΥ. ЌЏΡЄ · ʎoiall

en kure [cœur] *loiall.*

The principal tower[z] of *Hedingham* caſtle ſtill remaining, 110 feet high, ſhews within a vaſt Saxon arch 30 feet diameter, and the windows are of the ſame ſtyle. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the ſecond Aubrey de Vere earl of Oxford t. Stephen, whoſe queen Maud died in it. Here was alſo a nunnery founded by the firſt earl and his wife Lucia, who was firſt prioreſs, and ſo much regretted at her death that the convent beſought and obtained the prayers of above fifty churches and religious ſocieties in England. It was valued at £.29. 12s. 10d.[a] In the pariſh church, which is in the Saxon ſtyle, is a monument of black marble, with the figures of John de Vere 15th earl of Oxford, who died 1539, and his wife Elizabeth Truſſel, their four ſons and four[b] daughters kneeling at the ſides. In that of *Sible Hedingham*, built by ſome of the Hawkwood family t. Edward III. is an honorary monument to ſir John Hawkwood. This famous adventurer, whoſe father was a tanner, was put apprentice to a taylor, but engaging in Edward III's French wars, obtained the honour of knighthood. Upon the concluſion of the peace between France and England, he turned parti-

Sible Hedingham.

[q] ccccxxxix. 5. ap. Horſl. 446.
[r] This difference is the leſs material as the ſame Iters make a difference of three miles between London and *Cæſaromagus* wherever that ſtation is to be placed.
[s] N. H. II. 75.
[t] Tanner, 135. [u] Ib. 130. [x] Ib. 135. [y] Ib. 131.
[z] Mr. Morant ſeems to think there were four ſuch towers; but by the view he gives of it, taken 1665, the year before it was ruined, there appears to have been only this and a large gateway with towers at the corners.
[a] Tanner, 131. [b] This is one more than I find in any of the pedigrees.

zan, and after committing great depredations in France and Italy, and changing ſides as ſuited his intereſt, died in the ſervice of the Florentines, which he had before quitted for that of their inveterate enemies the Piſans. He married the duke of Milan's brother's natural daughter, and died 1394. Camden calls his tomb at Florence a cenotaph; Weever ſays he was buried there. But it ſeems moſt probable the monument at Sible Hedingham contained his body. A chantry was founded there for him. The Italian manner of ſpelling his name comes much nearer truth than the French in Froiſſart, who writes it *Hatton*. The ſeal to two of his letters in the Britiſh Muſeum is a hawk percht, and on the church tower are two hawks percht in rondeaux let into the wall. The manor of *Hawkwood's* here does not take name from this ſir John, one Stephen Hawkwood having held it before him. This Stephen might have been a relation or elder branch, but ſir James's father's name was *Gilbert*.

Halſted. At *Halſted* chancellor Bourchier began a college, endowed with only £.26. 5s. 8d.[c] This town has a market. Thomas Bourchier, ſon of the firſt earl of Eſſex of the name, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1454, and chancellor of England, was born here, and died 1486.

Great Maplested. The church of *Great Mapleſted* has a circular eaſt end.

Wethersfield. At *Wethersfield* was the ſeat of the Neviles, its antient lords. There ſtill remains at Blackmore end a large moat, ſurrounded by grounds ſtill called the park[d]. In this pariſh were found ſeveral Roman urns, glaſs, and other veſſels, communicated to the ſociety of Antiquaries by Dr. Barnard.

Earls Coln. Of the thirteen earls of Oxford buried at *Earls Colne* there remained in Weever's time eight monuments; there are at preſent only three, removed from the priory at the diſſolution into the pariſh church, ſuppoſed to belong to *Robert* the fifth earl, who died 24 Edward I. Thomas, eighth earl, who died 45 Edward III. and Richard eleventh earl, who died 1417, and his wife Alice Serjeaux. Over the front of the preſent ſteeple are the arms of the famous Robert de Vere[e], duke of Ireland, and minion to Richard II. over the back the date 1582, and 25 Henry VIII. The priory church ſtood at the bottom of the hill: its ſite is occupied by the offices of the priory houſe, which was inhabited and modernized in this century. The priory was founded for black monks from Abingdon by Aubrey de Vere firſt of the name t. Henry I. and valued at £.156. 12s. 4d.[f]

Colcheſter. CAMALODUNUM. Whether *Colcheſter* was the antient *Camalodunum* or not it has too many evidences to let us doubt of its having been a conſiderable Roman ſtation. Though Mr. Camden had ſeen no coins older than Gallienus[g], they have found of the firſt emperors and of the Britiſh time: alſo urns, braſs penates, ſeals, ſeveral curious pavements, and in 176 . . . the following inſcription to a new topical deity:

NVMINIB.
AVG.
ET MERCV. DEO
ANDESCOCI
VOV COMI
LICO-AESVRI
LINI LIBERTVS
ARAM OPERE
MARONIO
D. S. D.

Innumerable quantities of Roman bricks appear in all the public buildings[h]. In the wall of St. Giles's church I meaſured an intire one ſeventeeen inches ſquare and two inches thick. Part of the Queen's-Head inn was Roman work, and the laſt diſcovered pavement lay in the yard. The church of St. Botolph's priory ruined in the ſiege during the civil war is a ſingular inſtance of a Saxon building intirely of Roman bricks: if not the oldeſt piece of entire brick work in Britain. Edward the elder who repaired the town walls may have done ſomething to the caſtle; but the preſent ſtructure ſeems of Norman origin, and is ſuppoſed to have occupied part of the ſcite of king's Coël's palace. All that has been advanced about this Coel reſts on ſuch weak authorities[i], that it can hardly paſs for truth in any degree; otherwiſe one might ſuſpect that if ſuch a perſon exiſted, his true name was *Cælius*, and that he was a Roman: for allowing Helena to be his daughter, which is by no means clear, how ſhould the daughter of a Briton have a *Greek* name. As to Conſtantine the Great being born in Britain, this alſo reſts only on the teſtimonies of Britiſh writers; the continental ones all fixing the place of his nativity in other places, or paſſing it over in ſilence. Under theſe doubts Colcheſter has little reaſon to make that boaſt of it to which certainty is ſo eſſential a baſis. If it be alledged that it is the *Pagan* writers who caſt a reflection on Helena's character and extraction, it ſhould be obſerved that Bede (who as Lipſius juſtly obſerved to Camden[k] ſhould favour the glory of his nation) concurs with them all that ſhe was a concubine[l], and declines any mention of her family. Whatever might have been Helena's character at the beginning of her connection with Conſtantius, there are ſufficient evidences of their ſubſequent marriage. Her zeal for Chriſtianity makes the principal part of her hiſtory, and of the reſpect paid to her memory in this iſland.

Of the fifteen or rather ſixteen churches mentioned in Colcheſter by Mr. Camden only eight are within the walls. St. John's abbey, founded about 1096, valued at £.523. 17s.[m] converted, at the diſſolution, into a manſion-houſe, and belonging to the Lucas family, was blown up during the ſiege. St. Botolph's priory was founded by Ernulph, in the ſame reign, and was the firſt houſe of Auſtin canons in England, and valued at £.113. 12s. 8d.[n] Here was alſo the firſt convent of Crouched friars, valued at £.7. 7s. 2d. and another of Grey friars, founded by Robert Fitz-Walter, valued at £.1. 1s. 8d.[o] Among the houſes in High-ſtreet almoſt overagainſt the Moot-hall was an old ſtone houſe, in which on a window ſill was this date 1590 ſuppoſed an irrefragable proof of the introduction of Arabic

[c] Tan. 136. [d] Mor. II. 372.
[e] Dr. Stukeley derives their arms from the reſemblance of the Latin word *Verres* a boar to *Vere*. Palæog. Brit. II. 132.
[f] Tan. p. 132.
[g] Not more of Carauſius than any other emperor, though Morant thinks he was *much converſant here*. There is hardly a Roman ſtation where his coins are not turned up.
[h] Its name is juſtly derived by Norden from the Roman *Colne*, and Ceaſter, the Saxon term for Roman ſtations.
[i] Aldhelm de laud. Virginit. Higden, p. 216, 217. Colcheſter Chronicle MS. Geff. Monmouth. See others in Uſher, Ant. Brit. Ecc. c. 8. Two antient writers of as good authority at leaſt; Steph. Byz. and Conſtantinus Porphyrog. See alſo Mr. Gale's argument againſt it in Morant's Hiſt. of Colcheſter, p. 30. 2d ed.
[k] Camd. Epiſt. p. 67. [l] So does Aldhelm, the firſt broacher of his Britiſh extraction.
[m] Tan 121. [n] Ib. 123. [o] Ib. 134, 135.

numerals

numerals into England before the 13th century, but moſt probably only 1490, or, as Mr. Morant imagines, 1440. On the north ſide of the town remains one of the forts thrown up by the parliament's forces, who under general Fairfax beſieged this town 1648. Another called Fort Eſſex was levelled 1742. Marks of the ſhot are ſtill viſible in an old timber houſe at the bottom of Eaſt ſtreet. In St. Giles's church are buried ſir Charles Lucas and ſir George Liſle, ſhot by order of general Fairfax on the ſurrender of the town. Over them is an inſcription cut uncommonly deep by order as reported of Charles II. Near this church Aubrey[p] places a very great barrow. Great part of the town walls were demoliſhed after this ſiege[q], but ſtill ſhew conſiderable remains with two or three round towers on the ſouth ſide. The trade of Colcheſter conſiſts in bays and ſays, the manufacture of which was introduced by the Dutch and Flemings under queen Elizabeth. King James I. conferred the title of viſcount Colcheſter on Thomas baron Darcy of Chich 1621, in whoſe great grandſon Richard Savage it expired 1712. Whether this town was a biſhop's ſee in the early ſtate of Chriſtianity in Britain is not eaſy to determine: Henry VIII. made it the ſeat of a ſuffragan biſhop, and there were two ſucceſſive biſhops actually conſecrated. William Gilbert, phyſician to Elizabeth and James I. was born here 1540, and died 1603. It alſo gave birth to Samuel Harſnet biſhop of Chicheſter and Norwich, and archbiſhop of York, 1561, who died 1631.

Lexden. On *Lexden* heath are certain ſtupenduous irregular works, whoſe utmoſt extent ſeems not to have been fully traced. From the name *Grymes dyche*[r] given them in a perambulation of the town liberties ſo late as Charles I. they ſeem Roman fortifications[s]. Dr. Stukeley, who engraved ſix plates of them, affirmed them a Britiſh circus, &c. and the pit at the ſouth-weſt corner, called *King Coël's kitchen*, to be an amphitheatre. This laſt conjecture is juſtified by the Dorcheſter amphitheatre, and the diſpoſition of the banks having the ditch ſometimes within and ſometimes without, and running in ſome parts triple in a parallel direction. The Doctor ſuppoſed a circular entrenchment at *Bergholt*, exactly anſwering Cæſar's account of the Britiſh *oppida*, to have been the palace of Cunobeline, whoſe tumulus he found eaſt of the circus within the principal banks, and ſtill more eaſt that of Praſutagus.

Mesditch. *Bergholt.*

Morant ſuppoſes theſe the Roman caſtra and caſtella forced by Boadicia, who he thinks was defeated near Epping. Q. if *Battleſwic*, the farm near Colcheſter, was not the place. He ſays it had its name from a family of Battaile. Might not the family rather have their name from the works?

Stanway. In *Stanway* pariſh, on the ſouth ſide of the London road, were found 1764 a number of large bones, vertebræ and tibiæ with their joints, lying in a ſtratum of ſea ſand, and ſmall ſhells, ſuch as are frequent about Woodbridge in Suffolk, where, as well as here, they are uſed for manure. This bed was above a yard thick, and above it another of ooze or river mud of three inches in thickneſs, over which were ſeveral veins of yellow ſand, gravel, and mould: the tibiæ were much corroded, but the others perfectly well poliſhed. They probably belonged to the ſame kind of animals with thoſe found at the Neſs, t. Richard II. and much later at Wrabneſs near Harwich[t] 1701; and another among Roman antiquities within Felixtow caſtle, Suffolk. They might be ſome of the elephants brought over by Claudius A. D. 43. *Neſs.*

The *Neſs* or *Eadulfsneſs*, now called *Thorpe*, q. d. *the village*, by way of eminence, gave its name in Domeſday to the diſtrict of three pariſhes, *Thorp*, *Walton*, and *Kirkby*, known by the name of the *Sokens*, peculiars of the Dean and Chapter of London till queen Mary ſubjected them to the biſhop. The ſeal of the Dean's Commiſſary, a biſhop in pontificalibus, with this inſcription:

S. Wilmi Duddley Decani[u] . . . . . .

was ſhewn by Mr. Holman to the Society of Antiquaries 1722. In this liberty none might be arreſted but by the bailiff of the liberty, and the conſent of the lord firſt obtained, nor did the ſheriff's power extend hither.

St. Oſith. St. Oſith was daughter of Redoald[x] king of the Eaſt Angles, and born at Quarendon near Ayleſbury. Upon her renouncing her huſband Sighere a Chriſtian, king of the Eaſt Angles, ſhe built a church and nunnery at *Chic*, which the Danes Ingvar and Hubba plundered after beheading the foundreſs. The remains of biſhop Richard de Belmeis' foundation, valued at £. 677.[y] is now the ſeat of the earl of Rochford, whoſe grandfather by marriage acquired the eſtate of the lords Darcy of Chich. The quadrangle is almoſt intire, except part of the north ſide occupied by ſome modern apartments. The entrance is by a beautiful gateway of hewn ſtone with compartments of flint, having two towers and two poſterns: the ſtables and offices that form the eaſt and weſt ſides of the court have great marks of antiquity, eſpecially the former. To the eaſt are three towers, one larger and loftier than the reſt commanding an extenſive proſpect. Among the ivy-grown ruins in the gardens is a pier with this modern inſcription in capitals, expreſſing the antient magnificence of the place. *Chich.*

Vetus hæc
quam cernis maceries
conſervata eſt
ad Auguſtiniani cœnobii
limites deſignandos.
Tu vero
inter hujus loci amœnitates
gratulare
ablegata jam iſta ſuperſtitione
quæ
Domicilium tam ſuperbum
Segnitiei conſecravit
et
Socordiæ
A. D. CIↃIↃCCLX.

In the church are monuments for Thomas, created baron Darcy of Chich by Edward VI. and his wife daughter of John Vere of Oxford, his ſon John and his wife, and of John Darcy "ſerjeant at law, kinſman and friend to Thomas lord Darcy earl Rivers."

[p] Morant, 73. n. P. [q] Mon. Brit. [r] See this name given to a Roman camp in Middleſex, p. 30.
[s] Morant, 95. 133. Baxter thought them Roman. Gloſſ. v. Camulodunum.
[t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 274.
[u] He was dean of Windſor and the chapel royal, and died biſhop of Durham 1483, Edw. IV. Newcourt, I. 81.
[x] Leſ. de Script. Brit. [y] Tan. 124.

Biſhop Belmeis was alſo buried here[z]. The abbey was ſurrendered 1539, and in 1545 St. Oſithe's was erected into an honour.

Merſey. On the oppoſite ſide, and at the mouth of the river Colne, lies *Merſey*, an iſland five miles from eaſt to weſt, containing two[a] pariſhes of its own name, in the weſtern of which was diſcovered a beautiful teſſelated pavement 21 feet and an half by 18 and an half, reaching with others over the whole church yard. Dr. Mortimer took a drawing of it, which is not now to be recovered. Other Roman antiquities have been found in the ſame pariſh and on the ſea ſhore[b]; there are ſeveral tumuli in the iſland, and a hill in the road from hence to Colcheſter has the name of *Roman hill*. It appears to have been the landing-place and retreat of the invaders of Britain. It is at preſent well furniſhed with oaks, which were formerly more numerous; thoſe on the coaſt are much checkt by the ſea breezes, which occaſion them to grow one under another on the ſlope of the hill. On this ſide is a bold ſhore, and an extenſive beach of gravel and fine ſand, at the weſt part of which Dr. Mortimer found many curious marine productions. The farms which occupy the principal parts of the iſland are beautifully diſpoſed, and the ſoil capable of producing moſt kinds of grain. The road from the main land to Merſey is acroſs *Pyefleet Creek* (antiently called *Deramys Flete*, and producing the Pyefleet oyſters) over a cauſeway called *the Strode*, q. d. *Le Eſt Rode* or *L'Eſtrode*, covered by the ſea at high water. Near the eaſt end of Weſt Merſey church was a priory, which ſeems to have been founded before the Conqueſt, for Ethelfleda in 962 bequeaths lands to S. Peter's church [cyncan] at Merſey[c].

Layer Marney. Returning into Winſtree hundred we find *Layer Marney*, from the time of Henry II. the property of the Marney family, of whom Henry was created lord Marney by Henry VIII. and built the noble manſion here, of which only the brick gate now remains. In the church are monuments of ſir William Marney, ſheriff of Suffolk and Eſſex, who died 1414, 2 Henry V. Henry 1ſt lord Marney, John 2d lord, and divers of their anceſtors[d].

Birch. North weſt of this is *Birch*, where is the keep of a ſmall caſtle, whether built by Ralph Gernon founder of Leighs priory, or part of Lexden works, is uncertain; and adjoining to it *Meſſing*, the eaſt window of whoſe plain pariſh church is adorned with handſome paintings of the ſix Chriſtian charities, &c. ſuppoſed to be the gift of the Chibbornes, lords here t. James I. In the north wall lies a wooden figure of a knight templar, called ſir William de Meſſing, and founder of the church.

Meſſing.

Bures ad Montem. Further north on the Stour is *Bures ad Montem*, ſo called from a high keep near the church, probably belonging to a caſtle of ſome of the noble family of Sackville early ſettled here. More inland we have *Little Horkſley*, where was a Cluniac priory, founded 1 Henry I. valued at £.277. 11ſ.[e] On the Stour *Dedham*, with a handſome and ſpacious church. At *Clackton* in Tendring hundred the biſhops of London had a palace and park long ſince loſt.

Little Horkſley.

Clackton.

The mouth of the river Stour is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon to be the *Arwe* of the Saxon Chronicle, and the *Arewe* of Hoveden, where the Danes came up into Mercia 1016. It has been generally thought the *Arrow* in Warwickſhire, and unleſs we could ſubſtitute Mepɼc the *Marſhland*, for Mýncean *Mercia*, I do not ſee how the biſhop's conjecture can be ſupported. It muſt require a longer march than theſe pirates uſually made to get from *Orwell* mouth to the heart of the kingdom.

Harwich. Mr. Morant probably enough ſuppoſes the name of *Harwich* implies that the Saxons as the Romans before kept an army here to oppoſe the invaders. It may mean the ſtation of either the invading or the defending army. Part of a Roman camp and a tumulus ſtill remain here: and coins, bricks, and pavements, have been found. It is but a hamlet to *Dover Court*, a manor of the Veres, whoſe church was famous for its miraculous rood. The harbour of Harwich is both ſafe and capacious, provided with a convenient dock for men of war, which, till within the laſt century, uſed to lye in *Coln* water adjoining. The town is not large, but well peopled, fortified both by art and nature, and made more fencible by queen Elizabeth. From hence is the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt paſſage to Holland, and four packet boats are kept here. 7 Anne this place was fortified. The cliff, 50 feet high, compoſed of blueiſh clay and ſtone, yields great variety of foſſil ſhells and other petrifactions. The walls of the town are chiefly built, and the ſtreets paved with maſſes of this clay, which fall down and harden in the air. This has copperas ſtones ſticking in it; but the ſhells, which are of the bivalve and turbinate kind, lie in the ſtratum of ſtone and in layers of ſand and gravel nearer the ſurface. Over all is a covering of about two feet of common ſandy earth, in which are ſometimes to be ſeen veins of a white friable ſubſtance reſembling Iſinglaſs [Q. Talc] but more tender than that from Germany[f]. Dr. Grew produced to the Royal Society 1683, ſome cryſtals of talc, found at Dedham in deep wells of a blackiſh loam. The ſame are found on the cliffs at Walton in the Naſe in the ſame earth. The water purges on firſt opening the ground where they are found[g]. At Languard fort in the ſands are found little fruſta of amber, clear chryſtalline pebbles, the beſt to make counterfeit diamonds, and ſome ſmall ſparks of rubies. Capt. Silas Taylor gave ſome ſamples of each ſort to the Royal Society 1669[h]. From the ſide of Harwich cliff above the level of the ſea iſſues a ſpring of freſh water, but not petrifying as ſome have imagined[i]. King William III. conferred the title of marquis of Harwich on Frederic count Schomberg 1689. Benjamin Mildmay, eſq. was created viſcount Harwich 1733, as was William Hill earl of Hilſborough lord Harwich 1756.

Dover Court.

Landguard fort, oppoſite to this town, though now in Suffolk, ſeems to have ſtood antiently in this county, and is ſo placed in the office of Ordinance books. *Orwell* harbour ſeems to have extended as low as *Walton*, from which pariſh large tracts of land have been carried off by the ſea, together with a caſtle of the Bigods, probably of Roman origin, and the town of *Orwell*, formerly ſituate where are now the *Weſt rocks*, five miles out at ſea. This town gives title to the river Orwell, which probably run to the north of Landguard fort, which was built on the land

Landguard fort.

Orwell.

Walton.

[z] Newcourt. [a] I cannot find what led biſhop Gibſon to ſay it contained *eight*. [b] See Arch. V. 230, 231.
[c] Tan. 118. n. [d] Dugd. Bar. II. 301. [e] Tan. 125.
[f] Morant. I. 500. [g] Birch's Hiſt. of the Roy. Soc. IV. 238. [h] Mon. Brit.
[i] Morant, ib. The ſaltwater ſo ereeketh about the town that it almoſt inſulateth it; but thereby maketh the ſprings ſo brackiſh that there is a defect of freſh water which they fetch ſome good way off. Holland.

formed by the alteration of this river's courſe, *Felixtow* or Walton Caſtle being the extremity of Suffolk in the Roman times [k]. Sir Harbotle Grimſton, Maſter of the Rolls, was born at *Bradfield* 1594, died 1683. His daughter lady Luckyn's ſon Sir William ſucceeded to his eſtate and name, and was created viſcount Grimſton of Ireland 1712, and died 1756, as did his ſon James 1773, whoſe third ſon Harbotle is the third and preſent viſcount.

The river *Stour* was made navigable from *Maningtree* in this county to Sudbury in Suffolk 8 Anne. Mr. Camden paſſing to its ſource finds *Bumſted*, ſurnamed *Helion* from the barons of that family, who held it from Henry II. to 1449, when the laſt heir male died. He places *Barklow*, or *Bartlow*, in this county by miſtake, it being in Cambridgeſhire, and only the hills in Eſſex. Thoſe who make theſe hills memorials of the battle between Edmund Ironſide and the Danes, aware that *Aſhdon* church cannot be that built by Canute four years after, make it *Bartlow* church, in which they think themſelves authorized by the round ſteeple ſuppoſed to be the Daniſh ſtyle. But as well might we ſuppoſe the tower of *Bromfield* church near Chelmsford which is of this form a work of the Danes, who never appear to have been nearer this part of the county than Maldon. This further argument may be added to thoſe before-mentioned for removing the ſcene of this battle to a more proper place; and ſince tradition is for fixing ſome battle with the Danes here, it muſt be left to happier conjectures and bettter evidence. Holinſhed ſays they found in one ſtone coffin two bodies, one lying with the head towards the feet of the other [l]. We do not find the uſe of ſtone coffins among the northern nations in their pagan ſtate, and the Danes were not converted till long after this.

The town of *Walden*, incorporated by Edward VI. with a treaſurer, two chamberlains, and the commonalty [g], is pleaſantly ſituate on the eaſt ſlope of a hill, on whoſe top are the ſmall ruins of Magnaville's caſtle, built in the rude magnificence of that age, a ſolid maſs of flints and cement. On the green behind the caſtle is a ſingular work called the *Maze* conſiſting of a number of concentric circles with four outworks iſſuing from the four ſides, all cut in the chalk, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to be a Britiſh curſus or place of exerciſe for the ſoldiery. At the ſouth ſide of the town below the hill are two ſides of an oblong camp, called *Peddle ditches*, the banks and ditches extremely bold and well preſerved. The ſouth bank 730 feet long, 20 high, and 50 broad at the baſe, and ſix or eight on the top, the weſt 588 feet long.

Dr. Stukeley gives the following account of this town [m]. "It is the moſt beautiful ſituation I ever "beheld: a narrow tongue of land ſhoots itſelf out "like a promontory encompaſſed with a valley in "form of a horſe ſhoe incloſed by diſtant and moſt "delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue "ſtand the ruins of a caſtle, on the tip or extre-"mity the church like St. Mary's at Cambridge. "Round the church on the ſide of the hill and in "the valley is the town built, ſo that the bottom of "the church is as high as the town, and ſeen above "the tops of the houſes. I could willingly enough "fancy this *Camulodunum*, perhaps *Camulo-Camwallo-dun*, whence very eaſily Walden, or from *Camulus* "the famous God of the Celts, who might have a "temple here where now ſtands the church, and "where the temple of Claudius might have ſtood "upon certainly one of the moſt noble and majeſtic "ſituations in the world, which, without much for-"tification, might have enabled the Romans to have "held out two days againſt the enraged Britans under "Boadicea: nor does it diſſuade my aſſent that there "are no Roman antiquities found hereabouts, becauſe "they were ſettled at this colony but a ſhort time, "nor any ſigns of walls and ditches, and that is ex-"preſsly mentioned by Tacitus. Might not the name "have ſome relation to the river Cam on which it "ſtands as the Camboritum down lower; and the "modern Cambridge, ſeeing in Ptolomy it is written "Camulodunum, if I remember right. Nothing ſtag-"gers my belief but Tacitus ſaying it was on the ſea, "which is applicable to no place ſo well as Malden. "However betwixt it and Audley inn park are two "ſides of a ſquare camp at right angles called "*Paigle dikes*."

To this Mr. Gale returned this anſwer, July 14, 1719.

"You miſſed Starberry hill, juſt above the London "road by Audley inn, and on it viſible remains of a "ſquare work, where the author of ſir T. Smith's "life, p. 130. ſays Roman coins have been found, "particularly a gold Claudius; and Holinſhed, p. 218 "mentions a great antique ſilver cup [n] found there. "The pleaſantneſs of the country ſuits Tacitus' de-"ſcription of Camulodunum. The diſtance from Cano-"nium Antonini (Canfield) its ſituation on the road "to Villa Fauſtini (St. Edmund's Bury) perſuade me "to fix Camulodunum hereabouts, not at Walden, "becauſe no antiquities have been found there. "Galgacus deſcribes it as an open town, and Tacitus "in Agricola the ſame: the colony itſelf unwalled, "and the country around full of forts, as Sterberry, "Littlebury, Great and Little Cheſterford, at the "paſſage of the river Shady and Caſtle Camps, the "five laſt towards the Iceni muſt be previouſly forced. "I derive it from *Cam Gwlad dun*, q. d. Civitas re-"gionis vel provinciæ Camenſis. Tacitus' appari-"tions in the eſtuary of the Thames forebode the "deſtruction of London ſituate on it. To account "for two Roman towns ſo near one another as Wal-"den and Cheſterford I ſuppoſed Camulodunum "being deſtroyed by Boadicea was removed lower "down the river. An undated inſcription in Gru-"ter cut later than Nero mentions this ſecond Ca-"mulodunum, and it exiſted in Antonine's Itinerary. "Barklow hills may as well be Roman as Daniſh, "and two of them being formerly opened, ſome "ſtone cheſts with bones were taken up, which "was ſometimes a Roman mode of ſepulture. Mr. "Thomſon of Trumpington, has a great many "vaſes, ſome of metal curiouſly caſt, and others of "various earths, all found between his town of re-"ſidence, and Cambridge. Lord Harley offered him "£. 30. for them and was refuſed [o]."

In the beautiful light church are monuments of the lord chancellor Audley who built the chancel, and of John Lech vicar 1489, who is ſaid to have built the church. Here is alſo preſerved very freſh the atchievement of Frances the memorable counteſs of Eſſex and Somerſet [p]. In the church of the priory founded 1136, valued at £. 406. 15*s*. 11*d*. [q] were buried Geoffrey ſon of the founder, Humphry de

[k] Morant, 502.
[l] Chron. B. VII. c. 8. Morant, II. 539.
[g] Of 20 ounces weight. Deſcription of England II. c. 14.
[p] Walp. Cat. of Engr. p. 101, n.
[m] Letter to Roger Gale, eſq. July 12, 1779. Gale's Letters, p. 112.
[o] Gale's Letters, ubi ſup.
[q] Tanner, 127.

Bohun 5th earl of Eſſex, his ſon Humphry the 6th earl's wife with three of her ſons and a daughter, alſo the wife of John 7th earl, Humphry 9th earl and his wife; and Humphry ſon of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, and his wife; and in the chapter-houſe the hearts of the founder's ſecond ſon, of William 4th earl, and the body of Beatrix de Say, the founder's ſiſter[r].

All theſe noble remains, with their reſting place, gave way to the magnificent pile erected by Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk, grandſon to lord chancellor Audley, to whom Henry VIII. had granted the ſite, and large poſſeſſions thereof. From him his grandſon gave his houſe the name of *Audley Inn.* It is ſaid to have coſt £. 190,000. the model alone made in Italy coſt £. 500. It conſiſted of two courts; but was intirely taken down about 60 years ago by Henry earl of Suffolk and Bindon, except the hall which formed the center of the two courts, and is now the ſeat of ſir John Griffin Griffin, who has rebuilt the ſtone bridge on the high road to Walden on the original plan of the laſt century. Mr. Winſtanley, who lived at Littlebury in the neighbourhood, had the good fortune to tranſmit to poſterity in plates taken and engraved by him this ſpacious monument of the magnificence of the nobility of the 16th century juſt before it was taken down[s]. Sir Thomas Smith ſecretary of ſtate to Edward VI. and Elizabeth, was born at Walden 1512, died 1577.

Audley inn.

Saffron. Saffron is ſaid to have been firſt brought into England in Edward IIId's reign, and that which grows in this and the adjoining county of Cambridge is accounted the beſt in the world. The fitteſt ſoil for it is the dry brown mould that covers chalk. The ground is ploughed in cloſe deep furrows in April, and, after being well dunged, next month the ploughing is repeated, and again a third time about Midſummer, a broad furrow or trench being left between every pole in breadth. The roots are planted in July three inches aſunder in trenches. The plantation laſts but three years. An acre may produce at a medium 2lb. of dried ſaffron the firſt year, and 24lb. the two others. About 5lb. of wet ſaffron go to 1lb. of dry[t].

Newport. At *Newport* was an hoſpital founded by Richard de Newport t. John, valued at £. 23. 10*s.* 8*d.*[u]

Shortgrove. *Shortgrove* in this pariſh is the ſeat of the earl of Thomond, who enlarged the houſe built by Mr. Dent, 1684.[x]

CAMBORITUM. Chesterford. Later Antiquaries have agreed to place CAMBORITUM of Antoninus at *Cheſterford*[y], where the foundations of the walls, incloſing about 50 acres, were till very lately viſible all round, of an oblong form[z]. The Roman bricks here are pale, ſixteen inches and a half by eleven, and one and a half thick: theſe dimenſions are leſs than thoſe at Colcheſter. Roman coins of the early as well as the later emperors have been found here; and, 1769, in digging down the walls to mend the road a large parcel of very fine ones was found in a pot. Here have been alſo found a bronze buſt, fibulæ, and other braſs utenſils, ſeveral gold inſtruments reſembling a fetterlock or ſtaple; one weight 8lb. was found under a thick rude piece of bronze about ſeven years by a miller who immediately ſold it. About 60 years ago many urns and intire ſkeletons were dug up, and a ſmall urn of red earth containing ſeveral written ſcrolls of parchment but diſperſed before any account or explanation could be obtained. The inſtruments Pl. I. fig. 13, 14, 15, 16. and the inſcription fig. 17. lightly hatched on a brick were in the hands of Mr. Shepherd a farmer near the church who had a large collection of coins, &c. found here. A ſtone trough, the only one of the kind perhaps in England diſcovered here, and ſometime uſed for water at a ſmith's forge, was in the hands of the late Dr. Gower of Chelmsford, who ſuppoſed it a receptacle of aſhes of the kind called by Montfaucon and others *Quietorium.* It is a half octagon with a flat back, about three feet long, and about a foot or eighteen inches deep. In four compartments are reliefs of human figures down to the waiſt in tolerable preſervation. That in the middle which ſeems older than the others has nothing in its hands: that to the right holds a kind of patera with a handle; one to the left in a paludamentum has a ſingular weapon like a trident with a bar acroſs the top, or perhaps a vexillum, the other but half a figure holds a ſpear. Theſe may repreſent one perſon in different characters, or a family[a]. Beſides the large camp or city a ſmaller may be traced by the church. The name of *Burrough field* comprehends the adjacent grounds, particularly all between the great camp and the river, in which is ſuppoſed to have been an amphitheatre, the corn growing thin in a circle of eight yards wide, including a ſpace of 100 yards diameter. Another camp, half a mile from the great one, is called *Hingeſton barrows*; a fourth on the *Ickleton* and *Duxford* ſide of the river; a 5th probably in *Burton* wood two miles off. *Ringhill* oppoſite to Audley inn makes a 6th. The ruined hunting tower in this camp was a warren houſe or belvedere to Audley inn. The many Roman roads that ſtill retain their name or ridge about this antient ſtation deſerve to be accurately traced. "Juſt "by Cheſterford are Ickleton and Streethall. The great "road runs between them by its walls. Icknall or "Icknild ſtreet parts the county of Eſſex, Herts, and "Cambridge, all the way, and at Royſton is croſſed "by the Ermine ſtreet. Another Roman road runs "from Ickleton towards Newmarket; it is the Lon-"don road almoſt as far as Hogmagog hills, upon an "eminence a little beyond which it is croſſed the "ditch called Fleamſdike, where is a ſmall ſquare "fort, and in the middle thereof ruins of a building. "It may have been a Caſtrum Exploratorum."

See it Pl. fig. 18.

[r] Hiſt. of Walden abbey in the Monaſticon. I. 445.
At Trinity College, Oxford, is preſerved an Exemplification of all the Property belonging to the Abbey of Walden, moſt amply and curiouſly written in ſeveral ſkins of vellom, tranſmitted by the Duke of Norfolk in 1561, to the ſaid college, which has ſome of the eſtates of that monaſtery, by the donation of ſir Thomas Pope. And in the Burſary of the ſame college, are many antient original charters of the abbey of Walden.

[s] The baluſtrades on the two ſides of the firſt court expreſſed in Roman capitals the motto of the Garter and that of the founder.
Prudentis eſt in conciliis fortunam ſemper habere.
So at Trentham hall, c. Stafford, the balluſtrades of the firſt court had
Carolo Britanniæ Regi Richardus Leveſon eques balnei ædes haſce hic fieri voluit.

[t] Ray's Hiſt. Plant. Phil. Tranſ. 138. 380. 404. [u] Tan. 133.

[x] Salmon, 112. Mr. Walpole ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a golden bracelet quite perfect and bright found 1761 in a meadow belonging to the earl of Thomond here. It was compoſed of chain work, the locket part of red enamel or glaſs ornamented with gold, and rivetted by a ſmall gold pin ſo as not to be opened. On different but not oppoſite ſides were two ſmall rings. As Shortgrove is but two miles from Audley inn, it probably belonged to ſome of the Suffolk family or their royal viſitors. Such bracelets are ſaid to be worn in Turkey.

[y] Hortley, Stukeley. [z] Near Cheſterford river, Eſſex, on the border of Cambridgſhire, a camp. Aubrey Mon. Brit.

[a] This trough is wretchedly engraved in Horſley Brit. Rom. Eſſex.

"A little eaſt of Wandlebury, or Hogmagog hills, "is plainly to be ſeen the Roman road to Grandcheſter "an elevated ridge for 200 yards together ſtrait to the "river above Cambridge, the other courſe of it to "Colcheſter; two barrows cloſe by it[b]." It is pleaſant to ſee how Dr. Gale in his Comment on the Itinerary, p. 111, confounds things hereabouts. He calls Ring hill *Sterbury* hill, a name I believe never heard of thereabouts; he adds the Saxons called it *Waldenburgh*; another name unknown. In this inconſiderable place he fixes CAMVLODVNVM, and its *Caſtella* at Caſtle and Shady *Camps*[c], deriving the laſt ſurname from *Sidius* Geta an officer under Claudius, whoſe name however was *Hoſidius*[d]. In all this biſhop Gibſon implicitly follows him.

The church of *Littlebury* ſtands within a ſmall camp.

The family of *Clavering* ended t. Edward III. The keep and moat of their caſtle remain at *Clavering*; as are at *Stanſted Montfichet* thoſe of another built by Robert Gernon a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, and probably formed it out of an older, if not a Roman one, as the name of the place and its ſituation on the *Stane Street*, or cauſeway from Stortford to Colcheſter, imply. Robert's ſon William took the name of *Monte fixo* or *Montfitchet*, but *Robert* muſt be reckoned to make Mr. Camden's *five* deſcents. A label of three points Az. is added to their arms by ſome.

Near Clavering at *Berden* was a priory of Auſtin cannons founded t. Henry III. valued at £. 29. 6s. 4d.[e] Here was born 1586, the learned Joſeph Mede, who died 1638.

What Mr. Camden calls *Haſtingbury* is now *Great Hallingbury*, called alſo *Hallingbury Morley* from the lords of that name, deſcended from an antient family of Morley in Norfolk barons t. Edward I.[f] The title paſſed by marriage to the Lovels and Parkers; one of the laſt united to it that of Montegle, and to him was ſent the letter that diſcovered the Powder Plot. He, his ſon, and grandſon were buried here. The eſtate belongs now by purchaſe to the Houblons.

Walbury, which gives name to a manor in this pariſh, and was antiently termed *Walla*, perhaps from *Villa* (as earthworks in many parts of the kingdom are ſtill called *The Walls*), is an irregular oval[g] camp on a ſteep hill, incloſing about 30 acres, with a bold double bank, and on the north ſome additional work on the brow of the hill. A road enters it on the eaſt ſide, but does not appear to have been continued to the weſt, where the Stort at the diſtance of two or three meads defends it. Here is however a gap in the inner vallum, and the ditch is filled up on this ſide, but the outer bank is very ſteep. Another road croſſes it from north to ſouth, which may lead to Pleſhey, and a ſeries of ſtations beyond it. Juſt within the weſt bank ſtands a farm-houſe of the ſame name; the ſouth part of which, particularly the cellar, is built of rough work ſtrongly cemented together, with ſome Gothic arches; but no Roman brick intermixed. The area was a rabbit warren till ploughed up about 60 years ago. It is now divided into ſeveral fields, and rented by one farmer of Mr. Houblon. Mr. Salmon, who fancies this place the *Alauna* of Ravennas, did not reflect that that writer was deſcribing the ſouth coaſt of Britain, and that all his ſtations anſwer to places in Devon and Dorſet: accordingly Baxter places it at *Woodbury* hill in the latter county. Mr. Morant totally omits this conjecture. Walbury.

Robert earl of Eſſex came to an untimely end by the intrigue of his wife with ſir Robert Carr, whom ſhe married after her divorce from the earl of Eſſex, who died not without ſuſpicion of poiſon 1646, and his family retained only the title of Hereford[h]. Charles II. conferred the title of viſcount Malden and earl of Eſſex 1661 on *Arthur Capel* who came to an unfair and untimely end in the Tower 1683. His ſon *Algernon* ſucceeding and dying 1709-10, was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, and he in 1742-3 by his ſon *William Anne Holles*, the 4th and preſent earl. *Earls of* Eſſex.

In this county are 415 pariſhes.

[b] Stukeley's Letter to Gale ubi ſub.
[c] Q. If the true name be not Comps.
[d] See Dio. lx. c. 20. & n. Reimar.
[e] Tanner, 133.
[f] Dugd. Bar. II. 26. 307.
[g] Morant makes it *ſexangular*.
[h] Dugd. Bar. II. 182.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Eſſex.

Acorus *Calamus*. The ſweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in the Gravel-pit-pond oppoſite *Harts, Woodford Row*; in a pond in a lane leading from the *Ongar* road to *Chigwell Row*, and elſewhere.

Actea *ſpicata*. Herb Chriſtopher or Baneberries; in a thick wood two miles from *Thorndon*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel, or Muſkwood Crowfoot; under hedges in a field leading from *Woodſtreet* to *Chapel End, Walthamſtow*.

Agaricus *aurantius*. Little Orange coloured Agaric; in a field at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric; in hedges at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *Chanterellus*. Yellow Agaric, or Chanterelle; ——— *integer*. Equal-gilled Agaric; } in the woody part of *Epping foreſt* near *Walthamſtow*.

——— *lateralis*. Short-ſtalked Agaric; on trunks of felled trees in *Clayſtreet, Walthamſtow*.

——— *verrucoſus*. Warty Agaric; in the woody part of *Epping foreſt*.

——— *umbelliferus*. Little delicate Umbrella, or Wood Agaric; on dead ſticks in hedges at *Walthamſtow*.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water-Plantain; in a pond at the town's end at *Rumford* towards *London*, in a pond near *Ilford*, and in many ponds on *Epping foreſt*, near *Walthamſtow*.

Allium *oleraceum*. Wild Garlick, with an herbaceous ſtriated flower; in a cornfield called *Weſtfield* belonging to *Black Notley* hall, adjoining to *Leez* lane, plentifully.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſons; in a wood near the lane leading from *Walthamſtow* to *Chingford* and on *The Hawk's-eye hill* on *Epping foreſt*.

——— *vineale*. Crow Garlick; in the marſh, near the foot path leading from *Walthamſtow* to *Lea bridge*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail graſs; in moiſt ditches near the river *Thames*.

——— *ariſtatus* β paniceus. Bearded Dog-tail graſs; over againſt the mill at *Purfleet*, towards *Raynham*, on the other ſide the great ditch.

——— *ventricoſus*. Red Bent graſs; in the corn fields about *Thorndon*.

Anethum *Foeniculum*. Finckle or Fennel; on the ſhore of the *Thames*, in the chalkpit at *Purfleet*, and on the bank between *Harwich* and the *Cliff*.

Antirrhinum *orontium*. The Leaſt Snapdragon, or Calf's Snout; in cornfields of a ſandy ſoil; at *Woodford*.

Apium *graveolens*. Smallage; in the marſhes below *Eaſtham* and *Plaiſtow*, plentifully.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Chickweed; on the ſandy ſhores at *Harwich*.

Arenaria *rubra* γ marina. Sea Spurrey; in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich*.

Ariſtolochia *Clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort; in a wood two miles from *Thorndon*.

Artemiſia *maritima* α & β. Engliſh Sea Wormwood, and a variety of it; on the marſh bank on the weſt ſide of *Harwich*.

——— *maritima* δ. French Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores: in *Merſey* Iſland and about *Harwich*.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-Graſs, Engliſh Sea Matweed, Martram, or Helm; on the ſandy banks by the ſea at *Harwich*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Sparagus or Sperage; in meadows and on rocks: about *Harwich*.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſe-graſs, or German Madwort; on rich rubbiſh: at *Purfleet*.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof; in ſhady parts of *Epping foreſt* near *Woodford*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Common black Maidenhair; on the buttreſſes on the north ſide of *Loughton* church.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; on an old tomb in *Eaſt Horndon* churchyard.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall-rue or Tentwort; on *Widford bridge* near *Chelmsford*, and on the eaſt wall of the *Foreſt houſe* garden near *Leighton*.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Hart's tongue; in lanes at *Chipping Ongar*, againſt the North ſide of *Loughton* church, and elſewhere.

——— *Trichomanes*. Engliſh black Maidenhair; in a ſhady lane between *Ongar* and *Kelvedon*, on a wall in *Wood ſtreet* near *Whips Croſs*, *Walthamſtow*, and on a wall in a garden at *Low Leyton*.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; in the marſh ditches at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Aſtragalus *Glyciphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch; in the cornfield between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Atriplex *laciniata*. Jagged Sea Orache; on the ſandy ſhores in *Merſey Iſland*, in *Little Holland*, between the town of *Harwich* and the *Cliff* and elſewhere.

——— *portulacoides*. Common Sea Purſlane; on the marſh banks at *Harwich*, plentifully.

——— *ſerrata*. Indented Sea Orache; by the river and on the banks of the marſhes at *Maldon*, plentifully, and on the ſea banks on the weſt ſide of *Harwich*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Berberry or Pipperidge buſh; in woods and hedges: at *Littlebury*, *Saffron Walden*, and elſewhere.

Beta *maritima*. Sea Beet; in the ſea marſhes on the weſt of *Harwich*, plentifully.

Betula *alba*. The Birch tree; on *Epping* foreſt be-

tween *Highbeech* and *Golder's hill*, in the pariſh of *Loughton*.

Betula *Alnus*. The Alder tree; on the banks of the river *Rhodon* between *Chigwell* and *Loughton*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Boletus *albus*. White Boletus; on ſtumps of trees,
——— *coriaceus*. Tough Boletus; on trees,
} about *Walthamſtow*.

——— *hepaticus*. Liver Boletus; on trunks of trees: about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere, on *Fairlop*, in *Henault foreſt*.

——— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus; on Elm trees,
——— *villoſus*. Hairy or Spongy Boletus; on Apple and other trees,
} about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

Braſſica *campeſtris*. Field Cabbage; in corn fields and cliffs of rocks near *Harwich*.

Briza *media*. Middle Quaking graſs. Cowquakes or Ladies-hair; in fields, meadows, and paſtures;
Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome-graſs; in moiſt woods and hedges;
——— *nemoralis*. Wood Brome-graſs; in woods and hedges:
Bryum *pellucidum*. Pellucid Bryum; in marſhes and wet ſhady places;
} at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *ſerpyllum* ζ undulatum. A variety of Thyme-leaved Bryum; in moiſt woods and heaths: at *Lambourn* parſonage, and elſewhere.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on the ſhore in *Canvey* Iſland, and between the town of *Harwich* and the *Cliff*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Throw-wax; among the corn at *Notley*, and elſewhere.

——— *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's ear; by the road ſide near *Thorndon*, and in the marſhes by the river ſide at *Maldon*, plentifully.

Butomus *umbellatus*. The flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiole; in many parts of the river *Rhodon*, and elſewhere.

Campanula *hybrida*. The Leſſer Venus-Looking-Glaſs, or codded Corn-Violet; in a corn field between *Ribton lane* and *Woodford Bridge*, and between the *Thames* and the Wood at *Purfleet*.

——— *glomerata*. Little or leſſer Throatwort or Canterbury Bells; in a field near *Muncombe* near *Woodford*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes, or Ladies-ſmock; in moiſt meadows and paſtures; at *Braintree*.

Carduus *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle; in the chalkpits at *Purfleet*.

Carex *arenaria*. Sea Carex; on the ſandy ſhores at *Harwich*.

——— *diſtans*. Looſe Carex; in a meadow at *Panfield* and by *Machin's* mill at *Witham*.

——— *diviſa*. Marſh Carex; in the meadows near the *Hithe* at *Colcheſter*.

——— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex; in moiſt woods and hedges: at *Braintree* and in the ditches in *Walthamſtow* marſh near *Lea-bridge*.

——— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; in a ditch near *Chapel End*, *Walthamſtow*.

——— *ſtrigoſa*. Looſe Carex; in a lane at *Black Notley*.

——— *veſicaria*. Greater Bladder Carex; in the marſh-ditches near *Lea-bridge*.

Carex *veſicaria* β. A variety of the laſt; in the river near the *Redbridge*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle; by the wayſide in the marſhes below *Plaiſtow* and *Eaſtham*, and elſewhere.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; on a bog near *Smith's Hall*, *Blakemoor*.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *Landguard fort* and *Harwich*.

Chenopodium *hybridum*. Maple-leaved Blite; on rich rubbiſh, on dunghills, and in corn fields: at *Colcheſter* and *Woodford*.

——— *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glaſs-wort; on ſea ſhores: at *Harwich*.

——— *murale* β. A variety of Common Gooſe-foot or Sowbane; on dunghills and rubbiſh: at *Bocking*.

Clavaria *digitata*. Fingered Clavaria; at the bottom of a poſt in *Woodſtreet*, and elſewhere at *Walthamſtow*.

——— *Hypoxylon*. Flat-horned Clavaria; a curious variety was found on an Elm log in a cellar at *Waltham Abbey*.

——— *piſtillaris*. Simple Clavaria; in woods and on heaths; at *Bocking*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber, Traveller's Joy or Bethwyne; in hedges and woody places.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Great Wild Baſil; under hedges overgrown with brambles at *Woodford*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh or Common Sea Scurvy-graſs; in the marſhes near *Maldon* and *Harwich*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on a bank by the ſea-ſide about two miles from *Manningtree*.

Conferva *bulloſa*. Silken Wrack;
——— *littoralis*. Green hairy Sea Weed;
} in the marſh ditches near *Harwich*.

——— *rupeſtris*. Fine Green hairy Sea Weed; on the ſtones before *Harwich Cliff*.

——— *ſetacea*. Setaceous Conferva; upon the ſhores which are overflowed by the tide near *Harwich*.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily; on *Epping Foreſt* near *The King's Oak* oppoſite *Highbeech*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort; on the ſandy ſhore between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

Crataegus *Oxycantha*. Hawthorn or White Thorn; a variety of this without thorns and with a large leaf, found in a hedge, by the ſide of the *Rhodon* between *Wray-houſe* and *Luxborough-houſe*.

——— *torminalis*. The common wild Service-tree or Sorb; in woods and hedges.

Crepis *foetida*. Stinking Hawkweed; in a field called *Stanfield* belonging to *Black Notley* Hall.

Crocus *ſativus*. Saffron; planted and cultivated at *Walden*, plentifully, thence called *Saffron Walden*.

Cuſcuta *Europæa*. Dodder Hell-weed, or Devil's Gut; on *Epping Foreſt* near *Snareſbrook pond*, and near *Walthamſtow* windmill climbing about the *Erica vulgaris*, &c.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. A variety of Hound's tongue with green leaves; on rubbiſh and on wayſides; frequent.

Datura *Stramonium.* Thorn Apple; on dunghills and rich ſoils near *Woodford.*

Dianthus *Armeria.* Deptford Pink; in the upper end of *Snake's lane, Woodford,* in a field between the end of *Horn lane* and *Woodford bridge,* and in the lane leading from *Chingford Hatch* to *Fryday hill.*

Dipſacus *piloſus.* Sheperds Rod or Small wild Teaſel; in the lane leading from *Fryday hill* houſe to *Chingford* Church and elſewhere.

Droſera *rotundifolia.* Roſa ſolis, or Round-leaved Sun-dew; on a boggy part of *Epping Foreſt,* a little way in the wood oppoſite *the Bald-faced Stag,* and on a bog on the right hand of the road from *Leytonſtone* to *Snareſbrook.*

Epilobium *anguſtifolium.* Roſebay Willow-herb; in a meadow near the river *Rhodon* not far from *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell.*

Erica *cinerea.* Fine leaved heath;
—— *Tetralix.* Croſs leaved heath;
} on *Epping Foreſt,* near *Snareſbrook pond,* and elſewhere.

Erigeron *acre.* Blue-flowered Fleabane; in a field near *Warley Common.*

Eryngium *maritimum.* Common Eryngo, or Sea Holly; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Eupatorium *Cannabinum.* Common Hemp Agrimony or Dutch Agrimony; on the ſides of the river *Rhodon.*

Euphorbia *exigua.* Small annual Spurge; in corn-fields: between the lower end of *Ribton lane* and *Woodford bridge,* and elſewhere.

—— *paralias.* Sea Spurge; on the ſandy ſhores between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

—— *platyphyllos.* Broad-leaved Spurge; in corn fields: at *Black Notley,* and in fields between *Woodford row* and *Woodford bridge.*

Euphorbia *verrucoſa.* Rough fruited Spurge; in corn-fields.

Fagus *Caſtanea.* The Cheſnut Tree; in *Stour Wood* near *Harwich.*

Fontinalis *antepyretica.* Greater Water Moſs; on rotten wood in a pond at *Walthamſtow.*

Frankenia *laevis.* Smooth Sea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil; frequent.

Fucus *cartilagineus.* Scarlet Fucus; on rocks and ſtones: in *Canvey* Iſland, and in *Maldon* river overagainſt *Tolleſbury.*

—— *ceranoides.* Buck's-horn Fucus; caſt up by the ſea
—— *digitatus.* Sea-Girdle, or Hangers; on the ſhore
—— *faſtigiatus.* Forked Fucus; on the ſandy ſhores
—— *Filum.* Sea Laces; near the dock gates of the King's Yard
—— *furcellatus.* Long-forked Fucus; on the ſandy ſhores
—— *loreus.* Sea-Thongs; on ſtones below the Cliff
—— *nodoſus.* Knotted Fucus; on ſtones before the Cliff, frequent
—— *pinnatifidus.* Jagged Fucus; on ſea rocks and ſtones;
—— *plicatus.* Matted Fucus; on the ſandy ſhores
} at *Harwich.*

Fucus *ſaccharinus.* Sea Belts; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones
—— *ſerratus.* Sea Wrack; on the ſtones before the Cliff
—— *ſiliquoſus.* Podded Fucus; upon the ſtones before the Cliff
} at *Harwich.*

—— *ſpiralis.* Twiſted Fucus; on the ſhore, frequent.

—— *tomentoſus.* Wooly Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones
—— *veſiculoſus.* Sea Oak; on ſea rocks and ſtones; floating in the *Thames,* and
} at *Harwich.*

Fumaria *claviculata.* Climbing Fumitory; in a wood called *Little Shrubbuſh* at *Snaresbrook* near *Wanſtead,* plentifully.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit δ.* Fair-flowered Nettle Hemp, or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle with a parti-coloured flower; in a corn field at the bottom of *Ribton-lane* near *Woodford.*

Geniſta *tinctorea.* Woodwaxen, Dyer's-weed, or Green-wood; in meadows and fields about *Woodford.*

Gentiana *Centaureum.* Leſſer Centaury; in dry barren paſture land about *Woodford.*

Geranium *molle β.* Small flowered Dove's foot Crane's bill; on a bank near *Low Leyton.*

—— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's bill; on walls, roofs, and paſtures of a ſandy ſoil: near *Temple Mills* near *Layton.*

Geum *rivale.* Water Avens; in a bog about a mile from *Sudbury.*

Glaux *maritima.* Sea Milkwort or Black Saltwort; in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich.*

Gnaphalium *Gallicum.* Corn Cudweed; among corn in ſandy grounds about *Caſtle Heningham.*

—— *margaritaceum.* American Cudweed; in a meadow near *Bocking.*

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis.* Medick Vetchling, Cock's head or St. Foin; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil, at *Purfleet,* and in a field near *Muncombe* near *Woodford.*

Helleborus *foetidus.* Great Baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's-foot, or Setterwort; in meadows, woody places, and hedges: oppoſite a farm houſe at *Muncombe* near *Woodford,* and in a lane near *High Laver* church.

Hieracium *umbellatum.* Narrow-leaved buſhy Hawkweed; on *Epping Foreſt* near the ſouth ſide of *Snaresbrook* pond.

Hippophae *Rhamnoides.* Sallow Thorn or Sea Buckthorn; on ſandy ſea ſhores; near *Canvey* Iſland.

Hordium *marinum.* Marſh Rie-graſs; on the marſh banks at *Harwich,* plentifully.

Hydrocharis *Morſus Ranæ.* Frogbit; in the marſh ditches near *Lea bridge,* near *Walthamſtow.*

Hyoſeris *minima.* Small Swines Succory; in *Mark's houſe* common field at *Walthamſtow.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Parkleaves; in *Sake's lane Woodford,* and in the woody part of *Epping foreſt.*

—— *elodes.* Marſh St. Peter's Wort; on *Epping foreſt.*

Iberis *nudicaulis.* Rock Creſs, or Leſſer Sheperd's Purſe; in a gravel pit about half a mile on the left hand from *Great Ilford.*

Inula *Helenium. Elecampane*; in many marſhy grounds.

Inula

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; on the bank of the river juſt above *Fulbridge* at *Malden*.

Iris *foeditiſſimus*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges: at *Black Notley*, *Walthamſtow*, *Purfleet*, and elſewhere.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious; in *Higham Hill* common field, at *Walthamſtow*.

Juncus *acutus* β. A variety of Sea hard Ruſh; in the marſhy grounds about *Maldon*, plentifully.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on *Epping Foreſt* between *Waltham Abby* and *Epping*.

Lathyrus *hirſutus*. Rough-codded Chickling Vetch; among brambles at *Hockerel*, in the fields about *Hockley* and *Raleigh*, and elſewhere.

——— *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; near a well in *Higham hill* common field, *Walthamſtow*, near *Milkwell field* between the end of *Hornlane* and *Woodford bridge* road, in a field near *Chingford* church, and elſewhere.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; in the marſhes near *Grays*, on the cauſey leading to the *Hithe* bridge at *Colcheſter*, by the water-ſide at *Heybridge* near *Maldon*, plentifully, and at the lime-kiln near *Fulbridge*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved Creſs or Dittander; on rubbiſh near the ſea: near *South Benfleet*, at *Maldon*, and on the weſt ſide of *Harwich* near the river.

Lichen *pyxidatus* ι cocciferis. Red Liverwort; — *pyxidatus* κ cornucopides. Radiated Liverwort; } on heaths, hilly paſtures, and in woods.

——— *pyxidatus* μ deformis. Serrated Liverwort; on heaths, hilly paſtures and woods: at *Thorndon*.

——— *olivaceus*. Olive Liverwort; on trees and pales about *Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

——— *tartareus*. Welſh Liverwort; on trees; — *uncialis*. Short Liverwort; } on *Epping foreſt*.

Linum *catharticum*. Purging or wild dwarf Flax or Mill-Mountain; on a bank near *Muncombe* near *Woodford*, and elſewhere.

——— *Radiola*. The leaſt Rupture-wort or All-ſeed; on a boggy ſoil on *Epping foreſt*, a little way in the wood oppoſite the *Bald fac'd Stag*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwel, Gromill, or Graymill; in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet*.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; on wet heaths and meadows and on bogs: on *Epping foreſt*.

Medicago *polymorpha* arabica. Heart Trefoil or Claver; on the bank between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

——— *polymorpha* β. The ſmalleſt Hedgehog Trefoil; on the ſandy ſhore at *Harwich*.

Mentha *piperata*. Pepper Mint; in the lane leading from *Woodford* to the Windmill.

——— *Pulegium*. Penny-royal or Pudding-graſs; in wet heaths and paſtures and on bogs; on *Epping forceſt*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint; by the road ſide between *Thorndon* and *Canvey* iſland, in a meadow adjoining to *Faulkburn hall*, and in a meadow behind the Alms-houſe at *Great Yeldam*.

——— *rubra*. Red Mint; in the Hop grounds at *Bocking* and by the road ſide between *Bocking* and *Goſfield*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint; in marſhes and wet places: at *Eaſt Horndon*, and in a meadow behind the Alms-houſes at *Great Yeldam*.

——— *ſylveſtris* β. A variety of the laſt; on the river ſide a little above the Fulling Mill, and in a ditch near the Corn Mill at *Bocking*.

——— *villoſa*. Spear mint; in watry places, and on banks of rivers: about *Bocking* and by the ſide of a pond in a field two miles from *Thorndon*.

——— *villoſa* β. A variety of the laſt; in a meadow on the right hand of the way from the *Fulling* mill to *Harries* mill at *Bocking*.

——— villoſa γ. Another variety; in a meadow on the right hand at *Bocking*.

Menyanthes *Nymphoides*. The Leſſer yellow Water Lily, with a fringed flower; in the river *Rhodon* almoſt oppoſite the eight mile ſtone in the *Woodford bridge* road near the bridge, and between that and *Luxborough-houſe*. This was planted by Mr. *Warner*.

——— *Trifoliata*. Buck Bean or Marſh Trefoil; in a bog on *Epping foreſt* on the right hand of the road from *Laytonſtone* to *Snareſbrook*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury, the Male and Female; on rubbiſh and cultivated land about *Woodford*.

Myoſotis *ſcorpoides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion Graſs; by the road ſide from *Ridgewell* to *Batham End*.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in fields and orchards.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Mat Graſs; on *Epping foreſt* between *Wanſtead* and *Walthamſtow*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat Mint; in paſtures and hedges of a chalky ſoil: in the chalk pits at *Purfleet* and near *Abridge*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily; in the river *Rhodon* and in the caſtle ditch at *Chipping Ongar*.

——— *lutea*. Water Lily with a yellow flower; in the river *Rhodon*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Water Dropwort; on the banks of the river *Thames* near *Plaiſtow*, and of the river *Rhodon* near *Luxborough-houſe* near *Chigwell*.

——— *pimpinelloides*. Pimpernel Dropwort; in *Bulvan* fen.

Origanum *Onites*. Pot Marjoram; on the left hand of the road from *Braintree* to *Raine* beyond the bridge.

——— *vulgare*. Wild Marjoram; in the chalk pits at *Purfleet* plentifully, and in the fields under hedges, and in buſhy places at *Woodford*.

Ophioglоſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue; in a field at *Woodford*.

Ophrys *aranifera*. Humble Bee Satyrion with green wings or Spider Ophrys; — *anthropohora*. Green Man Orchis. } in an old gravel-pit at *Balington*, and on the borders of ſome corn fields at *Belchamp St. Paul* towards *Ovington*.

——— *Monorchis*. Yellow Sweet or Muſk Orchis; in a field called *Wairfield* belonging to *Black Notley* hall.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil.

——— *Nidus Avis*. Bird's neſt; found once on *Epping*

ping foreſt near a gate of a wood called *The Sale* near *Hale End, Walthamſtow.*

——— *ovata.* Twayblade; on *Epping foreſt* between *Woodford row* and *Chingford hatch* and elſewhere near *Woodford.*

——— *ſpiralis.* Triple Ladies Traces; on *Epping foreſt* near the *Bald fac'd Stag* on the right hand of the road not far from the ten mile ſtone, and near a bog not far from *Salter's Buildings, Walthamſtow.*

Orchis *bifolia.* The Leſſer Butterfly Orchis; on *Epping foreſt* between *Laytonſtone* and *Walthamſtow* wind-mill, and in moiſt meadows about *Woodford.*

——— *latifolia.* Male handed Orchis or Male handed Satyrion Royal; in moiſt meadows and on boggy ground about *Woodford.*

——— *pyramidalis.* Purple late-flowering Orchis; at the chalk pits at *Purfleet.*

Orobanche *major.* Broom-rape; on roots of the Common Broom in *Hale-brinks* near *Walthamſtow* and on *Epping foreſt* and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *Spicant.* Rough Spleenwort; in a little running ſtream between *Woodford* and *Woodford-bridge*, and in a lane near *Warley Common.*

Oxalis *Acetoſella.* Wood Sorrel; in woody parts of *Epping foreſt.*

Papaver *dubium.* Long ſmooth-headed Poppy in cornfields: at *Bocking.*

Pellitoria *officinalis.* Pellitory of the Wall; on a wall belonging to *Tony hall* in *Shernal-ſtreet, Walthamſtow*, on the town wall at *Harwich*, and elſewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia.* Herb Paris, True Love or One-berry; in woods and ſhady places: in a little wood called *Lampit Grove* belonging to *Black Notley* hall, in *Chalkney* wood, ſeven miles from *Colcheſter*, and at *Saffron Walden.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus; in woods and ſhady places: between *High* and *Chipping Ongar*, and in a marſhy meadow at *Chipping Ongar.*

Paſtinaca *ſativa.* Wild Parſnip; near the river *Lea* by *Lea bridge* near *Walthamſtow*, and in the chalk-pits at *Purfleet.*

Pedicularis *paluſtris.* Great Marſh Red Rattled Coxcomb or Louſewort; in marſhes and moiſt meadows at *Woodford.*

Peplis *Portulaca.* Water Purſlane; in marſhy and wet places: on *Epping foreſt.*

Peucedanum *officinale.* Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort or Hareſtrong; in the marſh ditches at *Walton* not far from *Harwich*, and in a wood belonging to *Walton* at the *Naſe.*

Peziza *Cyathoides.* Smooth Peziza; on rotten wood: at *Walthamſtow.*

——— *lentifera.* Seeding Cup Muſhroom; in woods, fields, and on garden borders and rotten wood: at *Braintree.*

——— *ſcutellata.* Hairy Peziza; on cow dung at *Walthamſtow.*

Phellandrium *aquaticum.* Water Hemlock; in the river *Rhoden* and elſewhere.

Plantago *maritima* β lœflingia. Sea Plantain; on the ſides of the marſh banks at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Poa *maritima.* Sea Meadow graſs; in the ſea marſhes at *Harwich.*

Polygonum *amphibium.* Perennial Willow-leaved Arſmart; on the banks of ditches and rivers often floating on their waters, ſometimes in dry fields about *Woodford.*

Polypodium *aculeatum.* Prickly Auriculate Male Fern or Female Polypody; in woods and ſhady places: about *Black Notley, Braintree, Woodford* and elſewhere, common.

——— *aculeatum* β. A variety of the laſt; in woods and ſhady places: at *Black Notley.*

——— *criſtatum.* Great branched Fern with indented leaves or creſted Polypody; in moiſt woods and ſhady places: about *Black Notley, Braintree*, and near *Woodford.*

——— *Filix fœmina.* Male Fern with thin-ſet deeply-indented leaves, or Female Polypody; in marſhy and ſhady places: at *Black Notley* and *Braintree.*

——— *Filix mas.* Common Male Fern; in woods, heaths, and ſtony places: about *Black Notley, Braintree, Woodford*, and elſewhere.

——— *fragile.* Fine-cut Stone Fern with ſlender and brittle ſtalks, or Brittle Polypody; on a wall in the lane leading from the *Lea-bridge* road to *Leyton* church.

Potamogeton *pectinatum.* Fine Fennel-leaved Pondweed; ——— *perfoliatum.* Perfoliated Pondweed; } in the river *Rhodon.*

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil; in ſome paſtures at *Braintree.*

Poterium *Sanguiſorba.* Burnet; in a field at *Purfleet*, and in *Royden* church-yard.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Great Cowſlips or Oxlips; in a field leading from *Woodſtreet* to *Chapel End, Walthamſtow*, and in a field leading from *Lamborn* parſonage to the church, and elſewhere.

Prunus *communis* inſititia β. A variety of the Bullace-tree; in ſome hedges.

——— *Padus.* Wild Cluſter Cherry or Bird Cherry; in the lane leading to *Temple Mills* near *Leyton*, and between the *London* road and *Weſtham abby* turning off near the three mile ſtone.

Quercus *Robur.* The Oak-tree; a variety with acorns on ſhort footſtalks on *Epping foreſt* between the *Bald fac'd Stag* and *Muncombe.*

Ranunculus *parviflorus.* Small-flowered Crowfoot; in a lane leading from *Clayſtreet* to *Higham-hill* field, and in *Shernal-ſtreet* under the wall belonging to *Tony hall* at *Walthamſtow.*

Reſeda *lutea* β. A variety of Baſe Rocket; in *Broad Oaks* meadows near *Thaxted.*

Rhamnus *catharticus.* Buckthorn or Common Purging Thorn; in a hedge by the ſide of the river *Rhodon* not far from *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*, in *Hagger-lane, Walthamſtow*, and elſewhere.

——— *Frangula.* Black berry-bearing Alder; on *Epping foreſt* near *Snareſbrook.*

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants or Squinancy berries; by the river ſide near the *Hoppet bridge* near *Braintree.*

Roſa *Eglanteria.* The Sweet Briar or Eglantine; in a lane which leads from *Chigwell* to *Chigwell-row* and elſewhere.

Ruppia *maritima.* Sea-graſs; in the marſh ditches and on the ſide of the way from *Maldon* to *Goldhanger.*

Ruſcus *aculeatus.* Knee Holly or Butcher's Broom; in

in bushy places and on heaths: at *Black Notley*, and in the woody part of *Epping foreſt*, plentifully.

Salicornia *Europæa*. Jointed Glaſſwort or Marſh Sampire; in the marſhes at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Salix *triandria*. Smooth Willow; in an oſier holt at *Black Notley* near the houſe in which Mr. *Ray* the Naturaliſt lived.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub Stonecrop or Blite; on the marſh bank at *Harwich*, plentifully.

—— *Kali*. Prickly Graſſwort; on the ſandy ſhore going to *Harwich* cliff.

Salvia *pratenſis*. Meadow Clary. Bobart in Hort. Ox. III. 393, mentions this plant to grow *in Septo Cobhamiano*, in *Eſſex*, *D. Watſio obſervata*, Syn. 23.

—— *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary; in *Woodford* church-yard, at *Purfleet*, and on the earth-works at *Stanſted Montfitchet*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort, Danewort, or Dane's blood; by the road ſide near *Upton houſe*, in a lane between *Sewardſtone* and *Waltham abby*, and about *Barklow*. See p.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; on a little bog two miles from *Eaſt Horndon* church, and on the bank of the river *Rhodon* near the eight mile ſtone on the *Woodford bridge* road.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Sopewort or Bruizewort; on *Laindon hills*, and elſewhere.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; in *Broad Oaks* meadows near *Thaxted*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage; in meadows and dry paſtures: on the earth works at *Stanſted Montfitchet*, and on *Pleſhy mount*.

Scirpus *lacuſtris*. Bull Ruſh; in the river *Rhodon* near *Woodford bridge*.

—— *lacuſtris* β. A variety of the laſt; in ponds, rivers, and lakes: at *Brickſley* and in *Merſey* iſland.

—— *maritimus* β. A variety of Round-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; on banks of rivers and on ſea-ſhores: about *Maldon*, plentifully.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-graſs; by the river *Blackwater* at a mill below *Bocking*.

Sedum *album*. White flowered Stonecrop; on a wall at *Barking*, *Plaiſtow*, and elſewhere.

—— *Telephium*, Orpine or Livelong; in a field near *Woodſtreet* at *Walthamſtow*, in *Biſhop's-hall lane* at *Lamborn*, on the ſide of a field between *Muncombe* and *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*, and elſewhere.

Senecio *ſarracenicus*. Broad-leaved Ragwort; in the warren at *Smith's hall*, *Blakemoor*.

—— *latifolia* γ. Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore; by the great fiſh-pond at *Heron houſe* near *Thorndon*.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder; in a corn-field between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Silene *Anglica*. Small Corn Catchfly or Campion; in the corn-fields near *Colcheſter*.

Siſon *inundatum*. The leaſt Water Parſnep; in gravel-pits and ponds on *Epping foreſt*.

Siſymbrium *Irio*. Broad-leaved Rocket or Hedge Muſtard; on rubbiſh and old walls: at *Faulkbourn*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; upon the bank leading from the town of *Harwich* to the Cliff and on the right hand of the road from *Dovercourt*.

Solidago *Virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod; in the wood at *Purfleet*, and in a hedge near *Warley Common*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Common Dropwort; in a hilly field near *Chingford* church.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea July-flower; in the marſhes at *Harwich*.

—— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender; on ſea ſhores: at *Colcheſter*, and in the marſh ditches at *Harwich*.

—— *Limonium* β. A variety of the laſt; at *Harwich*.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of the Leſſer Stitchwort; in marſhy places: near *Luxborough houſe* near *Chigwell*.

—— *graminea* γ. Long-leaved Water Chickweed; on a bog between *Snareſbrook* and the *Woodford bridge* road.

Taxus *baccata*. The Eugh or Yew tree; on *Epping foreſt* between the *King's Oak* and *Epping* near the fourteen mile ſtone.

Teucrium *Chamæpytis*. Ground pine; in the corn-field between the wood and the *Thames* at *Purfleet*.

Tilia *Europæa* β. Small-leaved Lime or Linden-tree, Baſte or Pry; in the hedges frequent.

Tremella *Auricula*. Jew's Ear; on ſtumps of dead trees

—— *granulata*. Bladder Tremella; in moiſt ditches

—— *Juniperina*. Yellow Tremella; on rotten ſticks

—— *Noſtoc*. Jelly Tremella; on a bog on *Epping foreſt* near *Salter's row*

—— *purpurea*. Purple Tremella; on dead ſticks very common

} at *Walthamſtow*.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. Small or Sea Hares foot Trefoil; on the ſandy ſhore between the town of *Harwich* and the Cliff.

—— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil; in fields and moiſt woods about *Woodford*.

—— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil; in a cloſe near the great fiſh pond at *Herons* near *Thorndon*.

—— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; on ſandy banks by the ſea ſide at *Tolleſbury*, plentifully.

—— *repens* β hybridum. White Trefoil with a codded umbel; in the road from *London* to *Woodford bridge*. between the ſeven and eight mile ſtones.

—— *ſcabrum*. Oval headed Trefoil; in *Broad-Oaks* meadows near *Saffron Walden*.

—— *ſtellatum*. Teaſel-headed Trefoil; in ſea meadows and paſtures: on the ſhore in *Canvey* iſland, by the water ſide at *Leigh*, at *Little Holland*, and at *Tilbury-fort*.

Trifolium *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil; on *Laindon hills*.

—— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; in the road between *Brentwood* and *Brookſtreet*, plentifully.

Triglochin *maritimum*. Sea ſpiked Graſs; in the ſalt marſhes at *Harwich*, plentifully.

Triticum *junceum* γ. Sea Wheat Graſs; on the ſhore in *Merſey iſland* near *Colcheſter*.

—— repens γ. Sea Dog's graſs; on the ſandy banks at *Harwich*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard; on the banks by the highway ſide up the hill from *Lexden* towards *Colcheſter*, and in fields and on a dry bank in the lane which leads from *High Beech* to *Waltham abby*.

Valeriana *diocia*. Small wild or marſh Valerian; on the ſides of the marſh in the *Lea bridge* road.

Valeriana *diocia* β. The other ſmall wild or marſh Valerian; in moiſt meadows about *Woodford*.

——— *officinalis*. Great wild Valerian; in moiſt places and near water: ſometimes in woods and buſhy places about *Woodford* and elſewhere.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage leaved black Mullein; in gravelly places and on way-ſides: at *Audley Inn* and in a lane leading from *Chigwell* to *Chigwell-row*.

Viburnum *Lantana*. The Pliant Mealy-tree or the Wayfaring-tree; in the woods at *Purfleet*.

——— *Opulus*. Water Elder or Cherrywood; in moiſt places in the woody part of *Epping foreſt* near *Woodford*, on the bank of the *Rhodon* near the *Red bridge* near *Wanſtead* and elſewhere.

Vinca *major*. The Greater Periwinckle; in woods and hedges: near *Colcheſter*, under a hedge in *Ribton-lane*, *Woodford*, and elſewhere.

—— *minor*. Periwinckle; in the hedges and among buſhes in ſome fields by the road ſide leading from *Witham* to *Kelvedon*, in one of the woods called the *Larks* near *Chingford*, and elſewhere.

Viola *hirta*. Violet with Throatwort leaves or Hairy Violet; in woody places and hedges of a chalky ſoil: in ſeveral places.

Viſcum *album*. Miſſel or Miſſeltoe; on ſeveral trees on *Epping foreſt*, in an orchard in *Loughton*, and elſewhere.

Ulmus *campeſtris* γ. The Wych Haſel or Broad-leaved Elm; in hedges in the lane leading from *Ilford* to *Bentry heath*.

Ulva *diaphana*. Sea-Wragged-Staff;
—— *inteſtinalis*. Sea Chitterling or Gut Laver;
—— *Lactuca*. Oyſter-green, or Green Laver;
} caſt upon the *Harwich* ſhore.

—— *pavonia*. Turkey Feather; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Harwich*.

—— *umbilicalis*. Navel Laver; on ſubmarine ſtones and rocks: in *Canvey iſland*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; on rubbiſh: in ſeveral parts of *Canvey* iſland and at *Harwich*.

Utricularia *vulgaris*. Hooded Water Milfoil; in the great fiſh-pond at *Herons* near *Thorndon*.

Zoſtera *marina*. Graſs Wrack: caſt up at *Harwich*, and on all ſhores.

——— *marina* γ. The Leſſer Graſs Wrack; on the *Harwich* ſhore.

N O R

CAMBRIDGES.

E S

Little Ouse River

Lidleport Brl

Whelp Moor

Burnt Fen

Mildenhall Fen

Mildenhall Common

Lakenham Town Moor

Lakenham

Eriswell Hall

Eriswell

Back Row

Holywell Row

West Row

MILDENHALL

Worlington

Ickingham St. James

Tuddenham

Cavenham

Kentford

NEWMARKET

Barton

Barrow

Great Thurlow

Denham

Oasden

Lidgate

Cooling

Thirlow Parva

Thirlow Magna

Bradley Parva

Bradley Magna

Haverhill

Withersfield

Castle Camps

Clare

Stoke

Baythorn Park

Downham

BRANDON

Wangford

Elveden

Elveden Lodge

Wordwell Lodge

Wordwell

Lackford

Kisby

Formham All Saints

Hawstead

Whepstead

Brockley

Shimpling

Glemsford

Cavendish

Rushford

Barningham

Honington

Ampton

Falkenham

Thetford Lodge

THETFORD

Thurston

Hepworth

Hawkedon

Newton

Bradfield George

Bradfield Clare

Gedding

Lawshall

Alpheton

Acton

Waldingfield Parva

Waldingfield Magna

Chilton

Edwardston

Groton

Newton

Cornard Magna

Cornard Parva

Assington

Bures

Wiston

NEWLAND

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A MAP OF SUFFOLK

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES

Engraved by I.Cary.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS &c.

1 Lackford	13 Thredling
2 Blackbourn	14 Carlford
3 Thingoe	15 Colneis
4 Risbridge	16 Wilford
5 Thedwastre	17 Loes
6 Babergh	18 Plomesgate
7 Samford	19 Blithing
8 Liberty of Ipswich	20 Wangford
9 Basmere & Claydon d°	21 Mutford
10 Stow d°	22 Lothingland
11 Hartmere Hund.	23 Cosford
12 Hoxne	

1° Longitude East 5 from London 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

I C E N I.

THE country bordering on the Trinobantes was afterwards called *Eaſt Anglia*, and comprehending the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, was antiently inhabited by the ICENI, called improperly in ſome copies TIGENI, and more corruptly by Ptolemy SIMENI [a], whom I have long conjectured to have been included by Cæſar in the confuſed name of *Cenimagni*, to which opinion I was led by the near reſemblance of *Iceni* and *Ceni-magni* to each other, and the concurrence of Tacitus and Cæſar. The latter ſays the *Cenimagni* ſubmitted to the Romans, which Tacitus ſays the Iceni did "of themſelves acceding to "our alliance." But what is moſt material, in a MS. for *Cenimagni* we have *Ceni*, *Agni* [b], two ſeparate words, for which if it were an allowable liberty I ſhould ſubſtitute *Iceni*, *Regni*. You will not find the *Cenimagni* anywhere elſe in Britain, if you divide them from the *Regni* and *Iceni*. There are many traces of the *Iceni* in this tract, as *Ikenſworthe* [c], *Ikenthorpe*, *Ikborrow*, *Iken*, *Ikſning*, *Icklingham*, *Eike*, &c. and the conſular way leading hence is in the old chronicles called *Ickenild-ſtreet*, q. d. *the ſtreet of the Iceni*. The etymology of the name I profeſs myſelf unable to gueſs at, unleſs one ſhould derive it from the wedge-like form of the country, and ſay that it abutts on the ocean in that ſhape. The Britans call a *wedge* in their language *Iken:* a place in Wales on the lake *Llintegyd* is called from that ſhape *Llan-Iken:* and in the ſame ſenſe a little tract in Spain approaching leſs to its ſhape than ours was called *Sphen* or *Wedge*, according to Strabo [d].

Icknild ſtreet.

Sphen.

This nation is repreſented by Tacitus [e] as brave, and after they had caſt themſelves on the protection of the Romans, they remained undiſturbed by war to the time of Claudius. Then the proprætor Oſtorius fortifying the rivers, and diſarming the Britans, they aſſembled their forces to oppoſe him. But the Romans forcing their intrenchments they were defeated with great loſs. The latter ſignalized themſelves very much in this battle, and M. Oſtorius, ſon of the commander, had the honour of ſaving a citizen. This war thus terminated, in thirteen years time a freſh ſtorm aroſe on the following account. Praſutagus, king of the Iceni, to avert the ruin of his nation though to his own diſadvantage, appointed the emperor Nero his heir, thinking by ſuch ſubmiſſion (to uſe the words of Tacitus [f]) that he ſhould ſecure his kingdom and family from injury: but it happened otherwiſe; his kingdom was pillaged by centurions, and his houſe by ſlaves as if it had been taken in war. His wife Boodicia, called alſo Bunduica, was ſcourged, and his daughters violated: the principal men of the kingdom, as if the whole had been given away, were ſtript of their eſtates, and the royal family treated as the emperor's ſlaves. Provoked at this diſgrace and the fear of worſe if the nation ſhould be reduced to a province, they took up arms, and engaging in their rebellion the Trinobantes and other nations not yet accuſtomed to ſlavery, they formed a private league among themſelves to recover their liberty, being fired by their inveterate hatred to the Roman veterans. This occaſioned a moſt fatal war, which was ſtill further inflamed by the avarice of Seneca, who had at that time 400 Seſterces or 300,000*l.* out at the moſt exorbitant intereſt here. In this war, to be as general as I can, Boodicia, whom Gildas ſeems to call the *artful Lioneſs* [g], wife of Praſutagus, cut off 80,000 Romans and allies, and deſtroyed the colony of Camalodunum and the municipium of Verolam; routed the IXth legion, and defeated Catus Decianus the procurator: but was at length defeated in a pitched battle by Suetonius Paulinus, and with unbroken ſpirit put an end to her life by poiſon, according to Tacitus [h], but, according to Dio [i], ſhe died of illneſs. During this war Xiphilin [k] after Dio writes that the Britans worſhipped in an eſpecial manner *Victory* under the name of *Andate*, whom the Greek copy in another place calls *Andraſtè*, and in a grove ſacred to her ſlaughtered their priſoners in the moſt cruel manner. The Britans do not at preſent call Victory by this name, nor do I underſtand the meaning of it, unleſs as the Latins derive *Victoria a vincendo*, the Sabines *Vacuna ab evacuando*, and the Greeks Νικη απο τ̃ μὴ εικειν, i. e. not yielding, ſo the Britans may have called her *Anarbaith*, from a word in their language ſignifying *deadly overthrow*. But this by the way. From this time there is a profound ſilence in authors about the *Iceni*; all I have met with is that the Romans, on the decline of their empire, appointed a new officer for this and other coaſts, to check the ravages of the Saxons here and elſewhere, whom they called *Count of the Saxon ſhore throughout Britain*, as has been before obſerved *.

Praſutagus.

Boodicia.

Seneca's uſury in Britain.

Andate or Andraſte *goddeſs of Victory.*

When the Saxon heptarchy was eſtabliſhed in this iſland, this province formed the kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, and from its eaſtern ſituation had the name of Eaꝛt Anꝛle-ꝓyc, or the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles. Uffa was their firſt king, whence his ſucceſſors were long called *Uffkines*, and were ſubject ſometimes to the Mercians, and ſometimes to the kings of Kent. Their iſſue failing with St. Edmund, the Danes over-run the kingdom and miſerably harraſſed it for near 50 years, till Edward the elder having ſubdued them annexed it to his own kingdom of Weſſex. From that time it had governors of its own; which honour was firſt enjoyed in the Norman times by one Radulphus of Bretagne, a faithleſs wretch, who at a nuptial feaſt formed a deſign, with many others, to cut off William the Conqueror; but a deſign to which ſo many were privy could not be concealed: upon the diſcovery of it he was ſtripped of his poſſeſſions, and proſcribed, and others were beheaded. But this belonging to the hiſtorian's province, I proceed to the deſcription of the country, which

East Angle.

Uffkines.

* In Kent.

[a] See Lipſius on Tacitus. So *Simomagus* is a contraction for Simenomagus: *Idan* [Ithan]*ceſter* for Idumanceſter: As the Cenomagni and Cenomanenſes in Gaul. MS. n. Gale.

[b] Lipſius reads *Iceni*, *Cangi*. The *Iceni* are the inhabitants of Oxfordſhire from *Ychen*, the Ouſe: with theſe Cæſar joins the *Ancalites*, inhabitants of Henley hundred. The *Iceni* alſo in Norfolk were ſo called from a river there of the ſame name of *Ychen* or Ouſe. The Britiſh names of rivers *Cunio*, *Cynio*, *Cenet*, and *Can*, are all ſynonymous with *Ychen*. MS. n. Gale.

[c] Ikworth. [d] III. p. 137. [e] Ann. XII. 31.

[f] Ann. XIV. 31. V. Agric. 15, 16. [g] *Leana doloſa.* [h] XIV. 37. [i] LXII. 1011.

[k] LXII. 1008.

is mine. A general idea of the face of it we have from Abbo Floriacenſis *, who wrote in the year of Chriſt 970[1]. "This part called *Eaſt Angle*, is diſtinguiſhed among other circumſtances for being almoſt ſurrounded "with water. On the ſouth-eaſt and eaſt ſides it is waſhed by the ocean, on the north incloſed with an im- "menſe tract of moraſs, which riſing near the centre of Britain, during a courſe of more than 100 miles, falls "from the level of the countrv in great rivers into the ſea. On the weſt the province joins to the reſt of the "iſland on that ſide and is acceſſible: but to ſecure it from invaſion it is fortified with a bank of earth like a wall, "and a ditch†. The ſoil of the inland parts is very rich, pleaſantly diverſified with gardens and woods agree- "able for paſture and feeding great numbers of ſheep and cattle: not to mention the rivers ſtored with fiſh, "it having as I ſaid before the ſea on one ſide, and in its marſhes many lakes of two or three miles in width, "furniſhing favourite retirement to numerous ſocieties of monks, in which retreats even hermits do not want "ſolitude." Thus Abbo.

* Life of St. Edmund. † Reche Ditch or Devil's Ditch.

[1] One of this name wrote an account of the ſiege of Paris in the year 891. Another was abbot of Fleury, wrote lives of Popes, and died 1003. Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat. II. 38. 41. Hoffman. He wrote the Life and Paſſion of St. Edmund. Batteley p. 27. MS. Jeſus c. Ox. Tan. Not. Mon.

S U F F O L K.

SUFFOLK, the firſt in order to be deſcribed, called by the Saxons Suð-polc, or the *Southern people* with reſpect to Norfolk, has on the weſt Cambridgeſhire: on the ſouth the Stour dividing it from Eſſex; on the eaſt the German ocean; on the north it is ſeparated from Norfolk by the two ſmall rivers *Little Ouſe* and *Waveney*, which riſe from the ſame head, and take different courſes. It is a tract of conſiderable extent, furniſhed with good harbours, and except towards the eaſt has a rich ſoil, conſiſting of clay and marle, making fertile fields every where and rich paſtures for fattening cattle, and producing plenty
Cheeſe. of cheeſe which is ſent all over the kingdom to the great profit of the inhabitants, and even into Germany, France, and Italy, if we may believe the phyſician Dr. Pantaleon [a], who ſcruples not to compare this with that of Placentia for colour and flavour: but he was not one of the nice ſcholars of Apicius. Woods are not wanting, and there are many parks ſtocked with deer adjoining to the ſeats of the nobility.

The political diviſion of the county is threefold; the *Geldable* which pays taxes: *St. Edmund's Liberty* which was the property of that abbey, and *St. Ethelred's Liberty* which belonged to Ely abbey, to which our kings formerly gave certain eſtates "with Sach "and Soch," as the Ely regiſter has it, "without any "reſerve of eccleſiaſtical or civil juriſdiction." But we ſhall go over the county chorographically, and take a view of the principal places, beginning from the weſt.

Ixning. On this ſide next to Cambridgeſhire, on the edge of the county, is *Ixning*, a place of greater note antiently than now, diſtinguiſhed for the birth of Etheldreda the virgin, daughter of king Anna, who was canonized; for the conſpiracy of Radulphus earl of Eaſt Anglia againſt the Conqueror; and alſo for the road from hence to Ely made by Hervæus firſt biſhop of that ſee. Now it begins to decline by the
Newmarket. nearneſs to Newmarket, to which goods are uſually brought. The name ſhews this laſt place to be of later date: but it is ſo ſituated that the ſouth part is in Cambridgeſhire, the north in Suffolk, and each has its ſmall church, that of the latter ſubject to Ixning, the other to Dichton or Ditton. Of this place I have met with no particulars, except that under Henry III. Robert *de Inſula* or *Liſle*, gave this part of it in frank marriage with his daughter Caſſandra to Richard *d'Argenton*, from whom the *Alingtons* are deſcended.

Here the plain called from the town *Newmarket heath* extends itſelf all round, ſandy and barren, yet covered with verdure, in which is that extraordinary ditch which the vulgar aſcribing to the Devil, called *Devil's dike*, though it certainly was one of thoſe mentioned by Abbo, and made againſt the invaſions of enemies, as I ſhall ſhew more at large when I come to Cambridgeſhire. I ſhall juſt obſerve here that the leaſt of theſe ditches is to be ſeen two miles from hence between *Snailwell* and *Moulton*.

Farther inland is the very famous town of *St. Edmund*, called in the Saxon times Bedericſ-ȝueorðe, and in the Britiſh, as it ſeems, VILLA FAUSTINI, mentioned by Antoninus. This is the opinion of Talbot a learned antiquary well acquainted with this part of England [b]. The diſtance alſo both from *Iciani* and *Colonia* in Antoninus agrees very well, and as *Villa* among the Romans ſignified an houſe upon the eſtate of ſome perſon of diſtinction, ſo did ȝueorð, among the Saxons, and Abbo tranſlates *Bedericsgueord*, *Bederici cortis*, q. d. *Bederic's houſe*. The Saxons ſeem alſo to have taken the full force of the name into their language; for as *Fauſtinus* in Latin implies *Proſperity*, ſo does *Bederic* in German, according to the learned H. Junius, who interprets the name of *Betorix* (whom Strabo makes ſon of Melo the Sicambrian) *full of happineſs and favour*. Whether Fauſtinus and Bedericus were different men or who they were I am totally ignorant. Certain I am that this villa of Fauſtinus was not that deſcribed by Martial in his third book of Epigrams. And if I ſhould ſay it belonged to *Bericus*, who according to Dio [c], being obliged to quit his country, adviſed Claudius to a war

Newmarket Heath. Devil's dike. St. Edmund's Bury. VILLA FAUSTINI. Gueorð Forth. Beric the Britan.

[a] A celebrated phyſician and hiſtorian, born at Baſil 1522, died 1595. wrote the lives of the illuſtrious men of Germany, &c. Hoffm. Lex.
[b] As being a prebendary of Norwich (G.) for he was a Northamptonſhire man (Tan.)
[c] lix.

war with Britain, I ſhould not believe myſelf. Whatever it was, if it be not the *Villa Fauſtini*, it was nevertheleſs very famous, ſince upon the introduction of Chriſtianity in theſe parts king Sigebert built a church here, and Abbo calls it a royal vill. But when the people brought hither the body of that moſt Chriſtian prince Edmund, whom the Danes had put to death with horrible torments, and in honour of him erected "a large and wonderful wooden church[d]," it began to be called *the Burgh of Edmund*, vulgarly *St. Edmondſbury*, and by contraction *Bury*, and flouriſhed in an extraordinary manner, particularly after king Canute, to expiate his father's ſacriligeous violence to this church, rebuilt it and endowed it with great wealth, and offering his crown to the Martyr, ſettled there monks and an abbot, and endowed it with large poſſeſſions, and among others with the whole town, over which the monks appointed their ſeneſchal for the adminiſtration of juſtice. Whence Joſceline de Branklond[e], monk of the place, ſays, "the men both without and within the town are our ſubjects, and all within the *Banna Leuca*[f] injoy the ſame privileges." Afterwards abbot Hervey[g], a Norman, ſurrounded it with a wall, of which ſome little now remains[h]. The popes granted it great privileges, and amongſt others exemption from all epiſcopal juriſdiction in every thing, and to be ſubject only to the archbiſhop in lawful matters: which is ſtill obſerved. And now the monks abounding with wealth, built a magnificent new church, which they enlarged continually with new buildings. In laying the foundations of a new chapel t. Edward I. Everſden[i], monk of this houſe, tells us, "they found the walls of an antient church ſo built that the altar was in the centre, and we believed (continues he) that it was that which was firſt built for St. Edmund." What this town was, and how large the abbey while ſtanding, take from Leland[k] who ſaw it. "The ſun never beheld a town in a finer ſituation, on ſuch a gentle hill "with a rivulet to the eaſt, or a nobler abbey, whether "in regard of its endowments, extent, or unparalleled "magnificence. You would think the abbey itſelf "was a town, ſo many gates (ſome of them braſs), ſo "many towers, and a church exceeded in magnificence "by none, in whoſe neighbourhood are three* others "of excellent workmanſhip in the ſame church-yard." If you aſk what were the revenues, it is not eaſy to ſay how many gifts were hung up at the ſingle ſhrine of Edmund, and the yearly income of its eſtates and rents exceeded 1560*£*. If I were to enter into a detail of the continual quarrels between the townſmen and the monks who governed them by their ſeneſchal, and with what fury they ſought each other's deſtruction, I ſhould ſcarce be believed. This work which had been ſo long riſing, and its wealth which had been ſo many years increaſing, received their period from Henry VIII. when he diſſolved the religious houſes by the perſuaſion of thoſe who preferred private reaſons and their own fortune to their king and country, nay and to the glory of God under the ſpecious pretence of reforming religion. It ſtill however ſhews no unſightly carcaſe of its antient ſplendor, a noble ruin, which excites at once the pity and wonder of the beholders. In this place, to mention it by the way, England ſuffered the greateſt loſs that could be felt of any one man. That true father of his country Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, a man of inflexible integrity, and who had improved his noble mind by liberal ſtudies, having governed the realm 25 years under Henry VI. with a reputation that left no room for the beſt to complain or the worſt to calumniate, was taken off here by the envy of Margaret of Lorrain, who, finding her huſband Henry VI. to be a prince of a narrow ſoul in order to get the power into her own hands contrived this execrable deed, but to her own and the kingdom's infinite hurt. For Normandy and Aquitaine were ſoon loſt, and a moſt fatal civil war kindled in England.

Humphry duke of Glouceſter.

Near Edmunds Bury is *Ruſhbrook*, the ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the Jermyns, and not far from it *Ikeſworth*, where was an antient priory founded by Gilbert *Blund*, a perſon of great rank, lord of Ikeſworth, whoſe iſſue male in the right line ended in William ſlain at the battle of Lewes, t. Henry III. who left two ſiſters coheireſſes, Agnes married to William de *Creketot*, and Roiſia to Robert de *Valoines*.

Ruſhbrook.

Ikeſworth.

More north is *Fernham St. Genovieve*, memorable for the taking of Robert earl of Leiceſter in pitched battle by Richard Lucy chief juſtice of England, and the ſlaughter of above 10,000 Flemings brought over by him for the deſtruction of his country. In this neighbourhood I obſerved two very handſome houſes, one belonging to the *Kitſons* knights at *Hengrave*, formerly the eſtate of Edmund de *Hengrave* a famous lawyer under Edward III. the other at *Culfurth*, lately built by ſir Nicholas *Bacon*, ſon of Nicholas keeper of the Great Seal, who, for his ſingular prudence and ſolid judgement, was deſervedly reckoned one of the two pillars[l] of this realm in his time. Not far from hence is *Lidgate*, a little village by no means to be paſſed by unnoticed, for giving birth to John *Lidgate* the monk, whoſe genius ſeems to have been formed by the Muſes themſelves, ſo many graces and beauties appear in his Engliſh poems.

Fernham St. Genovieve.

1173.

Hengrave.

Culfurth.

N. Bacon.

Lidgate.

John Lidgate.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable places in the weſtern part of Suffolk.

On the ſouth the river Stour at its riſe ſtagnates in a great fen called *Stour meer*, but preſently confining itſelf within its banks firſt paſſes by *Clare*, a noble village, which beſides a ruined caſtle that it ſhews, gave name to the very noble family of *Clare*, deſcended from Gilbert a Norman earl, and the title of duke to Lionel third ſon of Edward III. who, marrying into this family, had the title of duke of Clarence conferred on him by his father. For he was called duke of Clarence from this place, as the deſcendants of the firſt earl Gilbert were earls of *Clare*. He died at Alba Pompeia[m] in Italy, having taken for his ſecond wife a daughter of Galeazzo Viſconti of Milan, and is buried in this collegiate church; as alſo Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. wife of

Stour r.

Stour meer.

Stoke Clare.

Earls of *Clare.*

* Now only two.

[d] *permaximam miro ligneo tabulatu eccleſiam:* not a word of a *cover* as Gibſon tranſlates it. Camden had it from Bury regiſter (Batteley, 27.) This wooden church was not, as Batteley, p. 8. ſeems to underſtand, the ſame which Sigebert built, but one built on purpoſe for the martyr's body, and pulled down by Canute. Yet we afterwards read of a wooden church taken down and rebuilt of ſtone from Bernac by abbot Baldwin 1065—97. (Bat. 49.) He built St. Stephen's chapel of oak. (Ib. 50)

[e] He wrote a Chronicle of this abbey to 1273. MS. Cott. Vit. D. xv. 2. (Tan. B. B.)

[f] *Baunus*, ſacer limes eccleſiarum. Du Cange in v.

[g] A learned perſon, well verſed in the antiquities of this place [probably Mr. Batteley], affirms that there never was any ſuch abbot as Hervey. In abbot Anſelm's time there was a ſacriſt of that name in this monaſtery, of whom ſee Mon. Angl. I. 300. G.

[h] Abbot Newport in like manner walled the abbey. Holland. Malmſb. de pontif. II. 137.

[i] Cellarer of this abbey, who flouriſhed about the beginning of the 14th century, and wrote a chronicle to 1336, MS. in the Herald's office. (Tan. B. B.)

[k] Comm. in Cyg. Cant. in *Curia*.

[l] *Deſtina*, a pillar. Vitr. V. c. ult.

[m] *Alba*. Longueville. G.

Gilbert de Clare, ſecond of the name earl of Glouceſter [m]. It may perhaps here be expected that I ſhould give ſome account of the earls of Clare and dukes of Clarence, who have ever held ſo honourable a rank in this realm; I ſhall therefore preſent my readers with the following brief detail. *Richard* ſon of *Gilbert* [n] earl of Ewe [o] in Normandy ſerved under king William when he came into England *, and received from him the towns of Clare and Tunbridge. He had four [p] ſons; Gilbert [q], Roger, Walter, and Robert, from which laſt were deſcended the Fitz Walters. *Gilbert* by a daughter of the earl of Claremont had *Richard* who ſucceeded him, *Gilbert*, whoſe ſon was *Richard* earl of Pembroke, conqueror of Ireland, and Walter [r]. *Richard* [s] his eldeſt ſon † being ſlain by the Welſh left two ſons *Gilbert* and *Roger*: Gilbert [t] was earl of Hertford under Stephen, but he and his ſucceſſors are commonly called and wrote themſelves earl of Clare from this their principal ſeat. He dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother *Roger* [u], whoſe ſon *Richard* [x] married Amicia daughter and coheireſs of William earl of Glouceſter, in right of whom his poſterity became earls of Glouceſter. Their male iſſue at length failing [y], *Lionel* 3d ſon of Edward III. (who married Elizabeth daughter and ſole heireſs of William de *Burgh*, earl of Ulſter by Elizabeth Clare) had the new title of duke of Clarence conferred on him by his father [z]. Having only one daughter *Philippa* married to *Edmund Mortimer* earl of *March*, Henry IV. created his youngeſt ſon *Thomas* duke of Clarence [a], who being governor of Normandy [b], was ſlain in a rencounter of the French and Scots at Andes [c] leaving no iſſue. Long after this Edward I. conferred this honour on his brother *George*, whom he took into favour after the moſt bitter quarrels and inveterate enmity, but afterwards, as report ſays, ſmothered in a but of Malmeſey in priſon [d]. So natural is it for men ever to hate thoſe whom they fear, and with whom they ſtrive with ſuch violence though they are brethren.

Dukes of *Clarence.*

Long Melford. From Clare the Stour paſſes through *Long Melford*, which has a fair hoſpital founded by that good man ſir William Cordall late Maſter of the Rolls, to *Sudbury*, q. d. *Southburgh*, which it almoſt ſurrounds. Some think this was once the chief town of this county, and called ſo with reſpect to Norwich, q. d. North town. Nor muſt it at this day be conſidered as inferior to any of its neighbours, being populous and wealthy from its clothing trade, and governed by a mayor choſen yearly out of ſeven aldermen. Not far from hence is *Edwardeſton*, of no great eminence now, but formerly inhabited by the honourable lords *Montchenſy*, of whom Warin married the daughter and heireſs of that moſt potent William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, and had by her a daughter Joan, who, by marrying William de *Valence* of the family of Luſignan in France, brought the title of Pembroke into the family. This Warin de Montchenſy was a man of eminent rank and fortune being accounted the Craſſus of England at that time, leaving by will upwards of 200,000 marks [e].

Sudbury.

Edwardeſton.

Barons *Montchenſy.*

A few miles hence the Stour receives the little river *Breton*, which in its ſhort courſe runs by two towns of antient fame. At its head is *Bretenham* a mean town, where ſcarce remain any traces of that city, which both from the ſound and the ſignification of its name is proved to be COMBRETONIUM placed hereabouts by Antoninus. For as Bretenham ſignifies in Engliſh a *houſe* or *manſion on the Breton*, ſo *Combretonium* in Britiſh ſignifies a *valley* or *low ground on the Breton*. This is corruptly called in Peutinger's table COMVETRONUM and AD COVECIN. A little weſt of this is *Nettleſted*, whence came the Wentworths dignified with the title of barons by Henry VIII. [f] and near it *Offton*, i. e. *the town of Offa*, king of Mercia, where on a clayey hill are ruins of a caſtle ſaid to have been built by Offa after he had baſely murdered Ethelbert king of the Eaſt Angles, and ſeized on his kingdom. Below this is *Hadley*, Saxon Headleze, famous at preſent for the clothing trade, formerly mentioned by our hiſtorians as the burial place of Guthrum or Gormo the Dane. For Alfred having prevailed on him to receive Chriſtianity and be baptized, gave him this country of Eaſt Anglia, that (to uſe the words of my author [g]), "by his ſtate of fealty "to the king he might govern by hereditary right "thoſe whom he had before overrun with violence "and rapine."

Bretons. *Bretenham.* *Combretonium.* *Nettleſted.* Barons Wentworth. *Offton.* *Hadley.* *Guthrum.* *Gormo the Dane.*

From hence the Breton makes towards the Stour, and after joining it flowing not far from *Bentley*, where the family of *Talmach* of diſtinguiſhed fame and rank have long flouriſhed, after a few miles paſſes near *Arverton*, formerly the ſeat of the famous family of the *Bacons*, now of the *Parkers*, deſcended by the father's ſide from the barons *Morley*, by the mother's from the *Calthrops* a very eminent family; then it falls into the ſea: and at the ſame mouth the river *Irwell*, or *Gipping*, empties itſelf. This laſt river riſes in the heart of the county from two ſprings, one near *Wulpett*, the other at the little town of *Gipping*. *Wulpet* is a market town, in Latin *Luporum foſſa*, if we believe Neubrigenſis, who has invented as pleaſant a ſtory about this place as Lucian's true hiſtory: that two green boys of the Satyr kind [h] after travelling a long way under ground from the other world, or the Antipodes and *St. Martin's* land, came up here. Thoſe who would read more about them may conſult the author himſelf, who will furniſh matter for laughter to all who are diſpoſed to laugh. I know not whether I need mention here to how little purpoſe a credulous avarice led Henry VIII. to dig for gold at *Norton* in this neighbourhood: let the places where he dug ſpeak for themſelves. Between Gipping and Wulpett on a high hill as the remains of the old caſtle of *Hawghlee* incloſing about two acres. Some affirm this to be *Hagoneth* caſtle, which belonged to Ralph de *Broc*, and was taken and deſtroyed by Robert earl of Leiceſter in 1173.

Bentley. *Arverton.* *Irwell, Gipping.* *Wulpet.* *Norton.* *Hawghlee.*

* G. Gemeticenſis VII. 37. † Robert Montenſis.

[m] Surnamed the *Red*, great grandſon of Gilbert laſt mentioned here note [x]. Dugd. I. 207. [n] ſurnamed *Criſpin*. Ib.
[o] Augy, Camden. Brion, Dugd. [p] Dugdale 5, making *Richard* monk of Bec the 4th.
[q] ſurnamed *de Tonebrige*. Ib. 207. [r] Dugdale adds Baldwin.
[s] Founder of Stoke and Tunbridge priories, and firſt earl of Hertford. Dugd. I. 210. [t] He died 1151, buried at Clare. Ib.
[u] died 1173. Ib. 211. [x] died 1206, buried at Clare. Ib.
[y] In the fifth deſcent from Richard laſt mentioned. [z] Dugd. II. 167. [a] Ib. 196.
[b] Lord High Steward, and earl of Albemarle. Holland. Dugd. Ib. [c] 9 Henry V. buried at Canterbury. Dugd. Ib.
[d] Dugd. II. 162. ex Pol. Virg.
[e] Mat. Paris Hiſt. Minor. p. 908. He died 1255, 38 Henry III. The title ended with his ſon who was killed in Wales 1289. Dugd. I. 561.
[f] In the perſon of St. Thomas Wentworth. H. See Yorkſhire.
[g] Malmeſb. de geſt. regum II. 23. b. Flor. Wig. 318. See Aſſer 34. M. Weſt. 331.
[h] Two children a boy and girl (not a word of the Satyr kind) in Neubrigenſis I. 27. They were both baptiſed and taught Engliſh; the boy died ſoon, but the girl grew up and married at Lynne, and was living near the author's time.

On the ſame river are the little market towns of *Stow* and *Needham*, and not far from the bank *Hemingſtone*, where Baldwin *le Pettour* (obſerve the name) held lands by ſerjeantry (I ſpeak from an old record) "for which he was to make on Chriſtmas "day yearly before the king of England, one caper, "one puff, and one rouſing fart[i]," it is elſewhere expreſſed "by a caper, a puff, and a fart[k]." Such was the frank and undiſguiſed jollity of thoſe times. Obſerve likewiſe that the manor of Langhall belonged to this fee. Near the mouth of the river is *Ipſwich*, anciently *Gippeſwich*[l], a little town ſtanding low, and as it were the eye of this county, with a convenient harbour antiently defended by a ditch and bank; a place of conſiderable trade, very populous, adorned with 14 churches, and with large handſome houſes. I paſs by four religious houſes now diſſolved, and the magnificent college begun by Cardinal Wolſey, ſon of a butcher here, whoſe great mind ſoared too high. The corporation conſiſts, as I am informed, of 12 burgeſſes called *Portmen*, out of whom are choſen yearly two chief magiſtrates or bailiffs, and as many juſtices out of 24 others. As to the antiquities of the place, as far as I can find it was not known before the invaſion of the Danes, by which it ſuffered. A. D. 991, the Danes ravaged this place and all the coaſt ſo cruelly that Siric archbiſhop of Canterbury and the nobility of England thought it adviſeable to purchaſe peace of them with £. 10,0006. Notwithſtanding this in leſs than nine years they plundered this town again, and ſoon met with a warm reception from the Engliſh, but, by the cowardly flight of Turketill, as Huntingdon[m] relates (the events of war depending on the ſlighteſt terms), our people were routed, and loſt the victory. In the Confeſſor's time, according to Domeſday[n], "Queen Edeva had "two parts here, and earl Gwert a third, and there "were 800 burgeſſes paying cuſtom to the king." When the Normans conquered England they built a caſtle here, which Hugh Bigod held out ſome time againſt Stephen the uſurping king of England, but at laſt ſurrendered it. It is now ſo totally in ruins that not the leaſt remains are to be ſeen. Some will have it to have been in the neighbouring pariſh of *Weſtfield*, where are ruins of a caſtle, and where old *Gippwic* is ſaid to have ſtood. I am apt to think it was demoliſhed when Henry II. razed the neighbouring caſtle of *Waleton*, a retreat for robbers, near which landed 3000 Flemings invited over by the Engliſh barons to oppoſe him when he had imprudently declared his ſon Henry king with authority equal to his own; a young prince who ſaw no difference between the ſummit and precipice of power, and burning with a rage for empire, carried on an unnatural war againſt his father. Though this caſtle has diſappeared, the ſhore is ſufficiently defended by a vaſt ridge called *Langerſton*, running, as one ſays, full two miles into the ſea, to the great danger of ſeamen, but of uſe to fiſhermen to dry their fiſh on, and in ſome meaſure guarding the port of Orwell.

So much for the ſouth part of the county.

Hence the winding ſhore (the whole eaſt ſide lying on the ſea) runs out to the north, till it lets out the little river *Deben* *, which riſes near *Mendleſham*, for which place its lord Henry *Fitz Otho* or ſon of Otho the Mintmaſter[o] procured a market and fair of Edward I. His deſcendants tranſmitted a conſiderable eſtate here to the *Boutetorts* lords of *Wily* in Worceſterſhire, and they t. R. II. to the *Frevills*[p], *Burnells*, and others. Here the river *Deben* firſt waſhes and gives name to the market town of *Debenham*, more properly called as others *Depenham*, from the depth and impracticability of the roads all round it by the clayey moiſt nature of the ſoil. It paſſes thence by *Ufford*, once the ſeat of Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, and on the oppoſite bank *Rendleſham*, which Bede[q] tranſlates *Rendili manſio*, Rendil's manſion, where Redwald king of the Eaſt Angles reſided much. He was the firſt of his nation that received baptiſm: but being afterwards ſeduced by his wife, "he had in the ſame temple "at the ſame time an altar," to uſe Bede's words[r], "for his devotion to Chriſt, and a little altar for his "ſacrifices to the Devil." Swithelm king of the Eaſt Angles was afterwards baptiſed at the ſame place, by biſhop Cedda[s].

Debenham. *Ufford.* *Rendleſham.*

Hence the Deben runs down to *Woodbridge*, a little well-built town, where the courts for St. Etheldred's liberty are held, and in a few miles more it falls into the ſea at *Bawdſey*.

Woodbridge. *Bawdſey.*

The ſhore now turns gradually eaſt to the mouth of the *Ore*, which is near *Framlingham*, formerly an antient caſtle of the *Bigods*, and preſently after forms a kind of lake on its weſt ſide. This is a moſt beautiful caſtle, fortified with a rampart, ditch, and very thick wall, in which are 13 towers, and furniſhed with very convenient apartments within. From this place in 1173 when the rebellious ſon of Henry II. took up arms againſt his father, Robert earl of Lincoln with the Flemiſh mercenaries ravaged the country all around. From it alſo in 1554 queen Mary began her reign, notwithſtanding the violent meaſures of Dudley duke of Northumberland againſt the daughter of Henry VIII. The river comes next to *Parham*, a little town, whoſe lord William *Willoughby* was raiſed to the rank of baron by Edward VI. and afterwards paſſing by *Glemham*, which gives name to an antient and famous family[t], diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at *Oreford*. This was a large and populous town, defended by a caſtle of red ſtone formerly belonging to the *Valoines*, afterwards to the *Willoughbys*, but now ſuffering from the retreat of the ſea, which has gradually retired itſelf, and ſeems to envy it the advantage of its harbour. I have nothing more to ſay of this place, unleſs the reader think it worth while to run over this paſſage from Radulphus de Coggeſhale. "In the time of king Henry I. "when Barth. de Glanville was warden of Oreford "caſtle, the fiſhermen took in their nets a wild man, "having the human ſhape complete, with hair on his "head, a long and picked[u] beard, and a great deal of "ſhaggy hair on his breaſts, but he ſtole away to ſea "privately, and was never ſeen afterwards." This verifies the common obſervation, that every production of nature on the land has its counterpart in the ſea; and may ſerve to prove that what Pliny[x] relates of a Triton on the coaſt of of Luſitania and a Sea man in the ſtraits of Gades was not mere invention.

Ore r. by others called *Winchell*. *Framlingham* caſtle. *Parham.* *Glemham.* *Orford.* Tritons and Sea Monſters.

* By others called *Thredling*.

[i] *Saltus, ſufflatus, et bumbulus.* [k] *Saltus, ſuffius & pettus.* [l] Sax. Gypeypic. G.
[m] Hoveden I. 247. [n] Fol. 290. a. bxxxviii burgeſſes.
[o] So Gibſon, ſed q. *Sculptor cuneorum*, q. Cutter of dies for the mint; *Monetarius* being the technical term for *Mintmaſter*.
[p] Holland adds Barkleys of Stoke. [q] III. 22. [r] II. 15. [s] Bede III. 22.
[t] Deſcended from the Bacons and Brandons. H. [u] *picata*. [x] N. H. ix. 5.

Not

Slaughden-vale. Aldburgh.

Not much higher, in a ſafe and very pleaſant bay within *Slaughden* vale, where the ſea beats in from the eaſt, and the river on the weſt, lies *Aldburgh*, q. d. *the old burgh*, or as others *the burgh on the Ald*, a very convenient ſtation for ſailors and fiſhermen and much frequented by them; the ſea, which has proved a bad neighbour to other towns on this coaſt, being very favourable to this. The corn throughout the kingdom having been blighted by an unfavourable ſeaſon in 1555, the inhabitants of this part about the beginning of autumn were ſupplied by a crop of peaſe which in a very extraordinary manner ſprung up among the bare rocks without any earth among them. More ſenſible people ſuppoſe them to have been thrown there by ſome wreck, which takes off from the wonder. But I have before obſerved the ſame ſpontaneous growth of pulſe among the ſtones on the Kentiſh coaſt.

Peaſe ſpringing up among the rocks.

Dunwich.

Ten miles from hence along the ſhore we come to *Dunwich*, Saxon *Dunmoc*, mentioned by Bede[y], where Fœlix the Burgundian, who recovered the E. Angles to the Chriſtian faith, which they were on the point of renouncing, fixed his ſee in 630 and his ſucceſſors were long time biſhops of Eaſt Anglia. Biſus the 4th from Fœlix being by age and ſickneſs rendered unequal to ſuch an extenſive charge as the care of ſo large a province divided it into two ſees, one of which continued here, the other was ſettled by him at the little town of N. Elmham. In the reign of William the Conqueror it had "236 bur-"geſſes, 100 poor, was valued at £. 50. and a free "gift of 900,000 herrings[z]," as we find in the ſurvey[a]. In former ages it was populous, and famous for its mint; and under Henry II. as William of Newburgh calls it, "a famous and wealthy village[b]. At that time when the kingdom was embroiled in new troubles it was ſo well fortified as to be a terror to Robert earl of Leiceſter, who ravaged theſe parts. Now by the peculiar envy of Nature which ſets no bounds to the encroachment of the ſea, the greateſt part has been waſhed away by the waves, and the biſhops having long before transferred their ſee to another place, it is almoſt deſolate. A little higher up the river *Blith* empties itſelf into the ſea, on whoſe

Blithborow.

bank is the little town of *Blithborow*, famous only for the burial of the Chriſtian king Anna ſlain in a pitched battle by Penda. It was honoured with a church of canons by Henry I. who granted it to the canons of St. Oſith. It owes its market to John lord *Clavering*, to whom Edward II. granted this privilege with that of a fair *. This lord had a pretty eſtate in theſe parts, being deſcended from a daughter and heireſs of William de *Caſineto* or *Cheney*, who held the barony of *Horsford* in Norfolk, and

Sibton.

built a ſmall religious houſe at *Sibton*.

Eaſton neſſe. Extenſio prom.

Here runs out into the Ocean a point of land called *Eaſton-neſſe*, accounted the eaſternmoſt point of Britain, called by Ptolemy ΕΞΟΧΗ or *Extenſio*. And to put it out of doubt that it is the ſame we call Eaſton it is to be obſerved that *Eyſteney* ſignifies the ſame in Britiſh as Εξοχη in Greek, or *Extenſio* in Latin, though the name in our language may be with as much probability derived from its eaſtern ſituation.

Southwold.

On the ſouth ſide of this point lies *Southwold*, in a plain open to the ſea, much reſorted to on account of its port form'd by the mouth of the Blith, and at high water ſurrounded in ſuch a manner as to look like an iſland, ſo that one would wonder the water does not cover it. So that it reminds me of Cicero's obſervation[c], "What but Providence forms the tides "on the coaſts of Spain and Britain, and cauſes "their regular flux and reflux?" the ſame Providence that has ordained bounds to the waves themſelves. Further inland is *Wingfield* with its half ruined caſtle, which gave name to, and was the reſidence of a numerous family in theſe parts diſtinguiſhed by the honour of knighthood and antient nobility; and *Dunnington*, which boaſts its own lord John *Phelipps*, father of William, who married the daughter and heireſs of baron *Bardolph*, and whoſe daughter and heireſs was married to John viſcount *Beaumont*. At preſent it is the ſeat of the antient family of *Rous*. Not far from hence is *Huntingfield*, which had a lord of the ſame name t. Edward III. and near it *Heveningham*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *Heveningham*, which boaſt a very antient extraction, and near this, *Haleſworth*, antiently *Healſworda*, an old town of the *Argentons*, now of the *Alingtons*, for which Richard Argenton procured the grant of a market from Henry III.

Wingfield. *Dunnington.* *Huntingfield.* *Heveningham.* *Haleſworth.*

On the north, as I have already mentioned, the two rivers, the little Ouſe and Waveney, ſeparate this county from Norfolk, riſing from two not very diſtant ſources in a marſh at *Lophamford*, and flowing different ways over many ſhallow fords. The Ouſe which takes its courſe weſtward has nothing remarkable on it hereabouts. On the Waveney which runs eaſt is firſt *Hoxon*, antiently *Hegilſdon*, famous for the martyrdom of king Edmund. For there the ſavage Danes when that moſt Chriſtian prince would not renounce Chriſtianity "bound him to a tree (to uſe "the words of Abbo), and pierced his body with "arrows, multiplying the pain of his torments by "the number of their ſhafts, and giving wound after "wound as long as there was room for darts." And as a poet of the intermediate age ſings,

Hoxon. Martyrdom of king Edmund.

Jam loca vulneribus deſunt, nec dum furioſis
Tela, ſed hyberna grandine plura volunt.

No place for wounds remain'd, the ſavage crew,
As thick as winter hail their arrows threw.

In this place was a handſome houſe of the biſhops of Norwich till they exchanged it for the monaſtery of St. Benedict. At *Brome* in this neighbourhood has long dwelt the knightly family of *Cornwalleys*, of whom John was ſteward of the houſhold to Edward VI. and his ſon Thomas for his prudence was made privy counſellor to queen Mary, and comptroller of her houſehold. Lower is *Eay*, or *the iſland*, ſo called from its being ſurrounded with water, where are ſtill to be ſeen remains and tottering walls of a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter, and an old caſtle formerly belonging to Robert *Mallet* a Norman baron. Upon forfeiture of his honor under Henry I. for ſiding with Robert duke of Normandy againſt the king, the king beſtowed it on Stephen earl of Bologne, afterwards the uſurping king of England, who left it to his ſon William earl of Warren †. He dying in the expedition to Toulouſe, it reverted to the crown till Richard I. gave it to Henry 3th of the name duke of Brabant and Lorrain, with a grandaughter of king Stephen by his daughter who had been a nun.

Brome. *Cornwalleys family.* *Eay.*

* Reg. de Sibton mon.

† Liber Inquiſitionum,

[y] II. 15. [z] *Allectium* for *halecum*.
[a] Fol. 311. where the original has *pauperes homines* c. quat. viginti 11 min.
[b] De Nat. Deor. III. c. 10. [c] Vicus inſignis maritimus variis opibus refertus, II. c. 30.

Long

Long time after reverting to the crown Edward III. as I have heard granted it to Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk. Nor muſt I omit *Bedingfield* in this neighbourhood, which gave name to a famous antient family that derived much of its renown from a heir of the family of *Tudenham*. Thence through *Flixton* or *Felixton*, called like many other places in this county from Fœlix the firſt biſhop, the Waveney runs down to, and in a manner ſurrounds *Bungey*, where Hugh Bigod fortified a caſtle both by natural and artificial works when the ſeditious barons involved England in rebellion. Of the impregnability of this caſtle he uſed this boaſt,

Were I in my caſtle of Bungey
Upon the river of Waveney
I would not care for the king of Cockeney.

But he was glad to redeem it from deſtruction by a large ſum of money and hoſtages given to Henry II. Not far from the bank is *Mettingham*, where on a plain was built a ſquare caſtle with a college by John ſurnamed de *Norwich* lord of the place, whoſe daughter afterwards heireſs of the family married Robert *Ufford*, earl of Suffolk, to whom ſhe brought a fair eſtate.

The Waveney approaching the ſea after in vain attempting to make itſelf two ways to it, one with the river Yare, the other through *Luthing lake*, forms a conſiderable peninſula called by ſome *Loving land*, by others more properly *Luthingland*, from the extenſive lake of *Luthing*, which beginning at the coaſt empties itſelf into the Yare. On the entrance of this is *Leſtoffe* a narrow town overhanging the ſea; and at its egreſs *Gorlſton*, where I ſaw the tower of a ruined monaſtery, ſerving as a ſea mark. Further in on the Yare is *Somerley* antiently the ſeat, as I was told, of *Fitz Oſbert*, from whom deſcended the famous and knightly family of the *Fernegans*. Higher up where the Yare and Waveney join is *Cnobersburg*, which Bede[c] tranſlates *Cnober's city*, now called *Burgh Caſtle*. Bede ſays the neighbouring woods and ſea made it a moſt pleaſant caſtle in which was a monaſtery built by Furſæus a Scot, by whoſe advice Sigibert king of the Eaſt Angles embraced a religious life, and abdicated the crown; but being afterwards dragged out of this houſe againſt his will to encourage his ſoldiers againſt the Mercians, he was ſlain with his men. Now there remain only ragged walls of a ſquare form built of flint and Britiſh bricks, and overrun with buſhes and brambles, among which Roman coins are now and then found: ſo that theſe fortifications ſeem to have been raiſed by the Romans on the river *Garienis* to repel the Saxon pirates, or rather to have been GARIANONUM itſelf, where the Stableſian horſe were ſtationed.

Suffolk has had earls and dukes of ſeveral families. Some late writers ſay the *Glanvilles* were antiently diſtinguiſhed by this title, but as they have no authority for this, and as the error is obvious, and I have found nothing of it in the public records, I ſhall, till better informed, ſuſpend my aſſent. I acknowledge, however, the Glanville family was of great note in theſe parts. But I have not yet found good evidence for any earl of this county before the time of Edward III. That prince created earl of Suffolk *Robert Ufford*[d], a man of great name both in the cabinet and field, ſon of Robert Ufford[e], ſteward of the houſehold[f] under Edward II. by Cecily de Valoines, lady of Orford. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, whoſe four ſons dying before him, and himſelf ſuddenly[g] in the parliament houſe while he was reporting a reſolution of the Commons, Robert Willughby, Roger Lord Scales, and Henry Ferrars of Groby, his next of kin, divided his eſtate. Richard II. advanced to this title and the chancellorſhip of England *Michael de la Pole* * a merchant, who, "following his father's pro-" feſſion applied himſelf more to trade than military " affairs," if we believe Thomas Walſingham †. He was[h] ſon of William de la Pole, who was firſt mayor of Kingſton upon Hull ‡, and on account of his wealth created a banneret by Edward III. But being unequal to his ſudden proſperity was forced to fly his country, and died abroad[i]. We are not, however, to conſider trade as derogatory to nobility: for who does not know that the ſons of noblemen have applied themſelves to merchandize? nor muſt it be denied that he though a merchant was nobly deſcended. His ſon *Michael* was reſtored[k] and had a ſon Michael ſlain at Agincourt[l], and *William*, whom Henry VI. from earl made firſt marquis of Suffolk[m], conferring the title on "him and the heirs male " of his body, with licence to him and them to bear " a golden rod having on its top a dove at the co-" ronation of the kings of England, and a like ivory " rod at the coronation of the Queens." Afterwards for his merit he created him duke of Suffolk. He was certainly an eminent and worthy man; for when his father and three brothers loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country in the French war, he, as the Parliament Rolls 28 Henry VI. ſet forth, ſerved full 34 years in the ſaid war, for 17 of which he never quitted the ſervice to come home, and being made priſoner while only a knight gave £. 20000 ſterling for his ranſom, was 15 years privy counſellor, and 30 years companion of the Order of the Garter. His credit with his ſovereign drew on him the envy of the people[n], and being baniſhed the kingdom for trifling charges not at all made out, was overtaken by his enemies at ſea, and beheaded[o]. He left a ſon John who married[p] the ſiſter of Edward IV. and by her had John earl of Lincoln, who, being declared heir to the crown by Richard III. could not curb his ambition from breaking out againſt Henry VI. to his own ruin, being cut off in a civil war[q], and occaſioned his father's death[r] through exceſs of grief, and the utter extinction of his whole

* Lel. Com. in Cyg. Cant. † p. 358. Chron. mon. de Melſa. ‡ See Hull in Yorkſhire.

[c] III. 19. [d] He died 43 E. III. Dugd. Bar. II. 47. [e] He died 10 Edward II.

[f] This circumſtance has eſcaped Dugdale II. 47. [g] 1382. 5 R. 22. Ib. 49. Inq. 5 R. II.

[h] Dugd. II. 18. Brook's Cat. 499. and Diſcov. p. 36. 57, 58, 59.

[i] 12 R. II. [k] and died at the ſiege of Harfleur 1419. H. Dugd. ex Walſingh.

[l] within a month, and buried at Ewelme. Ib. 186. [m] and earl of Pembroke. H. 21 H. VI. Dugd. 187, 188.

[n] Michael De la Pole being vehemently accuſed of treaſon and miſpriſion, and on that account ſummoned to appear before the king and lords in parliament aſſembled, after having anſwered the articles objected he referred himſelf to the king's order. Whereupon the Chancellor by his Majeſty's ſpecial command pronounced, that whereas the duke did not put himſelf on his peers, the king (as for what related to the articles of treaſon), would remain doubtful; and with reſpect to thoſe of miſpriſion, not as a judge by advice of the lords, but as a perſon to whoſe order the duke had voluntarily ſubmitted himſelf, did ba..iſh him from the realm and all other his dominions for ever. Holland.

[o] 1448, buried at Wingfield. His wife Alice, daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, died 1475, and was buried at Ewelme. Ib.

[p] Elizabeth. Ib. [q] Slain at the battle of Stoke 1487. Ib. [r] 1491. Ib.

family at once. For his brother *Edmund*, who took the title of earl of Suffolk, and fled into Flanders, forming new deſigns againſt Henry VII. (who oftener contented himſelf with ſubmiſſion than puniſhment, and had forgiven him the greateſt crimes), and ſoon after, contrary to the right of hoſpitality as was then pretended, was by Philip of Auſtria duke of Burgundy put into the hands of that prince, who promiſed in the moſt ſolemn manner to ſpare his life, but confined him in priſon. Henry VIII. not thinking himſelf bound by his father's word in his firſt deſigns upon France put him to death. His younger brother *Richard*, an exile in France, aſſumed the title of duke of Suffolk, being the laſt male heir that I know of this family, and fell bravely fighting among the thickeſt of the enemy at the battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. king of France was taken 1524. The duke of Bourbon, though his enemy honoured him for his valor with a ſumptuous funeral, aſſiſting at it himſelf in mourning. Afterwards[s] Henry VIII. conferred the title of duke of Suffolk on *Charles Brandon*, to whom he had given to wife his own ſiſter Mary widow of Lewis XII. king of France[t]. He was ſucceeded by his infant ſon *Henry*, and he by his brother *Charles*, who both dying of the ſweating ſickneſs[u] 1551. Edward VI.[x] created *Henry Grey* marquis of Dorcheſter duke of Suffolk, who had married their ſiſter. He did not long enjoy the title, being beheaded by queen Mary for his daughter's aſpiring to the crown, and was the laſt duke of Suffolk. The title lay dormant till lately king James, in the firſt year of his reign, created earl of Suffolk *Thomas* lord *Howard* of Walden ſecond ſon of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, whom, for his known fidelity and valor he had made a lord of his bed-chamber.

This county contains 575 pariſhes.

[s] 5 Henry. VIII. Dugd. II. 299. He died 1545, buried at Windſor. Ib.
[t] and granted him all honor and manors forfeited by Edmund earl of Suffolk. H. Dugd. Ib.
[u] on one day. Ib.
[x] 5 Edward VI. Dugd. I. 721.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

MR. Horſley obſerves, that according to Cæſar and Tacitus the Trinobantes, Iceni, and Brigantes poſſeſſed the whole eaſt part of England, at leaſt they mention no more. He is much of opinion that Cæſar's *Cenimagni*[a] ſhould be read *Iceni, Cangi*, or rather *Iceni, Regni*, for the Cangi ſeem to have been too diſtant to have ſubmitted to Cæſar on this occaſion, and as the Regni according to Ptolemy joined to Cantium, this is more probable[b]. Lipſius on Tacitus Ann. XII. 32. pays Cæſar the compliment of adopting *Iceni, Cangi*. The Cangi ſeem to have lain weſt or north-weſt from the Iceni; for the Romans, under Oſtorius, after defeating the latter, marched through the country of the former, croſſing the iſland more northward to the coaſt oppoſite Ireland[c]. The intermediate tract might be ſubject to the Iceni. If they extended farther weſt than is uſually ſuppoſed, as Dr. Plot[d] would have them, the Cangi might reach to Cheſhire or the borders of Wales: but I cannot think the Iceni reached ſo far. Some except to the derivation of the name from the *form* of the country, which the maps make rather ſquare, and ſir Henry Spelman deduces it from the famous river *Iſe*, eſpecially *if the Britans called it Ichen*; and the change of *ſ* into *c* may be eaſily juſtified, if it be true that in Britiſh inſtead of the Greek σ they uſe *ch*; ſo *Ichen* for Ισην, *Soch* for Συς, *Buch* for Βυς, &c. Then he goes on to derive *Iſe* from the goddeſs *Iſis*, the ſame with Ceres and Proſerpine, two infernal deities worſhipped by the Britans according to Strabo[e]. Baxter ſays the Iceni, whom Bede calls *Huiccia*, are derived from *Uic* or *Uicon*, giants or brave men according to Tacitus's idea of *valida gens*; and he takes the *Icenimagni* for a part of this nation whom he ſpreads quite to Lincolnſhire. The Iceni he adds were ranked in the *Provincia Flavia* in the time of Conſtantine; but afterwards in the *Britania ſecunda* as in the Notitia[f]. Salmon is for retaining the etymology from *Iken*, and confines the Iceni to Norfolk and Suffolk[g].

The county of Suffolk extends from eaſt to weſt 52 miles, but the general breadth does not exceed 20 miles, except on the eaſt ſide, where it runs out in a corner towards Yarmouth. It is 196 miles in compaſs, contains 29 market towns, 22 hundreds, and 575 pariſhes[h]. The preſent general diviſion is into the *franchiſe or liberty of St. Edmund* and *the Geldable*; the firſt contains the weſtern, the other the eaſtern part of the county, each furniſhing a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes[i]. The inhabitants divide it alſo into *High* and *Low* Suffolk[i]. As to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction that was not granted in thoſe antient times by the kings but by popes, and there appear not the leaſt traces or pretences of exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction of the biſhop of Norwich, many of the churches or eſtates in this county belonging to the church of Ely[k].

The principal landholders in Suffolk at the Domeſday ſurvey were, beſides the king, the earls Mortaigne, Euſtace, Hugh, Robert Malet, Roger Bigot, Roger of Poictou, W. de Scoies, Hermer de Ferrars, Ralph de Bellofago, Frodo the abbot's brother, Godric and Eudo Dapifer, the abbots of Bury, Ramſey, Ely, Bernay, Ceterith; the archbiſhop of L ; the biſhops of Bayeux, Thetford, Rouen, Evreux; Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, William de Warren, Suene of Eſſex, Roger de Otburvill and his brother William, Hugh de Montfort, Geofrey de Magnaville, Ralph Baynard, Ranulph Peverell, Aubry de Vere, Robert Greno, Peter de Valoignes, Roger de Raines, Ranulph Fitz-Ilger, Robert Fitz Corbucion, Ralph de Limeſey, Robert Todeney, Walter Gifart, the counteſs of Albemarle, William de Archis, Drogo de Beureria, Hugh de Grenteſmeſnil, Ralph de Felgers, Walter de St. Walery, Eudo Fitz Spirvic, W. de Watevill, John Fitz Waleran, Humphrey Fitz Aubrey, Hugh de Monchenſi, &c. &c.

The ſoil is rich, abounding in corn and graſs, but along the coaſt for five or ſix miles into the land it is heathy and full of bleak hills which yield plenty of rye, peaſe, and hemp, and feed many ſheep; the moſt inland part, commonly called High Suffolk, or the woodlands, is clay ground. The S. parts towards Cambridgeſhire and Eſſex are of the ſame nature; but the parts about Bury to the north-weſt are open, and abound with all ſorts of good corn.

Ixning.

Ixning in Edward I's time gave name to a half hundred which took in the north part of Newmarket. This part is in Ixning pariſh, as rightly obſerved by Mr. Camden, though corrected by biſhop Gibſon; the other has a church of its own, which as well as Ixning church belonged to Battel abbey[k]. Newmarket has alſo a chapel in Wood Ditton pariſh, ſubject to its church[l]. Newmarket gave birth to Thomas Merks or *de Novo Mercatu*, biſhop of Carliſle, famous for his ſteady adherence to Richard II. for which he was degraded to be titular biſhop of Samos and vicar of Sturminſter Marſhall Dorſet. He died 1409[m].

Villa Fauſtini.

Mr. Ward removes VILLA FAUSTINI to Dunmow, which anſwers to the diſtance of 25 miles from *Colonia*[n]. Baxter keeps it to St. Edmund's Bury, but not admitting it to be the name of a particular perſon's ſeat, reads it *Fauſtina*, q. d. a happy, pleaſant, or fruitful town, anſwering to the Saxon Beopic, though all the monkiſh writes and regiſters give it to Beodric, and make him give it to king Edmund[o]. St. Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt Angles, wrought his miracles A. D. 793, 60 years after Sigebert founded the monaſtery here[p]. After king Edmund was buried here, ſeveral ſecular prieſts, from ſeven to nineteen, ſettling in the town, built a new church to his honour, and had a college founded by Athelſtan about 925[q]. They continued here till Canute refounding the monaſtery introduced Benedictine monks from Hulme in Norfolk. They were endowed with ſo many eſtates, royalties, and immunities, by him and ſucceeding kings of England, that this abbey was inferior to none as to ſituation, buildings, eccleſiaſtical exemptions, or civil franchiſes and liberties, and its annual income was £.1660. Canute's church was begun 1021, finiſhed 1032[r]. The ditch which Canute is ſaid to have drawn round St. Edmund's Bury was confined to the abbey precinct, and

St. Edmund's Bury.

[a] B. G. V. 21. [b] P. 17. [c] Horſl. p. 31. Tac. Ann. XII. 32.
[d] Staff. x. c. 3. [e] Spelman Icenia, princ. [f] Gloſſ. in v. [g] New ſurvey, 155. [h] Mag. Brit. V. 171.
[i] G. [i] Mag. Brit. [k] G. [k] See Ecton. 325. [l] Ib. 324.
[m] Hutchins' Dorſet II. 133. [n] Horſley Brit. Rom. p. 428. [o] Batteley Antiq. St. Edm. Burgi. p. 5.
[p] Batteley, Ib. 11. [q] Batt. 28, 29. and aut. ib. cit. app. p. 225. Tan. 504. [r] Bat. 7. 35, 36.

is ſtill to be diſcerned without the ſouth gate of the town towards the almonry barn, the other parts being defended by a wall or marſhes [s]. The old wooden church was pulled down; and a new one built 1065. Hervey the ſacriſt (not abbot as Camden miſtakes) about 1130 ſurrounded both the church and the town with a wall, and laid out much money in buildings [t]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, ever ſince the Reformation this place has been under the juriſdiction of the ſee of Norwich. This juriſdiction is not now, nor ſeems ever to have been allowed. The abbot and monaſtery were exempt from it: and the ſecond charter of James I. confirms to the corporation the privileges which the abbot had enjoyed in this and other reſpects, and it may be queſtioned whether the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop was provided for as Camden ſays, when that of the biſhop was given away ſo long before the Reformation, ſeeing the bulls of exemption of this abbey are as much againſt the archbiſhop's as the biſhop's juriſdiction, and it appears that when ſome of the archbiſhops as legates made attempts on their privileges, the monks obtained other reſcripts, reſtraining the archbiſhops, even under that character, and ſubjecting the abbey immediately to the court of Rome [u]. Malmeſbury ſays this privilege was obtained by abbot Leofſtan, but the author of Bury regiſter acknowledges if this was ever obtained it was totally forgotten [v]. It was a mitred abbey. The great church was 500 feet long and 183 broad, and had two round octagon towers at the weſt front as well as a ſquare one in the middle: the tranſepts 212 feet long, and the weſt front 240 feet wide, having two large chapels of St. Faith and St. Catharine on each ſide. At the eaſt end, which was circular, was St. Edmund's ſhrine, richly adorned with gold and jewels: and beyond that a little chapel of the Virgin Mary. On the north ſide of the choir was the Lady chapel, 80 feet long and 42 broad, and under it that of St. Mary in Cryptis, 100 feet by 80, ſupported by twenty-four pillars. Beſides the centre tower there was a lofty weſt tower, and it is not improbable Ely minſter was built on the ſame model, biſhop Hugh Norwold who built it having been abbot here [x]. The walls were of flint and boulder, immenſely thick, caſed with hewn ſtone from Bernak quarries in Northamptonſhire. The weſt front with the doors and windows, part of St. Catharine's chapel, and one of the octagon towers, and the pillars of the centre tower remain. The foundations were uncovered about 1772, and the whole area traceable. Here were buried Alan earl of Bretagne; Richard, the Conqueror's nephew; Thomas Brotherton earl of Norfolk, 5th ſon of Edward I; Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter ſon of John of Gaunt, and half brother to Henry IV; William earl of Stafford, and Lydgate the poet. Beaufort's body was ſuppoſed to be diſcovered 1772 in clearing the foundations incloſed in a caſe of lead exactly fitted to the body, and wrapt in cerecloths, retaining the exact maſk of the face in perfect preſervation, and was depoſited there again [y]; yet there is good reaſon to doubt whether it was actually his body [z]. Here alſo was interred Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. firſt married to Louis XII. and afterwards to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. She died at her manor of Weſthorpe in this neighbourhood 1533. At the diſſolution of the abbey her corpſe was removed into St. Mary's church adjoining, where it now lies under a plain altar tomb on the north ſide of the communion table. Some years ago this tomb was opened, when her leaden coffin was found thus inſcribed, "Mary queen 1533 of France, Edmund H." In 1759 when the coffin of the French queen was accurately examined, "Edmund H." was not obſerved upon it. A ſtone with the name of Lydgate was found in the abbey ruins 1774 [a]. The monaſtery conſiſted of an abbot, 80 monks, and 15 chaplains, a *decanus chriſtianitatis*, and an archdeacon, who was ſacriſt, and above 40 clergy officiating in the church and chapels in the town which amounted to above 40. Wills were proved in the abbot's court, and in moſt places he acted as *epiſcopus loci*: a bull 1172 gave him epiſcopal power a mile round the town every way. The revenues were 52¾ knights fees, with temporal juriſdiction in eight hundreds and an half. The high ſteward and *ſeneſchallus libertatis*, and all other officers, judges, juſtices, &c. were made by the abbot. He had alſo the nomination of the alderman or ſeneſchal, who with the other magiſtrates, bailiffs, &c. of the town, took an oath of obedience and fealty to him. St. Mary's and St. James's churches two very handſome ſtructures in the abbey church-yard were built, the firſt by abbot Anſelm 1121-1148, rebuilt t. Edward VI. the other 1121, rebuilt 1430. The yard is entered by a noble Saxon gate, now uſed as a ſteeple to St. James's church. Another gate of later and more elegant workmanſhip opens into the abbey precinct. Within are a few remains of the monaſtic buildings. Of the innumerable chapels ſcattered all over the town there are remains in every ſtreet. The Grey friars had a houſe here 1257, afterwards removed out of the town [b], and here were four hoſpitals, all ſuppreſſed. One of them for aged perſons and lepers, built by abbot Anſelm out of Riſby gate, valued at £. 10. 18s. ſubſiſting 1551 [c]; St. Saviour's out of the north gate about 1181, valued at 153 marks [d]. The parliament that condemned Duke Humphrey met in it [e]. A third, dedicated to St. Nicholas, out of the weſt gate, valued at £.6. 19s. 11d. [f] and a fourth called St. John's hoſpital or Domus Dei out of the ſouth gate [g]. Another was founded by Dr. Clopton 1730, for ſix poor men and women, and a freeſchool by Edward VI. The Bridewell was the Jews ſynagogue, and the workhouſe Jeſus college. The town is pleaſantly ſituated and much reſorted to by the neighbouring gentry; and an act paſſed 11-12 William III. to make the river *Lark* navigable to it [h]. All the gates were taken down 1761. Bury gave birth to Richard Aungervylle biſhop of Durham 1284, who died 1345; to Stephen Gardner 1483 biſhop of Wincheſter, who died 1555; and to William Clagget 1646, who died 1688.

Within the bounds of Bury, John Symonds, LL.D. Profeſſor of modern Hiſtory and Languages in the univerſity of Cambridge, built in 1773 a very elegant ſeat from a plan of Mr. Adam; he has called it *St. Edmund's Hill*, from the beautiful eminence on which it ſtands. Few ſpots in Suffolk command ſo extenſive and pleaſing a proſpect.

Barton. Near this on the north is *Barton*, formerly belonging to ſir Thomas Hanmer, ſpeaker of the Houſe of

[s] Bat. Ib. 41.
[t] Bat. 68. app. 147. ex Monaſt. Ang. I. 300.
[u] G. [v] Batteley, 43. [x] Willis I. 84. Green's deſc. of Bury, 42. Mr. King's plan and account, Archæol. III. 311.
[y] Phil. Tranſ. LXII. art. 33. Archæol. III. p. 313. [z] See Royal and Noble Wills, p. 265.
[a] Archæol. IV. 130. [b] Tan. 527. [c] Ib. 515. See a print and account of it, Antiq. Rep. IV. p. 57.
[d] Ib. 521. The ſhell of its chapel was remaining till lately.
[e] Sandford, p. 317. [f] Tan. 525. [g] Ib. 529. [h] G.

Commons, in right of his ſecond lady, the heireſs of Thomas Folkes, eſq. Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. reſides here in a good houſe, much improved by himſelf and his father, who inherited this and other conſiderable eſtates from his uncle ſir Thomas abovementioned.

On the ſouth-weſt ſtands *Hardwick* houſe, on a pleaſant extraparochial ſpot, juſt without the bounds of Bury. It was formerly one of the country houſes of the abbot, and granted after the diſſolution of the abbey to the antient and opulent family of the *Druries*. It was purchaſed above a century ago by ſir Thomas Cullum, bart. and is now the reſidence of his deſcendant the reverend ſir John Cullum, bart. to whom I am indebted for much information reſpecting this county. The family of Drury (which ſignifies in old Engliſh a *precious jewel*), hath been of great reputation at Thurſton, at Halſted and Rougham, and elſewhere, more eſpecially ſince they were married with the heireſs of Freſil of Saxham [h].

At *Great Welnetham* near Bury were found in the beginning of this century abundance of potſherds and pateræ, ſome with inſcriptions, coals, bones of ſheep and oxen, and horns, a ſacrificing knife, urns, and aſhes [s]. Sir Richard Gipps, a gentleman of an antient and reſpectable family in this county, and well verſed in its antiquities, reſided here. He died in the maner-houſe December 21, 1708, and was buried in the church without an epitaph.

In the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr here were placed before 2 Edward I. a prior and convent of Crouched Friars ſubordinate to the head houſe of that order near the tower of London [i].

The family of the Jermyns were ſeated at *Ruſhbrook* as early as the beginning of the 13th century having obtained it by marriage with a daughter of Ruſhbrook of this place, an anceſtor of the preſent Barham Ruſhbrook of Mildenhall, eſq. Henry was created lord Jermyn of St. Edmund's Bury in 1643, and earl of St. Alban's in 1660. He was maſter of the horſe to Henrietta Maria, and probably married to her [k]. He died without iſſue 1683, and the barony deſcended to his eldeſt nephew *Thomas*, whoſe only ſon was killed by the maſt of a ſhip in 1692, at the age of 15; upon which the eſtate here came to ſir *Robert Davers*, bart. who married *Mary* the eldeſt of his five daughters, and it is now enjoyed by his grandſon ſir *Charles*. Henry, the earl of St. Alban's' younger nephew, was created baron Dover in 1685, and died without iſſue at Chevely in Cambridgeſhire 1708; ſo that no leſs than three peerages, an earldom, and two baronies, became extinct in this family in the ſpace of 25 years; and as the preſent poſſeſſor of the noble manſion and the eſtate is the laſt heir male of his family, if he dies without iſſue they will deſcend to the iſſue of his ſiſter the preſent counteſs of *Briſtol*.

Ixworth is a neat thoroughfare town, remarkable for ſome excellent walls made of flint ſtones that are dug up plentifully in the neighbouring chalk-pits. The priory was founded for black canons by Gilbert de Blund, who came in with the Conqueror, and was valued at £.168. 19*s*. *per ann*. [l] The ſcite of it ſeems to have been moated round.

About *Icklingham* alſo the ſame ſort of flints is diſcovered; and it is ſaid that in digging through the Devil's ditch on Newmarket heath near *Ixning*, they met with ſome antient pieces which Batteley was told [m] were coins of Roman emperors. Mr. Martin had ſome Roman coins and fibulæ found here 1720 [n]. At Icklingham Mr. Ward [o] places CAMBORITUM. The road from Ad Anſam croſſes a great bank and ditch half a mile from the ford. Kentfield is corrupted from Campfield; there is alſo Rampart field; coins are found in plenty, and a leaden ciſtern containing 16 gallons ornamented as with hoops [p]. Weſt of the camp on Warren hill are three ditcht barrows. There are two contiguous pariſhes of the name of Ixning. The church of the one is dedicated to All Saints; of the other to St. James. In the former, within the rails of the communion table and about the chancel is a conſiderable quantity of Roman bricks or tiles, which were ſome years ago ploughed up in a neighbouring field, and placed as a pavement here for their preſervation. They are of different ſhapes, ſlightly traced with the figures of animals, flowers, human faces, &c. Some few of them are vitrified. Roman coins are ſtill ploughed up in the ſandy fields about theſe villages, one of which gave birth to John Michell lord mayor of London, 3 Henry VI. At *Temple bridge* here, Spencer, the gallant biſhop of Norwich, apprehended and executed three ringleaders of the inſurrection 1381.

Stow Langtoft.

At *Stow Langtoft* on the Thet near Ixworth was *Stow Hall* the ſeat of ſir Symonds D'Ewes, that great antiquary, who died 18 April, 1650, and is ſaid to have been buried here, though no memorial of him is extant in the church, and the regiſter of that time has not been preſerved. Part of his manſion-houſe, which t. Edward III. belonged to the Peches, was pulled down ſeveral years ago; but the remainder in 1782 received great additions and improvements from the preſent proprietor ſir Walter Rawlinſon, knight, who inherits it from his father ſir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1754, by whom the whole pariſh was purchaſed in 1760. In the houſe was formerly this diſtich

Quingenis annis Stowlangtoft quinque *tenerunt* [q]
Stirpes; poſtremæ det Deus uſque frui.

The five families were Luvell, Langtoft, Peche, Davy alias Aſhfield, D'Ewes. The latter name poſſeſſed the eſtate from 1612 to 1731, when the title of baronet and the name became extinct. The Nortons owned it for ſome years before ſir Thomas Rawlinſon bought it. The church, which is a handſome building, ſtands within a double trenched camp; and in a field half a mile below was found in 1764 a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire. A fine teſſelated pavement was diſcovered in the adjoining pariſh of *Pakenham*, in a farm called *Red Caſtle*.

Aſhfield.

Near Stow Langtoft is *Aſhfield*, that gives the title of baron to lord *Thurlow*, who there inherits a ſmall patrimony from his mother, whoſe name was Smith, a name long known and well reſpected in theſe parts.

Ickworth.

South-weſt from hence is *Ickworth*. This is reckoned before among the places that ſtill retain the name of the Iceni, and the antiquity of this place is confirmed by archdeacon Batteley's account of a large pot of Roman money found there. It is the ſeat of Frederick Hervey earl of Briſtol, and biſhop of Derry, whoſe family have been ſeated here ever ſince the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with the heireſs of Henry Drury. John Hervey was created baron of Ickworth 1703, and earl of Briſtol 1 Geo. I. The park is eleven miles in circuit, well wooded, and contains 1800 acres.

Great Saxham.

Contiguous to Ickworth are the two pariſhes of *Great* and *Little Saxham*. The former for ſeveral deſcents belonged to the family of *Eldred*, one of whom *John*, a merchant and great traveller, and alderman of London, built the houſe (long known by the name of *Nutmeg Hall*) in the reign of James I. His ſon Revett

[h] Holland. [s] G. [i] Tan. 533. [k] Sir John Rereſby's Memoirs. [l] Tan. 511.
[m] P. 41. [n] Ant. Soc. Min. [o] Horſl. Brit. Rom. p. 430. [p] Salm. 160. [q] for *tenuerunt*.

Eldred was created baronet in 1641. It continued in this family till about 1750, when it was purchaſed by Hutchinſon Mure, eſq. the preſent proprietor, who has greatly improved and embelliſhed his domains. The old houſe was accidentally burnt down in 1779, and a new one begun north-weſt of it the year after, from a plan of Mr. Adam.

Little Saxham. *Little Saxham* was long the reſidence of the antient family of *Lucas*, which was ſucceeded by that of *Crofts* as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and the eſtate is ſtill veſted in Richard Crofts, eſq. of Herling in Norfolk. The old houſe (to which lord Crofts had added a grand apartment for the reception of Charles II.) was pulled down in 1771. It was of brick, built probably in the reign of Henry VII. and as found at its deſtruction as at its erection. The church is remarkable for its handſome round ſteeple, and for a well-executed monument for lord Crofts, created by Charles II. at Breda 1658 baron Crofts of Saxham. The painted glaſs in the eaſt window of the chancel was brought from the old hall.

Barrow. In the pariſh church of *Barrow*, which with its excellent and well ſituated parſonage are agreeably viewed from the turnpike road from Newmarket to Bury, between the 69 and 70 mile ſtones from London, is the monument of Sir Clement Higham, the laſt Roman catholic ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the time of queen Mary. Here too the turnpike road is, unfortunately for the repoſe of ſome brave warriors, carried through a tumulus or barrow, in which human bones may at any time with very little trouble be diſcovered.

Dalham. In *Dalham* pariſh, on one of the higheſt ſpots in the county, Simon Patrick biſhop of Ely built a good houſe, from which he had a view of his cathedral church. Soon after his death it became the property of the Affleck family, and is now poſſeſſed by Gilbert Affleck, eſq. who was ſeveral times elected member for the county.

Cowling. At *Cowlinge*, contiguous to Dalham, —— Dickens, eſq. reſides in a good houſe, which commands a fine view of the venerable remains of Kirtling in Cambridgeſhire, the antient ſeat of the North family.

Fornham St. Martin. At *Fornham St. Martin* ſome tumuli are ſtill to be ſeen in a meadow about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the church. In this pariſh the reverend Mr. Ord has a pleaſant ſeat. Contiguous to this are two other pariſhes of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the ſaints to whom their churches are dedicated, *All Saints* and *St. Genovieve*. In the former *William Moſeley*, eſq. has lately much enlarged his houſe. In the latter ſir *Charles Kent*, bart. has greatly embelliſhed his reſidence and its environs under the auſpices of Mr. Brown.

Mildenhall. Four miles from Icklingham is *Mildenhall*, a large market town with a handſome church.

Hengrave. *Hengrave* came from the Kitſons by marriage to the Warines earl of Bath, and now belongs to ſir Thomas Gage, bart. The houſe was built in 1538 by ſir Thomas Kitſon, who had been ſheriff of London. It is of brick and ſtone, and the gateway of ſuch ſingular beauty and in ſuch high preſervation, that perhaps a more elegant ſpecimen of the architecture of that age can ſcarcely be ſeen. The founder's portrait (with ſeveral other curious ones) is ſtill preſerved in the hall. Thomas lord Darcy of Chich, afterwards viſcount Colcheſter, and in 1626 earl Rivers, married a granddaughter of the founder, and his daughter the lady Penelope married ſir John Gage of Firle in Suſſex, and gave this ſeat and eſtate to her ſecond ſon Edward Gage, who was created a baronet in 1662, had five wives, and died in 1707, aged 90. The preſent poſſeſſor Thomas is only ſon of ſir Thomas Rookwood Gage, bart. the deſcendant of ſir Edward. From the lady Penelope's eldeſt ſon the preſent lord Gage is deſcended. The ſmall adjoining church is crowded with monuments for the Kitſons, for John Bourchier earl of Bath, who married one of their widows, for his ſon John lord Fitz-Warren, who married one of his mother-in-law's daughters, for earl Rivers's ſon Thomas, and for ſeveral of the Gages.

Culford *Culford* belongs to, and is the chief country reſidence of earl Cornwallis; the widow of one of whoſe anceſtors married ſir Nathaniel Bacon half brother to ſir Francis. It is a neat comfortable houſe, and agreeably ſituated in a park. It was built in 1591 by ſir Nicholas Bacon, the firſt baronet of England, eldeſt ſon of the lord keeper, and half brother to the lord chancellor, and was given by him to his ſeventh ſon Nathaniel, with an eſtate of £.1000 a year. Nathaniel was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He married *Jane Meautys*, widow of ſir William Cornwallis, knight of the Bath[r], by whom he had a ſon who died without iſſue; and a daughter married firſt to ſir Thomas Meautys, knight, and afterwards to ſir Harbottle Grimſton, bart. Sir Nathaniel was an eminent painter, and an uncommon ornament of his profeſſion: ſome ſpecimens of his art ſtill remaining at Gorhambury. He is buried in the church here, where is a very good marble buſt of him, with an epitaph, which informs us, that he was well ſkilled in the hiſtory of plants, and in delineating them with his pencil. His lady is alſo buried here, with an inſcription, giving her a great character, as having ſupported and ſaved from ruin in times of great diſtreſs two antient families into which ſhe had been married. The Cornwallis family have certainly obligations to her; for this houſe and eſtate could not have deſcended to them by inheritance. The ſmall neat church was built by ſir Stephen Fox, whoſe daughter was the wife of the third lord Cornwallis.

Lidgate *Lidgate* church is ſituated on a hill remarkably bold for this part of the country, and ſtrongly intrenched with a deep ditch. Here was undoubtedly a caſtle, of which hiſtory has preſerved no account. The inhabitants call it, as uſual, King John's Caſtle. Its ruins are to this day dug up to repair the roads in its dirty neighbourhood.

Lydgate *poet.* Lydgate, our ſecond poet after Chaucer, was educated at Oxford, and a monk of Bury. As he took orders 1388, he was probably born about 1367. He ſtudied in the univerſities of France and Italy, and at his return had ſeveral noble pupils. He formed himſelf on the models of Dante, Boccacio, and Alain Chartier, whoſe works he tranſlated. He was prior of Hatfield Broad-oak 1423, and died 1440 or 1446, æt. 60[s]. He was buried in Bury abbey, with this epitaph:

Mortuus ſeclo ſuperis ſuperſtes
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,
Cui fuit quondam celebris Britanniæ
Fama poeſis.

His numerous writings ſcattered about our libraries have never yet been collected into a volume. Only his ſiege of Thebes was publiſhed among Chaucer's works and his deſtruction of Troy, London, 1513, fol.[t]

[r] Mr. Walpole is miſtaken in ſaying he married a daughter of ſir Thomas Greſham; it was his uncle.
[s] Tanner B. B. or 80 according to my computation.
[t] Warton's Hiſt. of Eng. Poetry, II. 52.

Clare is a ſmall market town, having the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle, and a Benedictine priory, founded 1090 by Gilbert de Clare, whoſe ſon Richard removed it to Stoke by Clare 1124 [u], and Edmund Mortimer earl of March 1415, changed it into a college for ſecular prieſts, under a dean, ſix prebends, &c. valued at £.334. *per ann.* Archbiſhop Parker was the laſt dean at its diſſolution 1545 [x]. At Clare was alſo an Auſtin priory, founded 1248, probably by Richard de Clare, who firſt brought that order into England. The houſe is ſtill intire, and occupied by a farmer, and the chapel a barn [y]. Clare church is a large handſome building, ſaid to have been erected by an abbot of Bury [z]. In the priory church were buried beſides Joan of Acres and Lionel duke of Clarence and his wife, Edward Monthermer earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, ſon of Joan of Acres, Richard earl of Clare the founder, &c. The title of earl of Clare was revived in favour of ſir *John Holles*, lord Houghton of Houghton c. Nottingham, 22 James I. He was ſucceeded 1637 by his ſon *John*, and he 1665 by his ſon *Gilbert*, who died 1688, and whoſe eldeſt ſon *John* was created marquis of Clare and duke of Newcaſtle 1694, 6 William III. in which titles he was ſucceeded 1717 by his nephew *Thomas Holles Pelham*, who dying 1688, they are now extinct [a]. There is a very large barrow in a field juſt out of the town to the eaſt.

Cavendiſh gives birth and name to the family of the preſent duke of Devonſhire, of whom ſir John, lord chief juſtice, was beheaded by Straw's rebels. William the faithful ſervant of Wolſey was knighted by Henry VIII. and his ſecond ſon William was created firſt earl of Devonſhire by James I.

Haverill, ſix miles weſt of Clare, is a market town, partly within this county partly in Eſſex.

At *Hundon* or Honedon near Clare, were found 1687, in a grave, a conſiderable number of Saxon coins of Athelſtan, Eadred and Edmund, with different mint-maſters [b], which Dr. Wotton for want of attending to the names and places of coining, has given ſome very forced explanations of. In a building attached to the church is a noble pyramid of marble, erected to the memory of *Arethuſa*, wife of *James Vernon*, eſq. and daughter of lord Clifford, heir apparent of Richard earl of Burlington. She was the mother of the preſent earl of Shipbrooke, and died in 1728.

Contiguous to Hundon are the two pariſhes of *Great* and *Little Thurlow*. At the former the late *Henry Vernon*, eſq. elder brother of lord Shipbrooke, reſided in a good ſeat built by his father. The eſtate is now inherited by his ſon, a minor. At the latter ſir *Stephen Soame*, who had been lord mayor of London, built a noble houſe in the reign of Elizabeth, ſtill inherited by his deſcendant the reverend *Henry Soame*. Sir Stephen founded here a free-ſchool and an almſhouſe, and dying in 1619 was buried in the church under a ſumptuous monument. Here was a hoſpital dedicated to St. James t. Richard II. ſubject to the foreign hoſpital of Haurpas [c],

Long Melford, ſo called from its great length, is a village moſt agreeably ſituated, and remarkable for a very beautiful church, the eaſt end of which was rebuilt in 1496 by the Cloptons and others, as appears by this inſcription on the battlements: "Pray for the ſoules of John Clopton and Richard Boteler, of whoſe goddys this chappell was built [d]." The clereſtory windows of the church contain the matches of the Cordalls and Cloptons. Near it is an hoſpital for twelve old men, founded and endowed with lands belonging to that of St. Saviour's by Bury, by ſir William Cordell, who was maſter of the Rolls in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. He lies buried in the church under a ſumptuous monument, with a long poetical epitaph in Latin. His noble manſion built in the ſtyle of the Elizabethan age, with four ſmall round towers in front, ſtands near the road, and has not ſuffered any external alteration, though it has had various owners, ſince his death. It was the property of the late ſir Cordel Firebrace, bart. who dying without iſſue left it to his widow, who afterwards married the honourable William Campbell, uncle of the preſent duke of Argyle, of Leiſton-hall in Eſſex, and died 1782 upwards of 80 years old. On the north ſide of the pariſh is *Kentwell hall*, another noble houſe, formerly inhabited by the Cloptons, who were very antient inhabitants here, and of a very conſiderable family in this county. It is now the reſidence of Richard Moore, eſq. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it about a century ago of the Robinſons, barts. of Beecles. At the ſouth end of the pariſh towards Sudbury is the old ſeat of the Martyns, barts. called Melford Place. The laſt of that family who reſided in it was ſir Roger, who died in 1762. It is now veſted in the name of Oliver.

Sudbury is a large market and borough town, Sudbury. where Edward III. firſt placed the foreign woollen manufactory. Simon Theobald, biſhop of London 1364, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1375, cruelly murdered 1381 in Wat Tyler's inſurrection, was born and buried here. His head is ſtill ſhewn in St. Gregory's church, the ſkin tanned, and the ears intire. It is not however clear whether it was not buried with his body at Canterbury, or whether his monument there be not rather as Weever thinks [e] a cenotaph, and the real place of his interment the north aile of St. Gregory's church here, at whoſe eaſt end is ſtill a long blue marble ſlab with a braſs croſs on it. He converted his family houſe juſt by this church into a college for ſecular prieſts, valued at £.122. *per ann.* [f] of which the walls and gate remain. He has the character of an amiable, prudent, and learned prelate [g]. Here was alſo a Benedictine priory [h], a houſe of black friars, now a private houſe [i], and an hoſpital [k], all diſſolved. The priory, of which Kirby has given a print, was pulled down in 1779. Sudbury gives name to one of the two archdeacons of this county. 4 An. an act paſſed to make the Stour navigable from Manningtree in Eſſex to this town [l].

Upon the ſame river Stour is *Buers*, where king Buers. Edmund was crowned, as we learn from Jeffery de Fontibus, in his hiſtory of that prince's infancy. "He was received with loud acclamations, and brought "on mens' ſhoulders into Suffolk, and declared king at "the town of Burum (*ad villam Burum*), the venera- "ble prelate Humbert anointing and conſecrating "him. This Burum is a town of old belonging to the "crown, the known boundary of Eſſex and Suf- "folk, ſituated on the Sture, a river equally rapid "in ſummer and winter." This paſſage explains the *Burva* mentioned by Aſſer [m] and the *Buram* of Florence of Worceſter, as a royal vill and reſidence, and the ſcene of this coronation which Bromton places at *Bury* [n], and Mr. Camden deceived by reſem-

[u] Tan. 509. [x] Ib. 514. Hiſt. of C. C. C. p. 80. [y] Tan. 527. Kirby's print. [z] Mag. Brit. 332.
[a] Dugd. II. 432. Mag. Brit. 239. [b] Phil. Tranſ. N° 189. 203. G. Mag. Brit. 343. 333. [c] Tan. 532.
[d] Mag. Brit. 184. 32[illegible]. [e] P. 743. [f] Tan. 509. [g] Godwin 117.
[h] Tan. 521. [i] Kirby's print. Tan. 524. [k] Ib. 529. [l] G.
[m] MS. Pub. Lib. Camb. and Bodl. Tan. 304. Of what age uncertain. [m] v. Alfr. p. 14. [n] P. 745.

blance

blance of names at *Burne* in Lincolnſhire, as if he had read Aſſer *Burna*. Mathew of Weſtminſter ad A. 855, moſt correctly of all expreſsly names it *Bures* by its preſent name [o]. It is a neat town on the Sture with a handſome church, in which lie buried ſeveral of the Waldegraves, whoſe antient ſeat at *Smallbridge* adjoining is now almoſt pulled down.

Neyland. *Neyland* is a ſmall market town in a village on the Stour having a manufacture of bays and ſays [p], and a handſome bridge over the Stour into Eſſex.

Stoke by Neyland. *Stoke juxta Nayland* is a ſmall village with a fair church, where are buried ſeveral of the Peytons of Boxford, the Mannocks, and the two wives of John Howard duke of Norfolk ſlain at Boſworth; and the ſteeple ſerves as a ſea mark. It gave birth to ſir William Capel a rich draper, and mayor of London 1503, who lent Henry VII. great ſums of money, and like the Fuſchers of Augſburg burnt the bonds. Here was a monaſtery in the 10th century, of which we hear only in earl Alfgar's daughter's will [q]. *Tendring* hall in this pariſh was the ſeat of the Howards and Windſors [r], now of the Rowleys.

COMBRETONIUM. Baxter [s] tranſlates COMBRETONIUM *Camva ret tav*, the bend of the river. Mr. Ward attached to the diſtances in Antoninus, though unwilling to remove it from the Breton, fixes it at *Stretford* near the conflux of the Breton and Stour, which Dr. Stukeley carries to AD ANSAM the next ſtation [t]. The only copy of Peutinger reads it *Convetoris*. Whence Mr. Camden got his *Ad Covecin* does not appear. There is a camp about a quarter of a mile ſouth-weſt of it.

Stratford. *Stratford* on the road from Colcheſter to Ipſwich, has a handſome church, on whoſe water table is inlaid in capitals this inſcription, moſt of it overgrown with moſs.

Praye for the ſoulis of Edward Mors and Alys hys wyf ——*ultey* rowlys anno domini)ꝛ730

Nettleſted. *Thomas Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*, was by Henry VIII. ſummoned to parliament, where ſat alſo his ſon *Thomas*, who was governor of Calais when taken by the French 5 Mar. 1558, for which he was attainted, but his ſentence reverſed in the following reign. His ſon *Henry* was created lord Wentworth of Nettleſted and earl of Cleveland 8 James I. [u]

Bretenham. *Bretenham* is now a ſmall village of no note. The family of the *Wenyeves* have reſided here for near two centuries, and a gentleman of that name ſtill inhabits a good houſe here, ſurrounded with a park.

Lavenham. On the banks of another brook that joins the Breton ſtands *Lavenham* or *Laneham*, an indifferent market and clothing town near Long Melford, whoſe church, ſituated on a hill, is juſtly accounted the fineſt in the county. It was built by the Veres earls of Oxford in conjunction with the Springs a rich clothing family about the cloſe of the 15th century, and the pews of theſe families are finiſhed pieces of Gothic wood work, though the Oxford pew is much defaced. The porch adorned with the Vere quarterings and erected by John 14th earl before 1529, is an elegant building, as is the ſteeple 141 feet high, on which are the arms of his predeceſſor, &c. and in it a very good ring of bells. The church is 156 feet long, and 68 feet wide, and the windows adorned with coats of arms [x].

Burnt Ely. Near this is the manor of *Burnt Ely*, to which Henry III. granted a market at the requeſt of its lord Henry Shelton, whoſe poſterity flouriſhed here a long time [y].

Higham. The Breton runs ſwiftly by *Higham*, whence a family takes its name [z].

Hadleigh. *Hadleigh* is a large market and corporation town with a handſome church, in which they pretend to ſhew the tomb of Guthrum the Dane; but there is only a long arch with a bouquet on its point in the ſouth wall of much later date. Before the rectory houſe ſtands a venerable brick gate with two hexangular towers, built with the houſe by William Pikyngham dean of Stoke college, and rector here about 1490 [a]. He alſo founded 12 almſhouſes for 24 aged poor with a chapel, which ſtill ſubſiſt [b]. Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector here in Mary's reign, ſuffered martyrdom on the common with the ſpirit of a primitive confeſſor. On a ſtone lying on a common eaſt of the town is this inſcription

anno 1555.
D. Taylor in defending what was good,
Upon this plas he left his blood.

The charter was ſurrendered by quo warranto to James II. and they have had none ſince.

Bentley. *Lionel* lineal deſcendant of ſir Hugh *Talmaſh* of *Bentley* by marriage of his father with the heireſs of the earl of Dyſart, obtained at the Union the title which is enjoyed by his great grandſon *Lionel* 4th and preſent earl [c].

Edwardſt. Kerſey. Near Hadleigh was *Edwardſtone*, a cell to Abingdon, removed to Colne [d], and *Kerſey*, an Auſtin priory, founded before Henry III. [e]

Arwerton. *Arwerton hall* is remarkable for its ſingular gateway, probably built in the reigns of Elizabeth or James I. when a whimſical and unnatural jumble of Gothic and Grecian architecture was the prevailing taſte [f] The Bacon family held a manor here and at Brome by ſervice of leading all the footmen of Norfolk and Suffolk from St. Edmund's dyke in the Welſh wars [g]. In the church are four antient monuments, one of which ſeems to be of the Calthorps, antient lords here, as are now the Parkers [h].

Wulpit. From Camden's derivation of *Wulpitt* and the ſynonymous Britiſh *Cidium*, Dr. Gale inclines to place *Sitomagus* here rather than at Thetford, becauſe the numbers agree better, and becauſe of certain large and deep ditches which he ſuppoſes Roman, and Roman coins are frequent here. It is an old town, and the diſtance ſeems to anſwer and other circumſtances of names concur [i]. In a cloſe near the eaſt end of the church is a ſpring which is ſtill called our Lady's ſpring; the inhabitants have a traditional report that there was a ſhrine to the Virgin Mary in the church, to which pilgrims reſorted, and that there was a chapel near the ſpring; but there are no remains of it. The ſpring is ſquare and bricked, and ſupplies a large moat with very clear water.

Wulpit has for ſome years been famous for a manufacture of white bricks, equal in beauty to ſtone. This has been a fortunate circumſtance for the neighbouring gentry of the preſent time, who in their buildings have availed themſelves of theſe elegant materials unknown to their forefathers.

Drinkſt. Contiguous to Wulpit is *Drinkſton*, where Joſhua Grigby, eſq; reſides in a good houſe built by him about the year 1760, and ſurrounded by handſome plantations. About the ſame time, the rector, Mr. Richard Moſeley, built one of the beſt parſonages in the county.

[o] G. Batt. p. 14, 15. [p] Mag. Brit. 179. [q] Tan. 508 ex Hickes. [r] Mag. Brit. 185. 327.
[s] v. Camboritum. [t] Horſley, 444.
[u] Dugd. II. 310. Mag. Brit. 202. [x] Mag. Brit. 176. Kirby's account of his prints, p. 68. [y] Holland. [z] Ib.
[a] Hiſt. of C. C. C. Appx. N° 22. p. 39. [b] Tan. 533. [c] Douglas' Peer. of Scot. 225 ex Scot's Compend. 1752.
[d] Tan. 513. [e] Ib. 524. [f] Groſe's account under his view of it. [g] Holland. [h] Mag. Brit. 245.
[i] Ward in Horſl. 444.

Haughley

Haughley or *Haghele* caſtle belonged to the Uffords and Delappoles earls of Suffolk [k]. It does not ſeem to have been *Hagenet* caſtle, taken by the earl of Leiceſter 1173, when he landed at Walton; for his progreſs was from Walton, where he was repulſed, to Hagenet caſtle, and thence in return to Framlingham, and thence to Bury, near which at Fornham he was defeated [l]. Haughley has a Norman caſtle added to a Roman intrenchment. Richard Ray, eſq. now reſides here.

Stow market is a conſiderable market town in the centre of the county, for which reaſon all county meetings are holden here. It is famous for its manufactory of tammies and ſtuffs, and a large handſome church [m].

At *Creting St. Olaves* and *St. Mary's* were two Benedictine alien priories, ſuppreſſed by Edward III. and Henry VI. [n] the firſt a cell to Bernay, the other to Greſtein in Normandy.

Whatever character *Needham* may formerly have deſerved, it is now a market town as much improved as any in the county [o].

Briſet near Needham had an Auguſtine priory founded 1110 [p].

Bildeſtone, ſeven miles ſouth of Stow market, is a mean dirty market town.

Ipſwich is a large market and borough town, divided into four wards and 12 pariſhes, but thinly inhabited, the buildings antient and the ſtreets dirty. It has ſtill twelve churches, and St. George's chapel, now a barn, and the ruins of ſeven more parochial or conventual. The latter were, two priories for black canons, founded 1177 in Trinity pariſh, valued at £.88. 6s. 6d. now the ſeat of Mr. Fonnereau [q], and the other founded t. Henry II. or Richard I. diſſolved by Wolſey, who began his college on its ſite [r]; Blackfriars, founded t. Henry III. now occupied by Chriſt's hoſpital and the freeſchool [s]: the cloiſter remains, and the refectory is the ſchool; the remainder converted into an hoſpital by Henry Tooley 1551 [t]. White friars, founded about 1279, but now pulled down and ſucceeded by the gaol and ſeſſions-houſe [u], Grey friars, founded t. Edward I. near St. Nicholas' church, now the bowling-green-houſe [x]. Here was alſo an hoſpital [y]; and an almſhouſe, founded 1515, and ſtill ſubſiſting [z]. The college begun by Cardinal Wolſey was intended for a dean, twelve ſecular canons, eight clerks, and eight choriſters, with a grammar-ſchool, deſigned as a nurſery to his great college in Oxford; but this noble foundation was ſcarce brought to perfection before the diſgrace of that prelate, and the ſite converted into a malt-houſe [a], and only its gateway remains [b], built like that at White-hall, and now leads to a private houſe, in the rooms of which are ſome coats of arms. The foundation ſtone laid by Longland, biſhop of Lincoln 1528, is now fixed in one of the malt-houſes, formerly a room of it, with this inſcription [c]:

An. ct . . . . . ti m.
DXXV III. et
regni Henrici
Octavi regis
Angliæ xx. menſis
vero Junii xv
poſitum
p. Johñm. eꝑm Liꝺem.

Robert Wolſey the cardinal's father lived in St. Nicholas's pariſh and ſtreet on the left hand going down at the left corner of a little avenue leading to the church-yard, the front new built, but the back and outhouſes have marks of antiquity. Other houſes, his property, run up to Creighton the printer's.

Lord Curſon's houſe and its ſtately porch demoliſhed 1760, once called the King's Hoſpital, becauſe in the Dutch wars uſed ſo for ſeamen; ſince the Elephant and Caſtle. The archdeacon of Suffolk has a good houſe in Brook-ſtreet near St. Margaret's gate, built by William Pikenham archdeacon t. Henry VIII. [d]

At the lower end of St. Clement's church, near the two roads to the heath overagainſt Caldwell hall, is a famous holy ſpring [e].

In the firſt room fronting the door in the Tankard inn the battle of Boſworth is carved over the chimney; Leiceſter town in one corner, ſeveral warriors in the middle, ſir Charles William Brandon who is ſuppoſed to have lived here, father to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and ſtandard-bearer to the earl of Richmond, lies dead by his horſe, and on the other ſide the ſtandard: at a diſtance ſeems to be the earl with the crown placed on his head by ſir William Stanley, in another is Leiceſter abbey, the abbot coming out of the porch to compliment the earl. There are other pieces of carving in different rooms of this houſe though all much injured. Lady Jane Grey was born here; and Rowe's tragedy of her often acted here, when from a Popiſh chapel for judge Milton t. James II. part of it became a dancing-ſchool and playhouſe.

Three of the four gates of the town remain; the weſt gate is a gaol, and near it was the famous image of the Virgin Mary, much reſorted to by pilgrims [f]. Here are a freeſchool, five charity-ſchools, two hoſpitals, and ſeveral almſhouſes. The trade of Ipſwich by ſea hath in this and the laſt age received ſo much loſs by the decay of the coal branch that the number of their ſhips is very conſiderably diminiſhed.

A braſs ring near an inch and a half diameter, with a plain enameled ſurface, and ſerving as a fibula, was ploughed up at *Claydon* near Ipſwich 1727, and in the hands of Mr. Sparrow apothecary at Ipſwich.

Walton. At *Walton* remains a caſtle, the foundations 187 yards long and nine feet thick; plenty of Roman coins and other antiquities are found here. The market is diſuſed.

Walton. At *Walton* or *Felixtow* was a Benedictine priory from Rocheſter ſuppreſſed for Wolſey [g].

Trimley. At *Trimley St. Martin* was born Thomas Cavendiſh, eſq. the firſt Engliſhman who ſailed round the world.

Mendleſham. At *Mendleſham* was found in the end of the laſt century, an antient ſilver crown, weight 60 oz. thought to belong to Redwald or ſome other king of the Eaſt Angles [h].

At *Battisford* was an hoſpital or preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem as old as the reign of Henry II. valued at £. 53. 10s. and granted to ſir Thomas Greſham [i].

Debenham. *Debenham* though ſeated in a dirty country is a clean market town. Here was *Crows hall* the ſeat of the Gaudies, an antient and knightly family from whom it paſſed by ſale to the Pitts [g]. It has a freeſchool founded by ſir Robert Hitcham.

[k] Mag. Brit. 248. [l] Mat. Par. 128. [m] Mag. Brit. 247.
[n] Tan. 511. [o] Mag. Brit. 200. ſays it is decayed to a proverb. [p] Tan. 512.
[q] Tan. 518. Grove's Dialogue between Woolſey and Ximenes 1761, 8vo. 135. [r] Tan. 520. Grove, 135.
[s] Tan. 528. Grove, 136. [t] Kirby's account and plan of it. [u] Tan. 529. Grove, 136.
[x] Tan. 530. Grove, 136. [y] Tan. 522. [z] Ib. 533. [a] Tan. 520. Grove 103. 119.
[b] Groſe's account under his print of it. [c] Grove, p. 107. [d] Ib. p. 134, 135. [e] Ib. p. 137.
[f] Grove's Dialogue, p. 117. Groſe's account under his print of it.
[g] Tan. 512. [h] Mag. Brit. 210. [i] Tan. 522. [g] G.

Lethering-ham.

Hence the river paſſes through *Letheringham* by a ſmall priory of black canons founded by William de Boyville, valued at £. 26. *per annum* [k]. It is the ſeat of the Nauntons, who came over with the Conqueror and gave name to *Naunton hall* a manor in the neighbourhood. In the priory, now neglected parochial church, were many monuments of this family and the Boyvils and Wingfields their ſucceſſors[l], and in the windows many portraits and matches, but the roof is now fallen in, and has cruſhed all. The priory houſe, well ſituated, was converted into a good manſion by ſir *Robert Naunton*, into whoſe family the eſtate came by marriage with *Wingfield*; and it continued to be inhabited by his male deſcendants till within theſe thirty years. Upon the death of the widow of the laſt of them, ſoon after 1760, the eſtate devolved to *William Leman*, eſq; who was forced to maintain his right by a tedious and expenſive law-ſuit againſt claimants who pretended deſcent from ſome Nauntons that had migrated into Normandy about eighty years before. The handſome old houſe was pulled down about the year 1770: and the fine collection of portraits which it contained are now probably in the poſſeſſion of the Leman family. About the ſame time, the adjoining church was ſuffered to run to ruin; and all its antient and curious monuments of various kinds for the *Boyviles*, *Wingfields*, and *Nauntons* (among which was a moſt ſumptuous one for the famous ſir *Robert Naunton* and his lady; and one for ſir *Anthony Wingfield*, whoſe epitaph was thought of conſequence in the late conteſt for the great chamberlainſhip of England) were effaced and deſtroyed. Mere neglect and expoſure to the weather for a few years could not have reduced them to that ſtate of compleat deſolation in which they appeared in autumn 1780. In 1768 (and perhaps later) they were in a good, though not in ſo clean a condition as they deſerved. Perhaps it was for the intereſt of ſome of the parties who lately diſputed the eſtate to deſtroy every record preſerved in this place; but how the dilapidation of this ſacred edifice came to be permitted by the higher eccleſiaſtical powers is a queſtion not eaſily reſolved.

Wickham.

The river runs next to *Wickham*, antiently a market town, ſtill a large town, in which are holden the ſpiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and its church is a ſea mark. It belonged to the Sackvilles, Uffords, and Ereſbys [m].

Ufford.

Ufford came by a daughter of William Ufford ſecond earl of Suffolk of that name 5 Richard II. to the Willoughbies, and from them to the Berties. The church is very neat, and according to the tradition of the place all the Uffords earls of Suffolk were buried in it, or rather all the family, for the two earls were buried at Campeſs abbey in this county [n]. Here are ſome good monuments for the Woods of *Loudham* adjoining. The arms of Ufford, O a croſs engrailed S. with an annulet in the firſt quarter, are in the eaſt window of the S. aiſle, and on the font, over which is ſuſpended a cover of Gothic woodwork elaborately executed, and diminiſhing pyramidically to the very roof. It is ſuperior to that at *Worlingworth*, in this county, of which there is an engraving by Vertue. Weever [o] and Staveley [p] both mention it as an object of curioſity: and it has had the good fate to be ſtill preſerved.

Worlingworth.

Rendleſham.

At *Rendleſham* Suidhelm king of the Eaſt Angles was baptized by Cedda [q]: but Bede no where ſays that Redwald kept his court here.

Woodbridge.

Woodbridge is a neat market town ſix miles from the ſea, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, and had a handſome church and ſpire built by John lord Segrave. It has four or five docks and a freeſchool, and had a priory of Black monks founded by Ernald Ruffus at the end of the 12th century, valued at £. 50 3ſ. 5d. [r] Thomas Seckford, maſter of the rolls t. Elizabeth, the patron of Chriſtopher Saxton, was born here. He had the ſite of the priory, and founded 1587 an almſhouſe for 13 poor men and women, and his family were here in the laſt age. In this pariſh and that of *Levington* on the Ore are found beds of ſea ſhells which are uſed for manure [s].

Levington.

At Alneſborne, a place now depopulated between Ipſwich and Nacton, ſeems to have been about 1466 a ſmall priory of Auſtin canons joined and appropriated to the monaſtery of Woodbridge [t].

Bawdſey.

Bawdſey was a market town in the time of the Uffords t. Edward I. [u]

Felixtow.

At *Felixtow* on the oppoſite ſhore have been found ſeveral ſmall Roman coins and pieces of melted metal, 1749 [x].

Nacton.

At *Nacton* on the north-eaſt bank of the *Orwell*, the late Admiral Vernon poſſeſſed a very pleaſant houſe and park called Orwell park. They are now the property of Francis his nephew, who was created baron *Orwell* in 1762, viſcount *Orwell* in 1776, and earl *Shipbrooke* in 1777. Here is alſo a handſome manſion, the reſidence of Philip Bowes Broke, eſq; of a family that has long had poſſeſſions in this and ſome neighbouring pariſhes.

Woolver

On the oppoſite bank, at *Woolverſton*, William *Berners*, eſq; (the proprietor of the ſtreet of the ſame name in London), built in 1776 a very good houſe, which commands one of the fineſt views in the county. Mr. Berners's park may juſtly be ſaid to be the fineſt ſpot in the Eaſt part of England.

Framlingham.

The town of *Framlingham* is large and pleaſantly ſituated, and has a market. The caſtle, in which king Edmund was beſieged, and eſcaping thence met his death, was given by Henry I. to *Roger Bigod*, whoſe family made it their ſeat. Hugh his grandſon, created earl of Norfolk by Stephen, invited hither the earl of Leiceſter 1173; but *Roger* the laſt of this family, and more turbulent than any of his predeceſſors, was forced to reſign the caſtle to Edward I. Edward II. gave it to his half brother *Thomas Brotherton*, from whom it deſcended to the Uffords and Mowbrays, and from them to the Howards dukes of Norfolk, who generally reſided here. James I. granted it to *Thomas Howard* earl of Suffolk, who making Audley inn his reſidence, this caſtle was neglected, and his ſon Theophilus earl of Suffolk ſold it 1635 to ſir Robert Hitcham, knt. who deviſed it with other conſiderable eſtates here and in Saxted to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke hall for charitable uſes [10]. It contains above an acre of ground within its walls now ſtanding 44 feet high and eight thick, with 13 ſquare towers 14 feet above the walls and moſt of their wreathed chimnies ſtanding, ſurrounded by a double ditch. The ruins of the hall, chapel, &c. remain, and one of the towers is converted into a workhouſe. A deep well was juſt within the entrance, to which leads a ſtone bridge of one arch, and over the gate are the quarterings of the dukes of Norfolk. It had a fine park now ploughed up, and the meer on the weſt ſide once navigable is now almoſt filled up [y]. The church ſup-

[k] Tan. 526. [l] G. Mag. Brit. 226. [m] G. Mag. Brit. 268.
[n] Dugd. II. 47. Mag. Brit. 269. [o] P. 753. [p] P. 220. [q] Bede III. 22. [r] Tan. 522. Mag. Brit. 225.
[s] Phil. Tranſ. N° 474. [t] Tan. 526 [u] Mag. Brit. 265. [x] A. S. min. [10] G.
[y] G. Mag. Brit. 221. Groſe's account under his view of it. Dr. Sampſon's Hiſtory of it in Leland's Collectanea, 1770. Vol. I. p. 1. p. 681.

poſed

poſed to have been built by the Mowbrays, whoſe arms are on the ſteeple, which is 100 feet high, contains handſome well-preſerved monuments of Thomas Howard ſecond duke of Norfolk (who narrowly eſcaped with his life by the death of Henry VIII. and began the chancel) and one of his wives, of his ſon Henry Howard earl of Surrey beheaded 1546, and removed hither from the Tower chapel 1614, the two wives of Thomas his eldeſt ſon duke of Norfolk beheaded by queen Elizabeth 1572, and buried here with them, though he has no ſtatue; and Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerſet, natural ſon of Henry VIII. who married a daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, and died 1536. Sir Robert Hitcham by will founded here an almſhouſe for 12 poor people, and died 1636. Here is another founded by Thomas Milles about 1703 for eight more [z].

Soham. *Earls Soham*, ſo called from the earl of Norfolk, had once a market. Soham lodge an antient brick building is the original ſeat of the Cornwallis family, to whom the church belongs.

Parham had alſo its Chriſtmas-flowering Thorn as Glaſtonbury, and Quainton in Bucks. It is mentioned in the firſt edition of the Suffolk Traveller, printed in 1735, and in the Ipſwich Journal 13 Jan. 1753, is a letter from Framlingham, affirming that it budded eleven days ſooner than it uſed to do, conforming itſelf to the new ſtile, which it ſeems that at Quainton would not do. Notwithſtanding the poſitive manner with which the letter writer delivers himſelf, Creighton, the ſenſible publiſher of the Ipſwich Journal at that time, ſays, that he had received a quite different account of the Parham thorn.

Parham belonged to the Uffords, till a daughter of William brought it to the Willoughbies lords of Ereſby. Their deſcendant *William* was created baron of this place by Edward VI. and his lineal deſcendant *Hugh* 15th lord died 1765, Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and *Henry* 16th lord 1775; ſo that the title is now extinct.

Of this place was ſir John Warner, who with his wife, daughter of ——— Hanmer in North Wales, renounced the Proteſtant religion and the world, and took the habit abroad [a].

The family which took the name of *Glemham* in the reign of Edward III. produced Dr. Glemham biſhop of St. Aſaph, and his brother ſir Thomas who gallantly defended Carliſle and Oxford againſt the parliament forces, and ſurrendered both on moſt honourable terms [b].

Orford is ſtill a market town and borough, and was the head of a barony. It gave birth to Herbert de Loſinga biſhop of Norwich, and title of earl to admiral *Ruſſel* ſo created 1697, which title was revived in the perſon of ſir Robert Walpole 1741, who, dying 1745-6, and his ſon *Robert* 1751, it is ſtill enjoyed by his ſon *George*, third and preſent earl. Here was a priory of Auſtin friars 23 Edward I. and an hoſpital t. Edward II. [c]. At Orford neſs is a lighthouſe [d]. Of the caſtle remains only the keep flanked by three ſquare towers, and double ditched. It belongs now to lord Hertford, and is a conſiderable ſea mark [e].

Orford chapel by the wreathed pillars of its chancel now ruined was of great antiquity. The font has an inſcription to John and Katherine Cockerel, who made it [f]. Here was an hoſpital t. Edward II. [g]

Butley. Oppoſite to Orford ſtands *Butley*, where Ranulph Glanville the famous lawyer and chief juſtice of England t. Henry II. founded 1171 a priory of black canons of St. Auſtin, valued at £. 318. *per annum* [h], in which Michael de la Pole earl of Suffolk ſlain at Agincourt was buried. All that remains is the gateway covered with coats of arms and made into a dwelling houſe.

Campſey. *Campſey*, or *Campeſſe*, or *Campſey Aſh*, had a nunnery founded by Theobald de Valoines before 7 Richard I. valued at £. 182. *per annum*, of which there are ſome inconſiderable remains [i]. Maud, counteſs of Ulſter, founded there a college of ſeculars 21 Edward III. removed to Bruſyerd ſeven years after, and ſuppreſſed for a nunnery 40 Edward III. valued at £. 56. 2s. [k]

Snape. *Snape* had a Benedictine priory founded by William Martel as a cell to St. John's abbey at Colcheſter, 1155 made conventual 1400, and ſuppreſſed for Wolſey, valued at £. 99. *per annum* [l]. On the road between Ipſwich and Eye is *Stonewalls*, a bank incloſing above ten acres, and at the north-weſt corner cloſe to the road is a high woody hill called *Beacon hill*. Three pariſhes hereabouts have the name of *Stoneham*. In Stonham Stonham. *Aſpoll* church is an old monument of one of the family who gave name to it.

Aldborough. *Aldborough* is a corporate, borough, and market town, conſiſting of three parallel ſtreets, one ſwallowed by the ſea, with a key and a battery of 20 guns [m].

The peaſe and coleworts mentioned as growing at the ſouth part of the *Meer Shingles* here are found in ſeveral ſimilar ſituations. The former is the Piſum marinum. It bears a purple bloſſom in June, and is a proſtrate plant, perennial, with a very deep root. It is ſaid to have made its firſt appearance in theſe parts during a famine in the reign of queen Mary, and ſo to have miraculouſly ſaved the lives of the neighbouring poor. Diſtreſs probably then made it firſt attended to. Of coleworts, or cabbages, there are two or three ſpecies that grow wild near the ſea, in different parts of the kingdom.

Leyſton. *Leyſton* near Aldborough on the ſea had a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Ralph de Glanville 1182, rebuilt more inland by Robert Ufford earl of Suffolk 1363, valued at £. 181. *per annum*. Great part of the church, the crypts and offices of the abbey, remain converted into barns and ſtables. The church was adorned with ſquare flints intermixed with freeſtone and ſome large bricks. Near the weſt end is a tower built intirely of brick ſeemingly about the time of Henry VII. The walls of the antient chapel of the firſt monaſtery near the ſea are ſtill ſtanding [n].

Dunwich. *Dunwich* was of the earlieſt note of any town in the county. It is the ſame which the Saxon Chronicle [o] calls *Domuc*, and Bede *Dommoc* and *Dunmoc*, and his tranſlator Alfred Dommocceaſtep. Alfun who is ſaid to have been buried there 799 is reported to have died at Suddepi. The Roman coins found here make it probable that they had a ſtation here. On the eaſt and weſt ſides it was fortified with a rampart and ditch, of which a ſmall part remains [p]. On Weſtleton heath not two miles off are remains of the barons fortifications and tumuli. They could not take the town [q]. John granted it a mayor [r], altered by Edward II. to two bailiffs as now [s]. Though on its decline t. Edward I. it maintained 11 ſhips of war, 16 others, &c. [t]

[a] Mag. Brit. 221.
[b] Mag. Brit. 235.
[c] Tan. 530.
[d] Mag. Brit. 332.
[e] Groſe's account under his view of the chapel.
[f] Groſe's account under his print of it.
[g] Tanner, 530.
[h] Tan. 517.
[i] Tan. 522. Mag. Br. 286.
[k] Tan. 531.
[l] Tan. 516.
[m] Mag. Brit. 237.
[n] See her life, printed at London 1692. Pennant's Wales, I. 219.
[o] Gardner's Hiſt. of Dunwich, 4.
[p] Ib.
[q] Ib. 7.
[r] Ib. 8.
[s] Ib. 14.
[t] Ib. 9.

Its

Its port was removed nearer Southwold t. Elizabeth [u], which being incorporated by Henry VII. compleated its ruin [x]. It has ſtill a fair and market [y]. Its foreſt and woods have long ſince been ſwallowed up by the ſea [z]. It had 11 biſhops before its union with North Elmham A. D. 955. It is now a deanry [a]. It had three churches in Domeſday, and afterwards 8 [b], now reduced to one [c]. Here was a priory of Black friars before Richard II. and of Grey ones t. Henry III. The preciné wall and gates of the latter remain, and part ſerves for a town hall [d]. An hoſpital for lepers as early as Richard I. [e] and another t. Henry III. both ſubſiſting with reduced revenues [f], and a preceptory of Templars [g]. Henry VI. eſtabliſhed a mint here [h].

Cove. *Cove*, a ſmall village near Dunwich, gave birth 1495 to John Bale the biographer, biſhop of Oſſory, who died 1563.

Barham. Adjoining to *Hemingſton* is *Barham*, where a houſe of induſtry for the employment of the poor of two hundreds was built in 1766, and has anſwered the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projectors. Edward third ſon of the lord keeper Bacon became ſeated here by marriage with the heireſs of Little. One of his deſcendants Nicholas Bacon has lately built a new houſe, in a very pleaſant park, in which are the fineſt Spaniſh cheſnut trees in the county. The old ſeat, at a ſmall diſtance, was called *Shrubland* hall. In the church is a magnificent monument ſent over from Limerick in Ireland, in 1640, to the memory of John Southwell, eſq; of Barham, and Margaret his wife.

Blithburgh. *Blithburgh*, now a ſmall village, ſeems to have been known to the Romans, whoſe coins and urns have been found here 1678, and its having the gaol for the diviſion of Beccles is an evidence of the ſeſſions having been kept here [i]. The church is curious and antient engraved by Kirby, but the tombs aſcribed to Anna and his ſon Ferminus, both whoſe bodies were removed to Bury, are of much later date, and belong to other perſons. They are engraved in Kirby's account of his prints [k]. The priory of black canons was probably founded by the abbey of St. Oſyth after Henry I. gave them the church, and valued at £. 48. *per annum* [l]. The Clavering family ſo called from Clavering in Eſſex, ſubſiſted till 5 Edward III. [m]

Sibton. *Sibton* abbey founded for Carthuſians 1149 by William Cheney, was valued at £. 250,15 [n].

Mr. Ward inclines to place Ptolomy's ΕΞΟΧΗ about Gunfleet or the Elbow on the coaſt of Eſſex [o].

Eaſton-neſſe. Eaſton. On the fartheſt part of *Eaſton-neſſe* ſtands *Eaſton*, a village of fiſhermen, almoſt intirely ſwallowed up by the ſea, and on the ſouth ſide thereof *Southwold* [p].

Southwold. *Southwold* is a ſea port and market town incorporated by Henry VI. pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and tolerably well built, and fortified with two batteries. Ruins of an antient camp perhaps Daniſh are to be ſeen on a neighbouring hill. The ſea has gained on the land here ſince the Conqueror's ſurvey above a mile. The haven was cleanſed by act of parliament 1747 [q]. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight 1666 between the Engliſh fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of near 70 ſhips and two admirals and 6000 men, while the Engliſh loſt only one ſhip and ſome gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the north, but that in 1672 was in the bay between the Dutch fleet of 91 men of war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the duke of York afterwards James II. the iſſue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiſs in their duty, we loſt four ſhips, the earl of Sandwich, and ſeveral other officers of note, and the Dutch three.

Walderſ. *Walderſwick* near Southwold antiently more populous had a handſome church rebuilt 1473, but almoſt pulled down 1696.

Wangf. *Raydon*, or *Wangford*, another adjoining village which gave name to an hundred, had a wharf, and a Cluniac priory cell to Thetford, founded 1160, valued at £ 30.9. [r]

Wingfield. *Wingfield*, which came to the family of that name early in the reign of Edward I. by marriage with Catharine daughter and heir of ſir John Wingfield came to Michael de la Pole firſt earl of Suffolk of that name, who, with his poſterity was buried here. The church, built of various coloured flints and ſtones, makes a very beautiful and uncommon appearance, and in the chancel, which is of a rich ſtyle of architecture, are ſome noble monuments of the Wingfields and De la Poles, that are well worth the attention of the antiquary, particularly the monuments of Michael de la Pole abovementioned who died 12 Richard II. and his lady; his grandſon William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, a brave and diſtinguiſhed commander in France t. Henry V. and VI. who died 1459; John de la Pole, ſon of the latter, who died 1491, and his lady: beſides ſeveral braſſes for other branches of this family, whoſe arms adorn the font and eaſt window. The college founded by the will of ſir John Wingfield 1362 for a provoſt and nine prieſts, valued at £. 50. *per annum* [s], ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the church, the weſt ſide of its quadrangle making a farm houſe. About a quarter of a mile north-weſt of the church in a plain ſurrounded by woods and moated round, ſtands the caſtle built by Michael de la Pole firſt earl of Suffolk t. Richard II. whoſe arms with thoſe of Wingfield remain cut in ſtone on each ſide of the entrance. It is ſituated low, without any earth-works for its defence, except a deep and dirty country may be called ſuch. Though repreſented by Mr. Camden as ruined, it ſtill exhibits the ſouth front or principal entrance entire; and the weſt ſide is a farm houſe. It was the property and reſidence of the late Robert Leman, D. D. rector of Pakefield in this county, who died here in 1779, and lies buried in the chancel.

Freſſ. *Freſſingfield* adjoining was the birth-place of archbiſhop Sancroft, whoſe family had held it for above 300 years. Hither he had retired at the Revolution, and three months after his retirement died here Nov. 24, 1691, and was buried in the churchyard in a ſpot of his own chooſing 16 years before, when on his promotion he viſited his relations here. He augmented the vicarage and gave the perpetual advowſon to Emanuel college Cambridge, and founded a ſchool here.

Dunn. In *Dunnington*, or *Dennington* church, is a handſome monument of William lord Bardolf and his wife Joan daughter of Thomas the laſt lord Bardolf, in whoſe right William took the name, though he was never ſummoned to parliament, and died 1439 [t].

[u] Ib. 41. [x] Ib. 9. 16. [y] Ib. 37. [z] Ib. 39. [a] Ib. 44. 46.
[b] Ib. not 50 as the inhabitants from tradition told Spelman. G. [c] Gard. 46. 59. [d] Tan. 528. 530.
[e] Tan. 522. [f] Ib. 527. Gard. 62. 66. [g] Gard. 54. Tan. 526. [h] Leake, 149.
[i] G. Gardiner Hiſt. of Dunwich, 119. [k] Gard. 122. 124. [l] Gard. 228. Tan. 513. Mag. Brit. 193.
[m] Dugd. I. 106. [n] Tan. 515. [o] Horſley 370. [p] Holland. [q] Gard. 187. 190.
[r] Tan. 517. [s] Tan. 531. [t] Dugd. I. 683. It is engraved by Kirby.

Others for ſir William and ſir Robert Wingfield 1348 and 1409 [u]. John viſcount Beaumont was ſlain in the battle of Northampton 38 Henry VI. and the title ended with his ſon William 34 Henry VII. [x].

At *Huntingfield* queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have had a palace, whither ſhe came occaſionally. Her favourite and relation Henry lord Hundſdon had this eſtate, and it is probable her majeſty might ſometimes viſit him here.

Of the *Huntingfield* family were *William*, governor of Dover caſtle t. John. *William*, who ſided with the barons at the battle of Eveſham, with whoſe 4th deſcendant and nameſake the title ended 50 Edward III. [y]

The family of *Heveningham*, which it is pretended have never proſpered ſince one of them was on the jury that condemned Charles I. is now extinct and the eſtate ſold to another [12].

Heveningham hall was purchaſed by the late ſir Joſhua Vanneck, bart. He died in 1777, and was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs £. 6000. a year in the county. Sir Gerard his ſon is laying out very conſiderable ſums of money in improving both the houſe and grounds under the direction of Mr. Browne. This houſe, with its extenſive and beautiful grounds, promiſes, when the whole is completed, to be one of the firſt manſions in the county.

On the Ouſe is *Euſton*, formerly belonging to a family of the ſame name, and for many years to the Rookwoods, one of whom, in the reign of Elizabeth, built here one of the largeſt houſes in the county; afterwards to George Fielding, earl of Deſmond, who was buried here in 1665. Henry earl of Arlington then became poſſeſſor, and rebuilt the houſe, called Euſton hall; and in 1676, the church, his daughter the dutcheſs of Grafton laying one of the ſtones, that ſtill bears her name. It gave title to Henry Fitz Roy, created baron Sudbury, viſcount Ipſwich, and earl of Euſton in 1672, upon his marriage with the earl of Arlington's only child, and in 1675, duke of Grafton; which titles are now enjoyed by his grandſon Auguſtus Henry the third and preſent duke. The houſe is a plain good manſion, ſeated on the banks of a pretty ſtream: it was much improved by the late duke, who uſed to ſay he had made it too good for his ſucceſſor to be tempted to rebuild it on another ſpot. The preſent poſſeſſor has embelliſhed the ſcenery about it, making it his autumn and winter reſidence. The park is large, and adorned with extenſive plantations, and is a remarkable inſtance of the power of art and expence to produce beauties denied by nature. The ſurrounding county is light and champain, well calculated for the ſports of the field.

On the ſame river is *Downham*, a village which has ſuffered greatly in the laſt century by the ſands, which have overſpread the neighbourhood and almoſt the whole hundred of Lackford, to the great damage of the country [z].

Near it is *Brandon*, a village in the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which gave title of baron to Charles Gerrard 21 Charles I. [a] created earl of Macclesfield Charles II. whoſe family being extinct, queen Anne created duke Hamilton an Engliſh peer by the title of duke of Brandon 1711, which his great grandſon James George now enjoys, and by this title was ſummoned to parliament by writ as a peer of England 1782. Here alſo was born Simon Eyre lord mayor of London, who built Leadenhall, and died 1459 [b].

There was a hermitage upon Brandon bridge in 1406 belonging to the biſhop of Ely, who granted a pardon of 40 days to all that would aſſiſt to repair the ſaid bridge, and to William Buſsheby hermit a pardon for three years.

In a field at Downham Brickley near Brandon called *Dead head land*, in 1680, the bodies of two men were dug up.

Near Downham and Brandon is *Elveden*, ſeated in a like dreary waſte of ſand. It has juſt given the title of viſcount to admiral Auguſtus Keppel, who purchaſed the eſtate of ſir John Tyrrell, bart. whoſe lady the heireſs of Criſpe brought this lordſhip to him. Elveden.

Haleſworth is a populous market town, where much linnen yarn is ſpun. The manor has been long out of the Allingtons. Haleſworth.

Between *Southwold* and *Haleſworth*, near Wangford, at the 100th mileſtone from London is *Henham Park*, in which ſtood a manſion houſe that had been from the time of Henry VIII. the reſidence of the family of Rous. The late ſir John Rous, bart. had greatly improved it; but it was unfortunately conſumed by fire May 8, 1773. The preſent ſir John, his only ſon, who, as well as his father was, is one of the members for the county, reſides at *Darſham* in this county. Henham.

Near it is *Romborough* priory founded from Hulme about the conqueſt, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [c]. Romborough.

Hoxne priory of Benedictines was founded by Maurice of Windſor 1730, valued at £. 18. *per annum* [d]. The lordſhip of Hoxne belonging to the biſhop of Norwich t. Henry VIII. now rebuilt as a ſeat for Mr. Maynard. The family of the Thruſtons reſided here till the beginning of this century, ſoon after which the houſe and eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Maynards. The late lord Maynard greatly improved the houſe, and reſided in it part of the year. He left it with proper revenues to Thomas one of the younger ſons of his nephew ſir Arthur Heſilrige, bart. Mr. Heſilrige has taken the name of Maynard, and now reſides here. Hoxne.

The family of Cornwallis have been ſeated in this county ever ſince the end of the 14th century. Sir Thomas here mentioned rebuilt *Brome hall* t. Elizabeth. It is a large venerable manſion, ſtill continuing in its original ſtate. His grandſon *Frederick* was created lord Cornwallis 1661, and his lineal deſcendant *Charles* viſcount Broome earl Cornwallis 1753, which titles are enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake, ſixth lord and ſecond earl, and his uncle Frederick is archbiſhop of Canterbury. In the church are monuments for the two perſons mentioned by Mr. Camden. The family take the title of baron from their ſeat near *Eye*, which was an honour held with 120 manors by Robert Mallet great chamberlain of England, who founded here a Benedictine priory, valued at £. 161. *per annum* [e]. Edward III. gave this manor to Robert de Ufford 11 *anno regni*, and afterwards to the Delapoles his ſucceſſors. The town is mean and ill built, was a borough before the reign of John, and has a market and corporation. The caſtle hill remains covered with wood. The church is a large handſome building [f]. The monks of Eye had the ſite of the epiſcopal ſee at Dunwich till ſwallowed up Brome. Eye.

[u] Mag. Brit. 214. Weev. 759.
[x] Dugd. II. 54, 55.
[y] Ib. II. 7.
[12] G.
[z] Phil. Tranſ. N° 37. G. Mag. Brit. 219.
[a] Dugd. II. 418.
[b] Mag. Brit. 219.
[c] Tan. 510.
[d] Tan. 508.
[e] Tan. 510.
[f] Mag. Brit. 209.

by the ſea, and brought from thence St. Felix's book of the Goſpels which Leland ſaw written in great Lombard letters, and of high antiquity, and called the Red book of Eye, which the common people uſed to ſwear by. Abbo deſcribes this town as ſtanding in a fen, the river formerly navigable from Cromar to it, but then only to Burſtan 12 miles from it, and the caſtle deſtroyed by the Conqueror [g].

In the ſummer of 1781 were found at Eye in a leaden caſe in a ſand-pit ſeveral hundred gold coins of Valentiman ſen. & jun. Gratian, Theodoſius, Arcadius & Honorius in the fineſt preſervation.

Redlingfield. *Redling field* near Eye had a Benedictine nunnery founded by Manaſſes earl of Ghiſnes 1120, valued at £. 67. *per annum* [h].

Sylham. Juſt by Wingfield is *Sylham*, a little village in a fine woody country. It had a famous wood of oaks called Sylham *Heart*, (f. *Hurſt*,) now for the moſt part cut down; and in the low grounds are the *ignes fatui*, commonly called Sylham *lamps*, the terror and deſtruction of travellers and even of the inhabitants, who are frequently miſled by them.

Mendham. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Harleſton at *Mendham* was a Cluniac priory founded in the iſland of Hurſt by William de Huntingfield t. Stephen [i].

Flixton. At *Flixton* was an Auguſtine nunnery founded 1258, valued at £. 23. *per annum* [k]. The noble old ſeat, built by the Talburghs, and conſpicuous for a long way on the road between Harleſton and Bungay is now the property of William Adair, eſq;

Uſura vorax, et multis utile bellum.

Bungay. *Bungay* is a market town with two churches, and the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery founded t. Henry II. by Roger de Glanville and his wife the counteſs Gundreda probably a Bigod, and valued at £. 60. *per annum* [l], and of Bigod's caſtle deſtroyed t. Henry III. and ſucceeded by an embattled houſe of the ſame family t. Edward I. whoſe gate towers are now converted into a houſe for poor people [m].

Near the abbey was found 1733 a braſs ſeal inſcribed SIGILL. MARIE D'DVNTINGEPEN. [n].

Mettingham. *Mettingham* came to the Uffords by Margaret daughter of Walter de Norwich and wife of Robert firſt earl of Suffolk [o]. The college was founded by the will of ſir John ſon of ſir Water de Norwich, and admiral of England t. Richard III. valued at £. 202. *per annum* [p].

Loweſtoffe. *Loweſtoffe* is a little market town cloſe to the ſea, and was the eſtate of the Delapoles earls of Suffolk [q].

In a barrow on Bloodmore hill near Pakefield or Loweſtoff was found 1758 a ſkeleton, round whoſe neck hung a gold medal, and an onyx ſet in gold. The legend round the medal was D. N. T. AVITVS. AV. a rude head helmeted, a croſs on the ſhoulder. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG; exergue CONOB. a rude figure of Victory. On the onyx a man ſtanding by a horſe, whoſe rein he holds with a haſta pura in his right hand, and a ſtar on his helmet. Avitus was father-in-law of Sidonius Apollinaris, ſet up by Theodoric king of the Goths, defeated and depoſed by Ricimer, A. D. 455, after a reign of 14 months, made biſhop of Placentia, and died ſhortly after [r].

Gorleſton. At *Gorleſton*, or *Little Yarmouth*, was a houſe of Auſtin friars, founded t. Edward I. or II. and an hoſpital for lepers exiſting 1372 [s].

The family of *Jerneghan* is of great antiquity. The elder branch ſeated at *Somerley* by the marriage of ſir *Walter* Jerneghan of Horham, Kent, with the daughter of ſir Peter Fitz Oſbert in the 14th century, became extinct in the 17th, and the heireſs married into the younger branch ſeated at Coſſey, Norfolk, which had been given by queen Mary to her favourite ſir Henry, whoſe grandſon *Henry* was created baronet 1621, and his heirs enjoy it [t]. Near it at *Herringfleet* was a priory of black canons founded t. Henry III. valued at £. 49. [u] Somerley. Heringfl

Gervaſe of Canterbury, Capgrave, Alford, and other hiſtorians antient and modern, have with Camden confounded the monaſtery where Furſeus lived with another founded by the ſame king Sigibert, wherein he turned monk, and from which he was fetched to the battle in which he loſt his life; whereas the Ely hiſtorian expreſsly ſays he was fetched out of *Betricheſworth*, and Bede [x] ſays the monaſtery which he founded for Furſæus was in a wood near the ſea and in a caſtle called Cnoberſburgh [y]. They have a tradition that the monaſtery here was afterwards inhabited by Jews, and the old way leading to the entrance called the *Jews way* may ſerve to give it ſome colour of truth [14]. But I take this with Mr. Ward [z] to be another name for a Roman way. Burgh caſtle is an irregular parallelogram, the principal or eaſt wall, where the entrance is, 14 feet high, 214 yards long, and nine feet broad, the north and ſouth walls of the ſame height, but only half the length; the weſt ſide having no traces of walls was probably defended by the ſea. In the eaſt wall are four ſolid round towers, one in the north, and one thrown down in the ſouth. Theſe towers were added after the walls were built as ſentry towers, are about 14 feet diameter, and have each in the top a round hole two feet deep, and as many in diameter. The ſouth-weſt corner forms the prætorium raiſed by the earth taken out of the vallum which ſurrounds it, and which is eight feet below the area. Near this ſtood the ſouth tower, which being undermined by rains has ſunk on one ſide. The north hath done the ſame, and drawn down part of the wall with it The whole area is ſomewhat leſs than four acres and three quarters. Both the wall and towers conſiſt of flints with ſtrata of bricks [a]. Theſe bricks are near 18 inches by 12, and agree pretty well with the meaſures aſſigned by Vitruvius and Pliny [15]. Numbers of urns, bones of cattle, coals, burnt wheat, coins of the lower empire, a ſilver ſpoon, rings, keys, fibulæ, ſpear heads, have been found in a field eaſt of the caſtle [b]. Robert de Burgh, Gilbert de Weſeham, Bromholm priory Norfolk, and William Roberts have ſucceſſively held this caſtle and manor, which now belong to Joſhua Smith, eſq. A little to the north of it are the remains of Furſæus' monaſtery [c]. Burgh cast

Boteſdale or *Buddeſdale* is a long mean market town on the river with a grammar ſchool founded by ſir Nicholas Bacon for ſcholars for Corpus Chriſti college Cambridge [d]. Boteſdale

At *Weſtthorpe*, within a few miles of Boteſdale, was a ſtately manſion of *Charles Brandon*, duke of Weſtthorpe

[g] Lel. Coll. III. 26. [h] Tan. 513. Mag. Brit. 291. [i] Tan. 508. [k] Tan. 528. Mag. Brit. 229.
[l] Tan. 319. [m] Mag. Brit. 263. Kirby's account and print. [n] A. S. min.
[o] Dugd. II. 48. [p] Tan. 532. Dugd. II. 90.
[q] Mag. Brit. 228. [r] Le Beau Hiſt. du Bas Emp. VII. 391—408.
[s] Tan. 530. 532. [t] Blomefield I. 660. [u] Tan. 524. [x] III. 19.
[y] G. Mon. Ang. I. 291. Act. Bened. II. 239 Caii Ant. p. 74. Batteley 9. Tan. 503. note f. [14] G.
[z] ut ſupra. [a] Ives's Garioneuum, p. 22. 24. Groſe's account under his view of it. [15] G.
[b] Ives. ubi ſup. [c] Groſe. [d] Mag. Brit. 210. 331. Hiſt. C. C. C. 203.

Suffolk, who ſometimes reſided here with his third wife *Mary* the French queen, ſiſter of Henry VIII. who died here, and was buried in the abbey at Bury as before mentioned. The original furniture remained, and the cloyſter and chapel with its painted windows were kept up till within theſe few years, when it was entirely pulled down; and during its demolition was viſited by the late Mr. *Thomas Martyn*, who in a MS. note ſays with grief and indignation, "Mr. Sheppard Frere and I went to ſee "the diſmal ruins of *Weſtthorpe hall* formerly the "ſeat of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*. The "workmen are now pulling it down as faſt as may "be, in a very careleſs and injudicious manner. The "coping bricks, battlements, and many other orna-"mental pieces are made of earth and burnt hard, "and are as freſh as when firſt built; and might have "been taken down whole, if care had been taken. "But all the fine chimnies and ornaments were pulled "down with ropes, and cruſhed to pieces in a ſhame-"ful manner. There was a monſtrous figure of Her-"cules ſitting croſs-legged, with a club and lyon by "him, but all ſhattered to pieces; and the painted "glaſs is like to ſhare the ſame fate. The timber is "freſh and ſound, and the building, which was very "lofty, ſtood as erect as when firſt built. It is pity "but ſome care was taken to preſerve ſome few of "our antient fabricks, as they do at Rome, but to "demoliſh every piece of old architecture is quite "barbarous."

Rare. Contiguous to Boteſdale is *Redgrave*, antiently one of the lordſhips of the abbot of Bury, and where he had his faireſt country ſeat. Some years after the diſſolution, it became the property of the lord keeper *Bacon*, who made it his reſidence. It continued in that family till one of them ſold it to lord chief juſtice *Holt*, whoſe deſcendant Rowland Holt now inherits it. This gentleman, about the year 1770, began to improve this place, which he has now made one of the fineſt in the county. The old gloomy houſe gave way to a cheerful Grecian edifice: the ruſhy ditch that ran before it aſſumed the form of a wide ſerpentine river; the long viſto of trees, through which the houſe could not be ſeen, was broken and diſpoſed into agreeable clumps, and all the ſurrounding grounds planted and laid out in the moſt beautiful ſtyle; the whole under the direction of Mr. L. Brown. In the evidence room are ſaid to be many antient records relative to Bury abbey.

The handſome pariſh church was one of the early pieces of preferment of Cardinal Wolſey. In it, among others, is a noble monument for ſir *Nicholas Bacon*, the firſt baronet of England. The figures of him and his lady were executed by *Nicholas Stone*, and coſt £. 200. They are ſtill in the higheſt beauty and preſervation. Here is alſo a magnificent monument for lord chief juſtice *Holt*, which is ſaid to have coſt £. 1500.

To his account of William duke of Suffolk Mr. Camden has added in MS. in his copy in the Bodleian library, the following character from the continuation of the annals of Croyland[e]: "He was a man of ſingular cunning, deeply verſt in all the arts of deceit, by which talent he could, with the greateſt eaſe, bring over the populace to his meaſures. By his great influence with king Henry [VI.] he ſo practiſed on his weakneſs that it was generally believed the whole buſineſs of government was conducted by him. He diſpoſed of biſhoprics and benefices in the king's gift for money, thruſting out and putting in whom he pleaſed, and in many inſtances violating juſtice by his abſolute authority. He came at laſt to ſuch a pitch of preſumption by his arts and inſinuations as to diſmiſs from the royal preſence all the king's kindred, friends, and relations, both biſhops, clergy, and laity. He brought a falſe charge of treaſon againſt the illuſtrious prince Humphry duke of Glouceſter, the king's uncle, who had held the adminiſtration of the kingdom 24 years with the moſt approved fidelity. A parliament was called on this account at the inſtigation of the ſaid earl at Bury in Suffolk, in the winter of 1447, in which the ſaid duke who came there ſuſpecting no harm was ſeparated from his friends and committed to the cuſtody of ſome of the king's friends, and preſently after, without being allowed a hearing or a trial, though being in perfect health in the evening before, was the next morning expoſed to public view dead."

Earls of Suffolk. *Thomas Howard*, firſt earl of Suffolk, built Audley inn, and dying 1626, 2 Charles I. was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theophilus*, and he 1640 by his ſon *James*[f]. He 1688 by his brothers *George* 1691 and *Henry*. *Henry* the ſon of the latter created earl of Bindon and baron Cheſterford in the life-time of his father, became alſo earl of Suffolk 1709, and was ſucceeded 1718 by his ſon *Charles*[15]. He 1721 by his uncle *Edward* ſon of Henry earl of Suffolk, and he 1731 by his brother *Charles*, who died 1733. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded, and dying 1745 at Audley inn, this title devolved to *Henry Bowes* Howard earl of Berkſhire 5th in lineal deſcent from the firſt earl of Suffolk of the name of Howard, and he dying 1757 was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry* 12th earl of Suffolk of this noble family.

[e] Ed. Gale, 521.

[f] Dugd. II. 279.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Suffolk.

Anemone *pulſatilla*. Paſque flower; on a bank on *Icklingham* heath.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Sandwort: on ſea ſhores; at *Southwold*.

Artemiſia *campeſtris*. Wild Southernwood, or fine leaved Mugwort: on the banks of corn fields, by the way ſides near *Elveden*, on the way towards *Lynn*, at *Barton mills*, and elſewhere.

——— *maritima*. Sea Wormwood: on ſea ſhores; at *Orford*.

Ariſtolochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort; in woods and hedges at *Bungay*.

Aſplenium *ruta muraria*. White Maiden Hair, Wall Rue or Tent wort; on *Long Melford* church, and elſewhere.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale, in a ditch in the abbey garden at *Bury*.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on ſea ſhores: at *Southwold*.

Braſſica *campeſtris*. Field Cabbage; on cliffs about *Bardſey* near *Orford*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; in the road from *Bury* to *Long Melford*.

——— *eriophorus*. Woolly headed Thiſtle; in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: near *Clare*, plentifully.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara; in the ponds about *Henley* and *Ipſwich*.

Chelidonium *glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *Orford*.

Ceraſtium *umbellatum*. Umbellated Ceraſtium; on walls about *Bury*.

Coriandrium *ſativum*. Coriander; in corn fields about *Ipſwich*.

Cucubalus *otites*. Spaniſh Catchfly; in and about the gravel-pits on the north ſide of *Newmarket* town, alſo by the way ſides from *Barton Mills* to *Thetford*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; about the great lake at *Lothingland*.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Hedge Muſtard or Wormſeed; in the corn fields about *Elveden*.

Fritillaria *Meleagris*. Common Fritillary, Checquered Daffodil or Snake's head; in meadows and paſtures; about *Bury*.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Frankenia or Sea Heath; in *Lothingland* juſt over the water at *Yarmouth*.

Fucus *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Fucus; on ſea rocks and ſtones: at *Orford*.

Geniſta *piloſa*. Hairy Dyers Broom; on dry heaths: about *Lackford* and *Culford* four or five miles from *St. Edmund's Bury*.

Gentiana *campeſtris*. Field Gentian; on a bank on *Icklingham* heath.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden flowered Samphire; on the ſea coaſt.

Ilex *aquifolium* (baccis luteis). Common Holly with a yellow berry; at *Wiſton* not far from *Buers*.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Mother wort; on the hill going from the friery at *Fornham All Saints* to *Bury* heath.

Marchantia *hemiſphærica*. Hemiſphæric Marchantia; on banks of rivers, wet ditches and rocks: at *Sudbury*.

Medicago *Polymorpha* γ. A variety of Heart Clover or Trefoil; on the ſea bank and by the key at *Orford*.

Oenanthe *Pimpinelloides*. Parſley water drop; at *Weſtley* bottom near *Bury*.

Ophrys *Nidus-avis*. Bird's neſt; in woods and ſhady places: at *Aldborough*.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom rape; in corn-fields and dry paſtures; at *Beccles*.

Panicum *ſanguinale*. Cock's foot Panic graſs; in the ploughed fields about *Elveden*, plentifully.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peas; on the ſtone beach on the end next to *Orford* running from *Alburgh*, called *Shingles*, abundantly. See p. 87.

Riccia *natans*. Fringed Riccia; in the ponds near *Henley*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Stone crop; on the barren ground between *Yarmouth* and *Dunwich*.

Scleranthus *perennis*. Perennial Knawel; in ſandy corn fields: about *Elveden*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort; in the hedges juſt before you enter *Long Melford* from *London*, plentifully.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night flowering Catchfly; amongſt corn about *Saxmundham*, and between the two windmills and the warren lodge at *Mewell*.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; in hedges about *Bury*.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Common Water Aloe or Freſh Water Soldier; in the lake in *Lothingland*.

Trifolium *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; in gravelly places about *Saxmundham*.

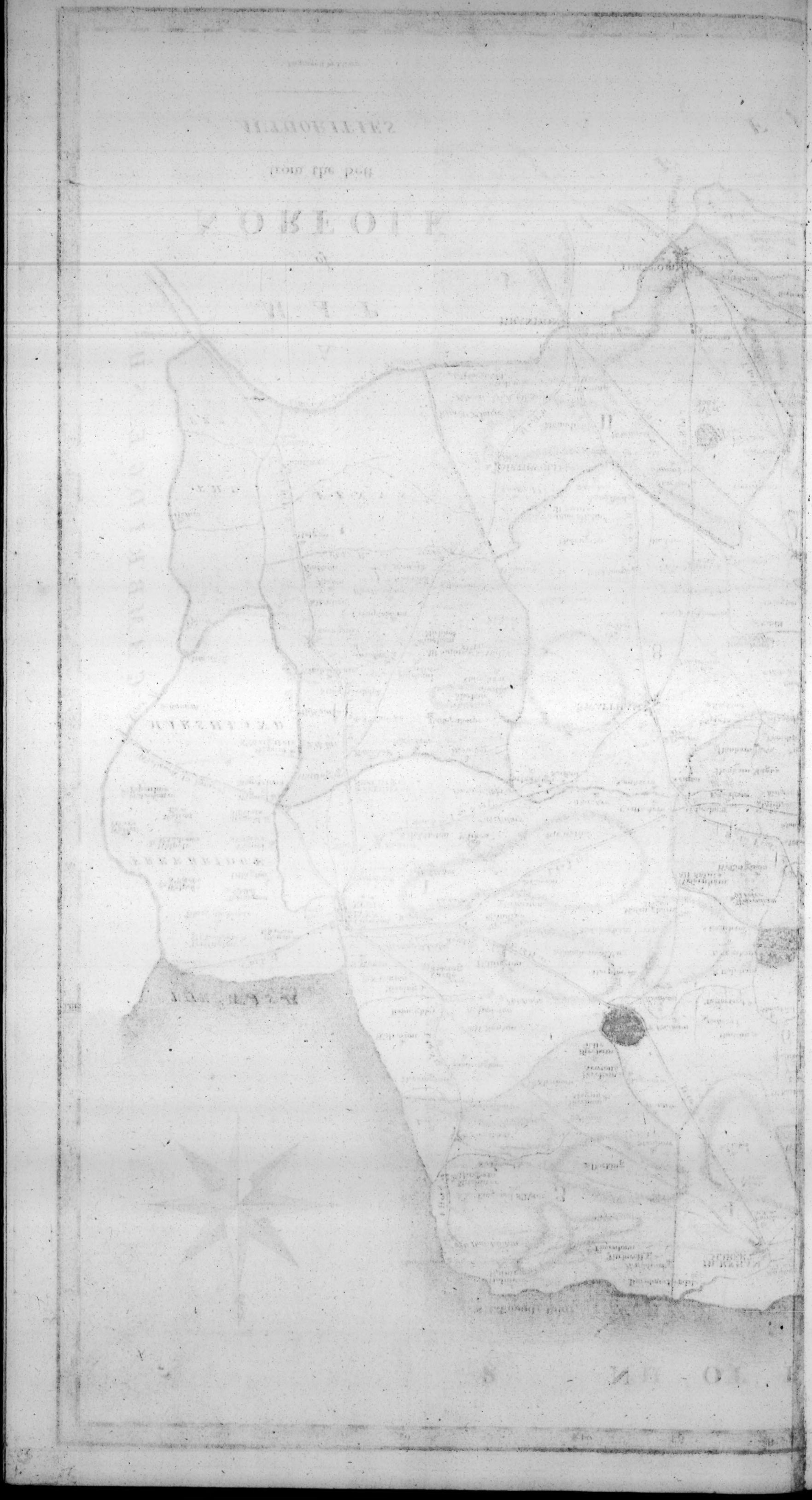
——— *ſcabrum*. Knotted Trefoil with oblong heads; at *Newmarket* where the Cucubalus *otites* grows.

Tillæa *muſcoſa*. Procumbent Tillæa; on ſandy heaths: about *Bury*.

Veronica *triphyllos*. Trifid Speedwell; at *Methwold* between the two wind mills and the warren lodge, in the gravel pits two miles beyond *Barton-mills*; on the ridge of a hill where a ſmall cart-way croſſes the road to *Lynn* and elſewhere in the graſs thereabouts, alſo on the ſandy fallow fields half a mile to the eaſt of *Icklingham*.

——— *verna*. Spring Veronica or Speedwell; in ſandy corn fields near *Bury*. This was firſt found to be indigenous in *England* by ſir *John Cullum*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; about *Aldborough* and elſewhere on the coaſt, plentifully.



A MAP of NORFOLK

from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary

R T H S E A

F O L K

S U F F O L K

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Frebridge
2. Clackclose
3. Smethdon
4. Brothercrofs
5. North Greenhoe
6. Gallow
7. Launditch
8. South Greenhoe
9. Mitford
10. Wayland
11. Grimshoe
12. Shropeham
13. Gileerofse
14. Difs
15. Depwade
16. Hembleyard
17. Forehoe
18. Eynsford
19. Holt
20. Tunsted
21. North Erpingham
22. South Erpingham
23. Taverham
24. Happing
25. West Flegg
26. East Flegg
27. Walsham
28. Henstead
29. Part of Clavering
30. Loddon
31. Clavering
32. Earsham
34. Blowfield

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, commonly called *Northfolk*, q. d. the *Northern people*, adjoins to Suffolk on the north and is ſeparated from it by the two little rivers before-mentioned, the leſſer Ouſe and Waveney, running different ways. On the eaſt and north ſides the German ocean, abounding with fiſh, beats with a ſtrong tide upon its coaſt: on the weſt the greater Ouſe, ſporting in meanders, parts it from Cambridgeſhire. It is a large county, almoſt everywhere level, except here and there a gentle hill, very wealthy, ſtocked with flocks of ſheep, remarkably productive of rabbits, and beſpread with many populous villages, having beſides twenty-ſeven market towns, 625 leſſer towns and villages. It is well watered, and not ill wooded. The ſoil differs in different places; in ſome fat, luxuriant and moiſt as in Marſhland and Flegg; in others, particularly towards the weſt ſhore light and ſandy; in others again clayey and chalkey. But the goodneſs of the ſoil may be inferred according to Varro's method from the clear complexions of the inhabitants, not to mention the brightneſs of their wits, and their proficiency in the laws of their country; ſo that it has formerly produced many eminent lawyers, and is reckoned to do ſo ſtill: and even amongſt the meaner ſort, many, as one ſays, if they have nothing to go to law about, will raiſe a ſuit from the quibbles of the law itſelf. But not to enlarge here, I paſs from this ſubject to the ſituation of the country, beginning from the ſouth, and ſhall give a ſhort account of the principal and moſt antient places.

On the leſſer Ouſe where the little river *Thet* enters from Suffolk, in a low ſituation, ſtands that old city, called by Antoninus SITOMAGUS, corruptly in the Peutinger tables, *Simomagus* and *Sinomagus*, now *Thetford*, by the Saxons Ðeotford, the firſt part of its old name remaining with a German termination ſignifying a *ford*. For as *Sitomagus* in Britiſh means a city on the river *Sit* now *Thet* (Pliny obſerving that *Magus* ſignifies a city): ſo Thetford in Engliſh ſignifies the *Ford of Thet*; and *Sit* and *Thet* ſound not unlike. It is at preſent but thinly inhabited though a large town, was formerly very populous and famous, and beſides other monuments of antiquity ſhews an immenſe artificial hill, fortified with a double rampart, and formerly, as is reported, with walls. This is ſuppoſed by ſome a Roman work, by others the work of the Saxon kings under whom it long flouriſhed. By the fury of Suene the Dane it was burnt 1004, and ſix years after pillaged by a new army of Danes, which overthrew all its ſplendor. In order to reſtore it biſhop Arfaſt tranſlated hither the epiſcopal ſee from Elmham: and his ſucceſſor William ſpared no expence to adorn it; ſo that in the Confeſſor's time there were found 947 burgeſſes, and in the Conqueror's 722 (*manſuræ*) houſes, of which 224 were empty, and the chief magiſtrate was ſtyled *Conſul* Herbert ſurnamed *Lozinga*, q. d. a conſummate flatterer[a], who procured himſelf by his artifices and money to be made third biſhop of this ſee, removed the ſeat to Norwich[b], whereby this place received a fatal ſtroke, nor could the loſs of its biſhop be ſupplied by the abbey of Cluniac monks founded here through his means by Hugh Bigod. The words of the charter run thus, "I Hugh Bigod, ſewer to king Henry by his licence; "and by advice of Herbert biſhop of Norwich, have "ſettled monks of Clugni in the church of St. Ma"ry, which was the epiſcopal church of Thetford, "which I have given to them, and have ſince built "another more convenient for them without the "town." At that time the greateſt part of the town on the hither ſide of the river gradually fell to decay; the other, though it greatly decreaſed, had till within theſe two laſt centuries ſeven churches, beſides three ſmall religious houſes, one of which is ſaid to have been built in memory of the Engliſh and Danes ſlain here. For our hiſtorians relate that in this neighbourhood the devout king Edmund, a little before his death, fought above ſeven hours with the Danes with dreadful ſlaughter, and equal ſucceſs on both ſides: ſo much did the varying chance of war take away the ſenſe of its miſeries.

On the Waveney, the other boundary river which runs eaſtward, not far from its ſource are *Buckenham* and *Keninghall*. The latter, which ſeems to retain the name of the Iceni, is the ſeat of the honourable family of the Howards, whoſe reputation is too great to be hurt by the envy of Buchanan. The former I believe takes its name from the beech trees, called by the Saxons *Bucken*, and is a very fair and ſtrong caſtle, built by William *d'Aubigny* or *Albiny*, the Norman, to whom the Conqueror gave it, and conveyed by his deſcendants who were earls of Arundel, to the *Tatſalls*, and from them by the *Calys* and *Cliftons* to the *Knevetts*. This laſt is a very antient family, and has ſpread itſelf by many branches from John Knevet, chancellor of England under Edward III. with great renown and many honourable matches. For beſides thoſe of Buckenkam, from hence are deſcended the illuſtrious knights Henry Knevet of Wiltſhire and Thomas Knevet of *Aſhellwellthorp*, a little town in this neighbourhood, which paſſed by inheritance from the *Thorpes*, antient knights, by the *Tilneys* and lords *Bourchiers* of *Berners* to this Thomas Knevet. Buckenham is held on condition that the lords ſhall be *Cupbearers* at the coronation of the king of England; as, it may not be amiſs to mention, in the adjoining village of *Carleton* Radulphus de Carleton, and every other "held lands by the ſervice of car"rying 100 pies of the firſt herrings[c] to the king "wherever he was in England." This river paſſes from hence to *Diſce*, now *Dis*, a town of note given

Buckenham.
Keninghall.
Aſhellwellthorp.
Carleton.
Diſs.

[a] from Lærung a *lie*. G.
[b] 1094.
[c] *paſtillos halecum.*

by Henry I. to Richard *de Lucy*, who immediately conveyed it with his daughter to Walter *Fitz Robert*, one of whoſe deſcendants Robert *Fitz Walter* obtained a market here of Edward I. Though the Waveney is covered[d] as it were with towns all the way from hence, not one of them is eminent for its antiquity except *Shelton* more inland, which gave name to the antient family of *Sheltons*. But before the river gets to the ſea it joins the *Garienis*, called by the Britans *Guerne*, by the Engliſh *Gerne* and *Iere*; doubtleſs named from the alders that overhang it, and are ſo called in Britiſh. It riſes in the heart of the county not far from *Gernſton*, a little village to which it gives name: and near it is *Hengham* which had barons of its own, called alſo *de Rhia*, deſcendants from John Marſhall (ſon of the brother of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke), to whom king John gave the lands of the traitor Hugh de Gournay with the daughter and coheireſs of Hubert lord of Rhia. From the Marſhalls it came to the *Morleys*, and from them by a *Lovell* to the *Parkers* now lords *Morley*. *Skulton*, otherwiſe called *Burdos*[e], is not far from hence, held on condition that the lord ſhould be firſt *Lardiner* as they call him at the king's coronation. And more to the eaſt is *Wimundham*, now by contraction *Windham*, famous for the burial-place of the *Albineys* earl of Arundel, whoſe anceſtor William de Albiney, cup-bearer to Henry I. built the church here, and gave it as a cell to St. Alban's. On its lofty ſteeple, one of the two incendiaries of the Norfolk inſurrections, William Kett was hanged in 1549. Nor muſt I omit to mention that five miles from hence is Attilborough the ſeat of the antient family of the *Mortimers*, who being diſtinct from that other at Wigmore bear O. ſemee of fleurs de lis S. and founded here a collegiate church, which is now utterly gone. Their eſtate paſſed by marriage with the *Ratcliffes*, now earls of Suſſex, and to the family of *Fitz Ranulph* and Ralph *Bigot*.

Shelton.

GARIENIS fl.

Gernſton.

Hengham.

Barons *Rhie* or *Hengham.*

Skulton.

Wimundham.

Attilborough.

Mortimers.

The Yare runs not far to the eaſt before it receives the little river *Wentſum*, or as others call it *Wentfar*, flowing from the ſouth. Near the ſource of this laſt is a ſquare fortification at *Taieſborrough*, containing 24 acres. It ſeems a Roman camp, if it be not indeed that which in the old table publiſhed by Velſer is called AD TAUM. Higher up on the ſame river was VENTA ICENORUM, formerly a moſt flouriſhing little city of this nation. It has loſt its antient name, and is now called *Caſter*. Nor is it to be wondered that this alone of the three *Ventas* in Britain has loſt its name; ſince it has almoſt loſt its exiſtence. For nothing remains except the walls, which incloſe a ſquare of about 30 acres, and the traces of houſes, and a few Roman coins every now and then turned up in digging. Out of this in later ages roſe Norwich, three miles from it near the conflux of the Garien, and an anonymous river (by ſome called *Bariden*) which after a long winding courſe paſſes to the Yare through *Attilbridge*, leaving to the north *Horſford*, where is a caſtle overgrown with buſhes, built by William de *Cheney*, a principal baron under Henry II.

Taſborough.

AD TAUM.

VENTA ICENORUM.

Caſtor.

Attilbridge.

Horſford.

The famous city of NORWICH, called by the Saxons Nopopic, q. d. the *North bay*, if *Wic* as Rhenanus ſays ſignifies a bay, ſuch as the river forms here by its windings; or the *North ſtation*, if with H. Junius we take *Wic* for a ſecure cloſe-built ſtation; or *North caſtle*, if our Saxon Alfric be right in his aſſertion that *Wic* ſignifies a *caſtle*[f]. If I ſhould ſuppoſe Norwich derived from *Venta* as ſome do, I ſhould depart from the truth. It can have no other claim to the name of Venta, than Baſil to Auguſta, or Baldach[g] to that of Babylon; for as both roſe out the ruins of the others, ſo did our Norwich from thoſe of old Venta, as appears from its antient name *Caer Gunt*, in which as in the river Wentſum or Wentfar, the name of Venta plainly diſcovers itſelf. I have no where met with the name of Norwich before the Daniſh invaſion; ſo far from its being founded by Cæſar or Guiteline the Britan, as is pretended by thoſe who embrace every ſtory without weighing it. Now it may rank among the principal cities of Britain for wealth, populouſneſs, beauty, and number of buildings (having no leſs than thirty pariſhes) and for the induſtry, loyalty, and hoſpitality of its citizens. It ſtands pleaſantly on the ſlope of a hill in latitude 52° 40″, longitude 24° 55″, being a long ſquare one mile and an half from north to ſouth, and about half as much in breadth, contracting itſelf into a conic figure gradually towards the ſouth. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls (in which are a number of towers and eleven gates) except to the eaſt, where the river having waſhed the north part of the city winding under four bridges, defends it with its deep bed and ſteep banks. In the infancy as I may ſay of this city in the reign of the weak ill-adviſed Etheldred, Suene the Dane, who had over-run England with a great army, firſt plundered, and afterwards burnt it. It recovered itſelf, however, and as appears by the Conqueror's ſurvey, had in the Confeſſor's time "1320 "burgeſſes, and paid £.20 to the king and £.10 "to the earl, alſo 20*s.* and four prebendaries[h], and "ſix ſextaries of honey and a bear and ſix dogs to "bait him. Now it pays £.70 by weight to the "king, and 100*s.* as a fine to the queen, and an "ambling nag, and twenty white pounds to the earl "and 20*s.* fine by tale." Under William the Conqueror the rebellion kindled by Radulphus earl of Eaſt Anglia ſpread hither. Upon his retreat his wife with the Bretons ſuſtained here a long ſiege, till by want of proviſions ſhe was at length obliged to quit the kingdom, and this city was ſo ruined that ſcarce 560 burgeſſes were left, as we read in Domeſday book. Of this ſurrender Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, writes thus to the king. "Your "realm is cleared of the infection of the Bretons, "the caſtle of Norwich yielded with the Bretons "therein and their lands in England, their lives and "limbs being granted them on condition that they "quit the kingdom within forty days, and return "no more without your licence." It began by degrees to recover from that deluge of calamities, and biſhop Herbert, whoſe name will ever be held in deteſtation for his ſimoniacal practices, transferred the ſee from Thetford hither, and built a beautiful cathedral in the eaſt or lower part of the city, in a place before called *Cowholm* near the caſtle, laying the firſt ſtone in the reign of William Rufus A. D. 1096, with this inſcription: *Dominus Herebertus poſuit primum lapidem in nomine patris, filii & ſpiritus*

NORWICH.

[d] *redimitus.* [e] or *Burdales.* Holland.

[f] Sic has all theſe ſignifications, but Mr. Lye inclines to render Norwich the *North town*, ſc. of the Eaſt Angles. Biſhop Gibſon derives it from its ſituation in reſpect to *Caſtor*. [g] q. Bagdat.

[h] The record ſays 21 *ſol. & 1111 & prebendarios*, &c. II. fol. 117. a. By the laſt word Blomfield, on the authority of Spelman's Gloſſary, underſtands *Provender* for the king's horſes. See alſo Du Cange.

ſancti. Amen. "Lord Herbert laid the firſt ſtone "in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. "Amen." He afterwards obtained of Pope Paſchal that it ſhould be ordained and confirmed the mother church of Norfolk and Suffolk, and endowed it with large poſſeſſions for the maintenance of ſixty monks, who had a moſt beautiful cloyſter. Upon their being turned out, a dean, ſix prebendaries, &c. were placed here. When the church was thus built, and the epiſcopal ſee ſettled here, "the town," ſays Malmeſbury[i], "was famous for its trade and inhabi-"tants." In the 17th of Stephen, as I find in old records, Norwich was new-built, was a populous town, and became a corporation: and the public records prove that Stephen gave it to his ſon William as an appendage, as it is called, or an inheritance. Henry II. preſently wreſted it from him and kept for himſelf, though his ſon Henry, called the young king, aſpiring to the crown, promiſed it in the moſt advantageous manner to Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, whom he had drawn over to his party. Bigod following the ſtandard of the young king, who could not keep his aſpiring hopes of the crown within the bounds of juſtice and right; miſerably oppreſſed this city, and is ſuppoſed to have repaired the caſtle in the city on the top of the hill near the church, which by its immenſe ditch ſeemed at that time impregnable. Yet Lewis of France, to whom the rebellious barons transferred their allegiance againſt John, eaſily took it upon terms. My reaſon for ſuppoſing Bigod to have repaired this caſtle is the lions rampant carved in ſtone in it, which were the old arms of the Bigods on their ſeals, though one of them bore a croſs for his ſeal. Such was the ſtate of Norwich in its earlieſt age.

In the enſuing age it greatly increaſed, and its citizens acquired great wealth. They preſented to Edward I. a petition in parliament for leave to fortify their city with walls, which they afterwards did to the great ſecurity and ornament of it. They obtained leave of Henry IV. in 1403, to chooſe annually a mayor inſtead of their antient bailiffs; and built a handſome town-houſe in the middle of the city near the market, which on ſet days is well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſion. It owes not a little to the people of the Netherlands who came over here in great numbers to avoid the tyranny of the duke of Alva and the deſigns of the bloody inquiſition, and firſt introduced a manufacture of ſlight ſtuffs[k]. But I need not dwell long on theſe things, which are all with the hiſtory of its biſhops, liſt of its mayors, and what it ſuffered from that abandoned rebel Kett, ſo well deſcribed by the learned Alexander Neville, who was born here. I ſhall juſt add however that in 1583 the citizens by an engine raiſed the water of the river in pipes to the higheſt part of the town. I might here cite Polydore Vergil the Italian and Angelo Capell of France before the tribunal of venerable antiquity, for ſaying that our Ordovices, who lie in quite another climate, inhabited Norwich. I might bring the ſame charge againſt our countryman Caius, were I not ſenſible that partiality to his native country miſled that good and learned old man. I have nothing more to ſay of this city unleſs the reader chuſes to run over theſe lines of Johnſton the Scotiſh poet upon it:

Urbs ſpecioſa ſitu, nitidis pulcherrima tectis,
Grata peregrinis, delicioſa ſuis:
Bellorum ſedes, trepido turbante tumultu;
Triſtia Neuſtriaco ſub duce damna tulit.
Victis diſſidiis poſtquam caput ardua cælo
Extulit immenſis crevit opima opibus.
Cultus vincit opes, & cultum gratia rerum;
Quam bene! ſi luxus non comitetur opes:
Omnia ſic adeo ſola hæc ſibi ſufficit, ut ſi
Fors regno deſit, hæc caput eſſe queat.

This city's comely form and pleaſant ſite
Her ſons and foreigners alike delight.
Dire ſeat of war, diſtracted with alarms,
She felt the horrors of the Norman arms.
But ſince eſtabliſh'd in the lap of peace
She ſaw with trade and wealth each grace increaſe.
How bleſt if luxury with her baleful reign
Were not attendant on this happy train:
This city ſelf-ſupply'd, ſhould England need
A capital, might fairly take the lead.

From Norwich the Gare having received ſeveral other ſtreams purſues its winding courſe, nouriſhing plenty of the fiſh called *Ruff*, which Dr. Caius * from its nature as well as Engliſh name, calls in Latin *Aſpredo*. Its whole body is *rough*, and its fins prickley; it loves ſandy places, is about the ſize and ſhape of a perch, the back dark brown, the belly pale yellow, has two ſemicircular rows of teeth[l], the upper half of the eye brown, the lower yellow, the pupil black; a remarkable line runs the whole length of its back as if faſtened by a croſs thread to the body[m]: the tail and fins are ſpotted with black; it ſets up its fins when angry, and lowers them when compoſed. Its fleſh is eſteemed equal to that of the perch for criſpneſs and wholeſomeneſs. A Ruffe.

This Gare having paſſed *Claxton*, where is a round caſtle, repaired by ſir Thomas Gawdy, knight, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, in its courſe towards the ſea turns ſouthward to fall with the more gentle current into the ſea, and forms a promontory, one ſide of which is waſhed by this river, the other by the ſea. On this promontory and an open ſhore ſtands *Yarmouth*, Saxon Ȝap-muð and ȝep-muð, q. d. the *mouth of the Gare*, a handſome town and harbour, fortified both by nature and art. Though almoſt ſurrounded with water, to the weſt by the river, over which is a draw-bridge, and on the other ſides by the ſea except the north where it joins to the land, yet it has very ſtout walls, which, with the river, form a long ſquare, in which beſides the towers on the eaſt is a mount or fort with a battery of large cannon commanding the ſea, which is ſcarce half a mile from it. It has but one church, which is a large one with a lofty ſpire, erected near the north gate by Herbert biſhop of Norwich: the noble large foundations laid below this for its enlargement are ſtill to be ſeen. I do not with certainty pronounce this place to have been the antient GARIONENUM, where the *Stableſian* horſe were quartered againſt the barbarians; nor the neighbouring village of *Caſtor*, antiently the ſeat of the famous ſir John Faſtolf famous for its antiquity among the inhabitants, though the Gare is ſaid to have had another mouth below it. But as I am convinced that *Garianonum* was at Burgh caſtle in Suffolk, ſcarce two miles from *Claxton*. *Yarmouth*. Garienis oſtium. GARIONENUM. *Caſtor*.

* De rariorum animalium hiſtoria Lond. 1570.

[i] De geſt. pont. II. p. 136.
[k] *levidenſes panni.*
[l] *duplici per maxillas ſemicirculorum ordine notatus.* q. along the jaws it is marked with a ſemicircular double line.
[m] *linea veluti filo tranſverſo corpori affixa.*

hence

hence on the oppoſite bank, I can eaſily conceive that Yarmouth roſe out of its ruins, and that that Caſter was one of the Roman camps to guard the mouth of the Gar, now filled up. For as the north-weſt wind [n] ſets in ſtrongly on the oppoſite coaſt of Holland, and fills up the middle mouth of the Rhine with ſand; ſo the north-eaſt wind prevails on our coaſt, and ſeems to have filled up this mouth in the ſame manner. Nor ſhall I do amiſs if I ſuppoſe our Yarmouth, ſo nearly united to the antient *Garianonum*, went under the ſame name, ſince the *Garienis*, which gave it its name, has altered its courſe, and empties itſelf into the ocean below this town to which it gives name. I muſt however confeſs this town to be of later date: for on the decay of old *Garianonum* the ſhore being left without defence, Cerdic, a warlike Saxon, landed here (whence the place is called by the inhabitants *Cerdick's ſand*, and by hiſtorians *Cerdic's ſhore*) and waging a fierce war with the Iceni, ſet ſail from hence weſtward, where he founded the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons. Not long after in the room of *Garionenum* the Saxons built a new town in that marſhy ground on the weſt ſide of the river, which they called *Yarmouth*, but the ſituation being unhealthy they removed to the oppoſite ſhore then called *Cerdikſand*, from the above-mentioned prince, and founded this new town, where in the Confeſſor's time were ſeventy burgeſſes according to Domeſday book [o]. The walls were built about A. D. 1340 [*], and in a little time the inhabitants became ſo rich and powerful as frequently to attack their neighbours of Leoſtoffe and the Cinque ports at ſea with great loſs on both ſides. They had probably a pique againſt them becauſe they themſelves were not allowed the privilege of the Cinque ports, which old *Garianonum* and their anceſtors enjoyed under the Count of the Saxon ſhore. The royal authority at laſt put a check to this inſolence, or as others think they were humbled by that dreadful plague which carried off 7000 people in this town in one year, according to an old table hung up in the church, which alſo mentions their wars with the Cinque ports and the people of Leoſtoffe. Their ſpirit being lowered and their wealth declining they were forced to apply themſelves to trade and the herring fiſhery, of which fiſh, called by the learned *Chaleides* and *Leucomænides*, large ſhoals are found on this coaſt. It is incredible what a great fair is held here at Michaelmas, and what quantities of herrings and other fiſh are ſold. At this time the Cinque ports, by an antient cuſtom, appoint their bailiffs or commiſſioners, and ſend them hither, who, according to the words of their warrant or commiſſion, "govern jointly with "the town magiſtrates during the time of the free "fair, and hold the fair court, adminiſtering juſtice "and keeping the king's peace." The harbour below is very convenient for the inhabitants and thoſe of Norwich: but it requires great expence to prevent the ſea from choaking it up. That element, to keep up the balance and return here what it had taken away in other places, formed lately a ſmall iſland with the ſoil which it threw up.

Cerdic's ſand and ſhore.

Herrings.

At this mouth another river, called by ſome the *Thirn*, empties itſelf jointly with the Gar, which paſſing by *Holt*, (ſo called from its *wood*, and remarkable for its market) keeps pace with it near five miles

Thirn r. *Holt.*

by *Blickling*, now the ſeat of the antient and noble family of *Clere*, formerly ſettled at *Ormeſby*; and *Attleſham*, a conſiderable market town, where formerly the earl of *Athol* in Scotland had lands, and then by the ruined monaſtery of *St. Benet in the Holme*, q. d. *in the river iſland*, built by Canute the Dane, and afterwards fortified by the monks with ſtout walls, ſo that it looked more like a caſtle than a cloyſter: and the Conqueror could not take it till a monk betrayed it on condition he ſhould be made abbot; which was complied with, but the new abbot was immediately hanged for a traitor by the king's order, as the people there tell. The ground in this iſland is ſo marſhy, that on cutting the fibres and roots of the trees and ſhrubs growing thereon it floats on the water, and may be towed about at will. Some from the ſhells frequently dug up there think the ſea once broke in. The river runs thence by *Ludham*, the palace of the biſhops of Norwich, and *Clipſby*, which gave name to an antient family, famous in theſe parts, and immediately unites its waters with the Gar.

Blickling. *Ormeſby.* *Attleſham.* *St. Benet in the Holme.* *Ludham.* *Clipſby.*

From the mouth of this laſt river the ſhore at *Winterton* ſhoots out a promontory due north, well known to ſeamen, and called, I imagine, from its *winterly* ſituation. It lies open to the ocean, the cauſe of winds and cold, which beats violently againſt the banks oppoſed to it. Yet the neighbouring tract is in the opinion of many the richeſt and looſeſt ſoil in England, requiring leaſt labour, and yielding the greateſt increaſe; for it may be turned up as Pliny [p] alſo reports of Bizacium in Africa [after rain] with any poor horſe and an old woman guiding the plough [q].

Winterton.

From Winterton the coaſt turns itſelf to the weſt without any projection for a long level tract to *Eccles*, almoſt ſwallowed up by the ſea. Thence the ſhore riſing by *Bromholme*, formerly a little monaſtery, endowed by the *Glanvilles*, ſituate on a high hill, whoſe croſs was held in great veneration by our anceſtors: not far from *Ginningham*, which with other maners John earl of Warren and Surrey formerly gave to Thomas earl of Lancaſter; and by *Cromer*, where the neighbours have often in vain attempted to raiſe a pier, at great expence, the ſea waſhing it away, it runs out at *Wauburnehope*, a bay not long ſince fortified, ſo named from the little town of *Wauburn*, to which at the requeſt of Oliver de *Bourdeaux* Edward II. granted a market and fair. Near this is *Clay*, and on the other ſide of the river *Blakeney*, called by our countryman Bale *Nigeria*, a famous college of Carmelites in the laſt century, founded by Robert de *Roos*, Robert *Bacon* and John *Brett*, which produced John *Baconthorp*, named from his native town (now the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Heydons*) a man of ſuch extenſive and abſtruſe learning for that age as to be the admiration of the Italians, and to be commonly called the *Reſolute Doctor*. Whence Paul Panſa ſays of him, "If you wanted to ſearch into the nature of the "Almighty, nobody has more clearly written about "his eſſence If you would know the cauſes of "things, the effects of nature, the motions of the "heavens, and the contrary qualities of the ele-"ments, he is ready to let them into the ſtorehouſe "of knowledge. This Reſolute Doctor alone fur-"niſhes us with the ſtrongeſt arms in defence of

Eccles. *Bromh.* *Ginnin.* *Cromer.* *Waub.* *Clay.* *Blakeney.* *John Baconthorp.* *The Doctor.*

[n] See Somner's Port. Ice. I. 53. G.
[p] N. H. VII. 6.
[q] *a parte altera jugi vomere unu trahente*, an old woman *on one ſide of the yoke drawing the plough*. Holland. an old woman *drawing againſt him*. G.
[*] William of Worceſter.
[o] Fol. 118. a.

"the Chriſtian religion againſt the Jews, &c." From Wanburn the ſhore is lower to *St. Edmund's point*, and interſected and divided by many rivulets, with difficulty defended from the incroachments of the ſea by ſand banks called *Meales* [k].

Further inland, about four miles hence, is *Walſingham*, which from its nearneſs to the ſea Eraſmus calls *Parathalaſia*. This little town is now famous for its ſaffron, formerly all over England for the pilgrimages to the Bleſſed Virgin, whoever had not viſited and made his offering to her being held impious in the laſt age. Let Eraſmus[l] who ſaw her give a deſcription of her. "About four miles from the ſea is a town ſupported by ſcarce any thing elſe but the reſort of pilgrims. It is a college of canons called by the Latins regular, an intermediate order between monks and ſecular canons. This houſe depends chiefly on the Virgin for ſupport. For the greater offerings only are laid up, but if money or things of ſmall value are offered they are applied to the maintenance of the convent, and their ſuperior whom they call their prior. The church is neat and elegant; but the Virgin dwells not in it. This place as out of reſpect, ſhe has reſigned to her ſon. She has her temple ſo placed as to be at her ſon's right hand. Nor does ſhe dwell even there; the building is not finiſhed, and the wind comes in at the doors and windows; for the ocean, father of winds, is juſt by. In the unfiniſhed church is a narrow wooden chapel into which the worſhipers are admitted by a narrow door on each ſide. It has but little light and that only from wax tapers, which give a very agreeable ſmell. If you look in, you would ſay it was the manſion of the gods, it glitters ſo with jewels, gold, and ſilver." But all this vaniſhed in the laſt age, when Henry VIII. ſet his eyes and heart on the wealth and eſtates of the church. I have nothing to add about this town but that the knightly family of the Walſinghams took their riſe and name from it according to genealogiſts. Of this was the moſt illuſtrious ſir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary to queen Elizabeth, a man of ſingular experience and induſtry in the moſt weighty affairs of ſtate. In the neighbourhood at *Houghton* once flouriſhed the famous family of the *Neirfords*, who were greatly enriched by marriage with Petronilla de *Vallibus*, who had a fine eſtate about *Holt*, *Cley*, and elſewhere. But to return to the coaſt.

Near Walſingham to the weſt on the coaſt was the antient BRANNODVNUM, where, when the Saxons firſt infeſted Britain, was a garriſon of Dalmatian horſe under the Count of the Saxon ſhore. At preſent it is a country village, retaining nought but its name, and exhibiting a rampart called by the neighbourhood a caſtle, incloſing about eight acres, and named *Brancaſter*, where Roman coins are often found. This place was very convenient for a garriſon: for the ſhore turns to the ſouth at *St. Edmund's chapel* in the neighbourhood, and at *Hunſtanton* built by S. Edmund, and makes a bay of ſome extent much expoſed to pirates, into which ſeveral rivers empty themſelves. I muſt not omit *Hunſtanton* were it only for this reaſon, that it was the reſidence of the famous and knightly family of *Le Strange*, of whom t. Edward II. John baron *Le Strange of Knockin* gave it to his younger brother Hamo.

I purpoſely paſs by the taking of hawks, the plentiful fiſhery, and the frequent finding of jet and amber on this coaſt, as things common in other places along it. *Sharnborn*, however, on this ſhore deſerves mention, both for the ſecond Chriſtian church in this province built here by Fælix the Burgundian who converted the Eaſt Angles, and brought them the bleſſings of eternal life (for the firſt is ſaid to have been built at *Babingley* where he landed), and for the common report on the authority of antient records that the Engliſh lord of this place before the coming of the Normans by appeal to the Conqueror himſelf recovered this eſtate from Warren, to whom the Conqueror had given it: which is alleged by thoſe who contend that William poſſeſſed himſelf of England by agreement and not by conqueſt. *Sharnborn.* *Babingley.*

The bay, which we call *The Waſhes*, Ptolemy calls ÆSTUARIUM METARIS[m], perhaps for *Maltraith*, a name given to other ſuch Æſtuaries by the Britans, and meaning nothing more than a body of water where the tides are uncertain. On this where the Ouſe falls into the ocean ſtands *Linne*, named perhaps from the ſpreading waters, for ſo the Britiſh word *Lhyn* ſignifies. This is a large town almoſt ſurrounded by a deep ditch and wals, and divided by two little rivulets, over which are about 15 bridges. And though it is more modern, and not long ago called *Biſhop's Linne*, having belonged to the biſhops of Norwich to the time of Henry VIII. (for it roſe out of the ruins of an older town oppoſite to it in Marſhland now called *Old Lynne* and *Lynne Regis*) yet for the ſafe entrance of its harbour, the reſort of merchants, the beauty of the buildings, and the wealth of the inhabitants, it may claim the chief rank after Norwich among the Iceni. It enjoys very conſiderable privileges purchaſed of king John by the blood of its inhabitants ſpilt in ſupport of his cauſe. He granted them a mayor, and gave them his own ſword to be born before him, and a ſilver cup gilt, which they ſtill keep. They recovered their loſt liberties with ſome bloodſhed from Henry III. when in his cauſe they loſt a battle againſt the proſcribed barons in the iſle of Ely, as the book of Ely and Mathew Paris teſtify. *The Waſhes.* METARIS ESTUARIUM. *Lynn.*

Overagainſt Lynne, on the other ſide of the river, is *Marſhland*, a marſhy tract as its name expreſſes, divided by dykes and ſluices to drain and carry off the water, a very rich ſoil, and producing plenty of cattle; ſo that in the place called *Tilney ſmeeth* about 30,000 ſheep are fed. But the ſea by its beating, waſhing, overflowing, and tearing, is ſometimes ſo outrageous as not to be kept in by banks. The moſt remarkable places in it are *Walpole* given by its lord to the church of Ely with his ſon, whom he made a monk there: *Wigenhall*, the eſtate of J. Howard under Edward I. whoſe deſcendants have ſpread themſelves into an honourable and illuſtrious family: *Tilney* before mentioned, which gave name to the antient knightly race of the *Tilneys*, and *St. Mary* the ſeat of the antien: family of the *Carvilles*. *Marſhland.* *Tilney Smeeth.* *Walpole.* *Wigenhall.* *Tilney.* *St. Mary.*

We have now ſurveyed all the coaſt inland. There are ſeveral towns on the weſt ſide of the county, but being of later date I ſhall ſay but little of them. Near Lynne is *Riſing Caſtle* on a high hill rivalling Norwich caſtle, formerly belonging to the *Albineys*, *Riſing caſtle.*

[k] Spelman derives this word from the Swediſh and German *Mul*, duſt. (G.) MHAA Gothic *Mould*.

[l] The Saxon name of Malden in Eſſex is Mœlðun. MS. n. Gale. In his dialogue intituled, *Peregrinatio religionis erga*.

[m] Μιτάρις, Ptol. ed. Argent. perhaps from *Mearſh* or *Merarſh* Anglicè *Mearrs*, *Mijars*. *Metaurus*, *Metarus*. Lexic. Geogr. Lat. ex Ptol. *Mearis*, *Meris*, *Mearſland*: *Waſhes*, *Gauſen*, *Guas*. *Waſe*, *Met-Wet-ars*. *Snetſham*, *Senitſham*, *Go-ſenits*, *Go-ſennit*. So *Bannium* in Ravennas is *Gobannium* in Antoninus. MS. n. Gale.

afterwards to *Robert de Montalt*, who married the ſiſter and coheireſs of Hugh de Albiney earl of Arundel, and afterwards of the *Mowbrays*, deſcended as I am informed from the ſame family as the Albineys; but at preſent almoſt expiring with age.

Caſtle Acre. Lower is *Caſtle Acre*, where antiently the earls of Warren lived in a caſtle now half ruined on the

Godwic. river. This nameleſs ſtream riſes not far from *Godwic*, a name of good omen, where is a ſmall houſe which boaſts a great ornament in its owner the illuſtrious ſir Edward *Cooke*, a perſon of rare natural endowments, and not more ſtudious than learned in the common law of England, as the whole nation can teſtify both while he was many years attorney general and now when he pronounces his moſt learned deciſions as Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas[n]: nor has he given leſs proof of his abilities in the Commentaries he has publiſhed on our laws, by which he has merited ſo well both of his contemporaries and poſterity. This rivulet flows gently weſtward toward Lynne by *Neirford* which gave name to the an-

Newford. *Neirborough.* tient family of the *Neirfords*; and *Neirborrough*, where near the houſe of the knightly family of *Spelman* may be ſeen on a high hill a ſtrong antient fortifica-

Pentney. tion well calculated for the defence of the adjacent country. Next on the ſame rivulet follows *Pentney*, a little monaſtery formerly the common burial place of the nobility in theſe parts.

Wormegay. Near this lies *Wormegay*, commonly called *Wrongay*, which Reginald de *Warren* brother of William de Warren ſecond earl of Surrey, had with his wife who was, as I have read, of the donation or maritage of that earl [o], according to the ſtyle of that age, by whoſe ſon's daughter it was ſoon transferred

Barons *Bardolph.* to the Bardolphs moſt noble barons who long flouriſhed, and bear Az. three cinqfoils, Or. The greateſt part of their eſtate, with the title, devolved to William *Phellips*, and with his daughter

Swaffham. to viſcount *Beaumont* More eaſt is *Swaffham*, a famous market town, once the eſtate of the earl of

Aſhele. Richmond. *Aſhele* manor, in right of which the *Haſtings* and *Greys* lords of Ruthin, were table deckers, or took clarge of the napery to the kings

N. Elmham. of England at their coronation. *N. Elmham*, where the biſhops ſat when this province was divided into

Dereham. two dioceſes. *Derham*, the burial place of Withburga daughter of king Anna, who, for her temperance and ſanctity was accounted a ſaint by our

Greſſenhall. anceſtors. Next to this is *Greſſenhall*, and next to

Elſing. that *Elſing*, formerly eſtates of the *Folliots*, a family of great rank, which paſt in dower with a daughter of Richard Folliotto Hugh de *Haſtings* of the family of *Abergavenny*, and at length by the daughters and coheireſſes of the laſt Hugh Haſtings Greſſenhall came to Hamo *L'Eſtrange* of Hunſtanton, and Elſing to William *Brown* brother of Anthony Brown

Icborough. firſt viſcount Mortacute. Hereabouts is *Icborough*, which Talbot thinks the ICIANI of Antoninus. I need not dwell longer on theſe places: nor does there remain any thing more than to recite the earls and dukes of Norfolk [p], before we proceed to Cambridgeſhire.

William the Conqueror appointed one *Radulph* [q] earl of the Eaſt Angles, i. e. of the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, who, for his rebellious deſigns, was, as I obſerved before [in Norwich] ſoon diſplaced. Some years after under Stephen *Hugh Bigod* [r] was earl of Norfolk: for in the peace between Stephen and Henry of Anjou afterwards king Henry II. * it was expreſsly provided that Stephen's ſon *William* ſhould have the intire earldom of Norfolk, except among other things the third penny which belonged to Hugh Bigod as earl, whom notwithſtanding king Henry II. afterwards made earl with the third penny of Norfolk and Norwich. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Roger* [s], who, for ſome reaſon or other, obtained of Richard I. a new charter of creation, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Hugh* [t], who married Matilda eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William Marſhal earl of Pembrook. By her he had *Roger* earl of Norfolk and marſhal of England, who diſlocated his limbs [u] in a tournament, and died without iſſue; and *Hugh* Bigod, chief juſtice of England, ſlain in the battle [x] of Lewes, whoſe ſon *Roger* [y] ſucceeded his uncle as earl of Norfolk and marſhal. He having provoked Edward I. by his inſolence was forced to ſurrender his honors and the greateſt part of his eſtate to the king in favour of *Thomas Brotherton* the king's ſon by Margaret ſiſter of Philip the Fair king of France. So we have it in a chronicle in St. Auſtin's Library at Canterbury. "A. D. 1301 Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk made king E. his heir and ſurrendered the marſhal's ſtaff into his hands on condition that if his wife had children the king ſhould reſtore the whole as he received it without diſpute, and he ſhould hold it peaceably: and the king gave him £. 1000, and 1000 librates of land for life [z], with the office of marſhal and the earldom." He dying without iſſue, Edward II. conferred both theſe honours on his brother *Thomas* [a] by virtue of the ſurrender abovementioned †, but his daughter *Margaret* who had the title of lady marſhal and counteſs of Norfolk, and was married to *John* lord *Seagrave*, was by Richard II. created dutcheſs of Norfolk [b] for her life, and at the ſame time *Thomas Mowbray* earl of Nottingham, Margaret's daughter's ſon, firſt duke of Norfolk to him and his heirs male, having before granted him the dignity and ſtyle of earl marſhal of England. This is he who challenged Henry of Lancaſter duke of Hereford before the king for diſreſpectful words by him ſpoken againſt the king; and when they were on the point of deciding it by ſingle combat, the herald at the barrier pronounced by the king's order this ſentence, that they ſhould both quit the realm, Lancaſter for ten years, Mowbray for ever, who afterwards died at Venice [c], leaving two ſons in England. Of theſe Thomas earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham (for he had no other title), forming treaſonable deſigns, was beheaded by Henry of Lancaſter then king Henry IV. His brother and heir *John* [d], by favour of Henry V. was reſtored, and for ſome years was only earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham; but in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. by

Earls and dukes of *Norfolk.*

* Roger Montenſis. See art. *Earls.*

† Parl. 21 R. II.

[n] He was afterwards lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and died 1634.

[o] *de donatione ſive maritagio.*

[p] Of the earls of the Eaſt Angles, See Dugd. I. 16—18.

[q] *Waber.* Dugd. I. 67.

[r] He died 1178, buried at Thetford.

[s] He died 5 Henry III. buried at Thetford.

[t] died 1225, buried ib.

[u] *luxatis corporis articulis.*

[x] 47 H. III. buried at Thetford.

[y] He died 35 Edward I. buried at Thetford.

[z] M. Paris 995. 50. Dugd. I. 135. does not mention his death, but only his flight.

[a] Dugd. I. 135. ſays £. 1000. in preſent and £. 1000. *per annum* for life.

[b] She died 21 R. II. buried in the Friars Minors in London. Ib.

[c] He died 7 Henry VI. and ordered his body to be buried in Axholme charter houſe, and his father to be brought from Venice thither. Dugd. Ib. 130.

of the plague 1 Henry IV. Dugd. Bar. I. 129.

authority

authority of parliament in vertue of the grant of Richard II. "as ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk his "father and heir of his brother Thomas was declared "duke of Norfolk*." He was ſucceeded by *John*[e] his ſon, who died 1 Edward IV. and he by his ſon *John*[f], created earl of Surrey and Warren in his father's life by Henry VI.† His only daughter *Anne* was married to Richard duke of York, infant ſon of king Edward IV. who with her took the titles of Norfolk, earl marſhal, Warren, and Nottingham, from her father. He and his wife dying in their infancy[g], Richard III. king of England conferred this title of duke of Norfolk and the rank of earl marſhal on *John Howard*, who was found to be "couſin and one of the "heirs" of Anne ducheſs of York and Norfolk beforementioned, his mother being one of the daughters of the firſt Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, and himſelf advanced to the rank of baron by Edward IV. This John fell in the battle of Boſworth[h] fighting valiantly for Richard III. againſt Henry VII. His ſon *Thomas*, who, by Richard III's creation was earl of Surrey, was reſtored to his father's title of Norfolk by Henry VIII. for beating the Scotiſh forces at Floddon, where James IV. their king was ſlain: in memory of which victory the Howard family was permitted to bear in the middle of the bend Argent in their arms an eſcocheon Or, with a demi lion Gules, his mouth pierced with an arrow, within a double treſſure of lilies of the ſame, which nearly reſembles the arms of the king of Scots[i]. His ſon *Thomas* ſucceeded him, whom this age has ſeen toſſed by the viciſſitudes of fortune[k], whoſe ſon Henry's[l] ſon *Thomas* (the firſt of the Engliſh nobility that added the luſtre of literature to his other honours) convicted of high treaſon for intending to marry Mary queen of Scots, and beheaded 1572, was the laſt duke of Norfolk. From that time his family remained as it were extinct, but is revived again under the enlivening influences of king James.

In this county are about 660 pariſh churches.

* Rot. Parl. 3 H. VI.

† Parl. 27 E. IV.

e buried at Thetford, Dugd. 131.

f he died 1475 15 Edward IV. buried at Thetford. Dugd. Ib.

g

h 1485, buried at Thetford.

i He died 1524, buried at Thetford.

k and eſcaping death only by the death of Henry VIII. died 1554. Dugd. Bar. II. 274.

l Earl of Surrey, beheaded in his father's life 1546, buried at Framlingham. Ib. 275.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Norfolk is large and populous, extending from eaſt to weſt 66 miles, from north to ſouth 40, and above 140 miles in circumference; containing 1148000 acres, 33 hundreds, 32 market towns, including thoſe in diſuſe, and 729 well inhabited villages as appears by the poll books of 1768, and more pariſh churches than any county in the three kingdoms; many of which exhibit curious ſpecimens of the ſtyle of church architecture of different ages; and in ſeveral of them the antiquary will find fair and curious antient monuments, monumental braſſes well preſerved, and the remains of many curiouſly painted windows. No leſs than 77 religious houſes fell at the general diſſolution, beſides alien priories diſſolved before. The county has its name from its ſituation in reſpect of the Eaſt Angles[1].

The ſoil may be divided into the *ſandland*, the *wood land*, the *marſh land*, and the *fielding*. Of the former ſort is a conſiderable tract in the neighbourhood of Norwich, Swaffham, Thetford, and Brandon; in the neighbourhood of Norwich are ſeveral lands inclining to this, and at Rougham is a piece of drift. The woods are not extenſive, though much increaſed of late by planting in almoſt every part of the county. What is called the wood land is generally dirty, but rich and fruitful. The marſh land, beſides the tract comprehended in the Bedford Level, and in Freebridge Marſh lands, extends from Yarmouth up the rivers Bure, Waveney, and Yare, to Coltſhall, Bungay, and Norwich, and alſo up the Thurn and Ant. Both ſalt and freſh marſhes are to be met with on the coaſt, particularly between Hunſtanton and Blakeney, and from Snetteſham to Walpole. They are generally fruitful, feed large quantities of oxen and ſheep, and when ploughed yield greater crops of corn than other land. The fielding though daily decreaſing is ſtill very great both in ſheepwalks and arable. The heath and marſh land may reaſonably be computed at 100,000 acres. There are ſome rich lands unincloſed, but they are chiefly graſs and common among the woodlands. The farmers here have been long accounted the beſt in the kingdom for management. Bills of encloſure are paſſed in parliament almoſt every ſeſſion, by which the heaths, commons, warrens, ſheep-walks, and open fields, are (under the direction of commiſſioners) properly allotted to and divided amongſt the ſeveral proprietors, and by them encloſed and improved; ſo that in a few years it is probable the whole county will be in a ſtate of cultivation.

Norfolk has been formerly, in common language, divided into woodlands and field-lands; the former never abounded ſo much in woods as many other counties, but has heretofore had plenty of oak timber, growing in antient paſtures, and the hedge-rows of very ſmall incloſures. It ſtill retains the diſpoſition to run to wood, chiefly oak, but for want of protection for the young trees, and through the neceſſity and negligence of landlords, the quantity of oak timber has been leſſening for many years, but that part called the woodland is the larger half of the county. This being the caſe it may be worth while to endeavour to account for the popular opinion ſo generally prevailing in the other parts of the kingdom, that Norfolk is an open country, and almoſt all of it even a ſandy ſoil, fitted by nature for little elſe but rabbits. It ſeems probable from hiſtory, as well as from private evidences, that almoſt all the arable lands of Norfolk, and indeed of moſt of the other counties in England, lay in open common fields in the reign of Henry VII. and great part of that of Henry VIII. The language of our law books, the acts of parliament, and the events of the reign of Edward VI. particularly Ket's rebellion in Norfolk, prove, that in the reigns of Henry VIII. and of his ſon Edward, many incloſures were made, and during thoſe reigns, and in the times ſhortly ſucceeding them, moſt of the arable lands, in the parts now called the woodlands, were probably incloſed, though timber might abound in them before in parks and antient paſtures. From thoſe times, therefore, we are to date the growth of the greateſt part of the hedge-row timber in that tract of Norfolk we are ſpeaking of, which in many parts of the county has been ſo large, and has grown ſo cloſe together, as, viewed from a little diſtance, to appear like a thick wood. Hence we are to account for the reputation this county has long had among all who have not ſeen it, as well as among many who have ſeen the parts moſt uſually viſited, of being an open champain country, for as ſuch it is repreſented by Camden and Speed and by old Tuſſer, a Georgic poet of the reign of Edward VI. Tuſſer compares Norfolk with Eſſex, which laſt, together with Suffolk and Kent, ſeems to have been incloſed before the times mentioned, and the tranſcribers of thoſe authors again frequently tranſcribing themſelves, have perpetuated the belief of a fact, originally founded in truth, though it has long ceaſed to be true. The courſe of travelling too purſued by thoſe who viſit the county, has accidentally tended to confirm this belief: Norwich, Holkham, and Houghton, being in dry parts of the county, recently incloſed, Rainham, Blickling and Lynn in the neighbourhood of ſuch, and Yarmouth in a country that may be called open.

The great public roads leading to Norwich have many of them turnpikes, and by a proper exertion of the power given to the magiſtrates by the preſent highway laws, the roads in general are receiving laſting improvements.

The general honeſty and good diſpoſition of the inhabitants towards the laws of their country may be in

[1] G.

a great

a great meaſure aſcertained by the few priſoners uſually tried for capital crimes or felonies at the aſſizes, and that ſpirit of litigation for which this country was formerly proverbial now no longer exiſts; the counſel on the circuit oftentimes not receiving fees ſufficient to defray their neceſſary expences.

This county has many noblemen's ſeats, and abounds with thoſe of the gentry; many of which are fair and venerable ancient manſions, formerly adorned with painted windows enriched with armorial enſigns emblazoning the pedigrees of their poſſeſſors, but (ſorry I am to ſay it) moſt of theſe curious ſpecimens of art and diſtinctions of families are now to be traced only by their ſmall and imperfect remains. Others are ſuperb edifices, the works of modern architects, adorned with plantations, woods, waters, lawns, planned, planted, and laid out by the hands of a Browne and a Richmond, &c.

The clergy are numerous, reſpectable, and in general poſſeſs neat parſonages, much improved of late years, and ſtill improving.

The principal rivers are the Wentſum, Yare, Ant, Bure, Thurne, Waveney, Great and Little Ouſe, Nene, Thet, Stoke, Nar, Wisbech, Thur, Creak, Cley, Mundeſley, Greſham, Taiis, Loddon, Brome, Greſſinhall, Eyne and Tud. Of theſe are in part navigable the Yare, Bure, Waveney, both Ouſes, Nene and Nar. There are 11 conſiderable lakes called *Broads*.

The river Ouſe, with thoſe which it receives in its courſe from Brackley in Northamptonſhire, uſed to fall into the ſea at Wisbech. When that outfall decayed, a canal was cut by the commiſſioners of ſewers from Littleport to Brand river, to give its waters courſe through Lynne outfall into the ſea; the deſcent of the fens being all that way. The freſh water and the tides together wore the river Ouſe deeper and wider: but ſluices and bridges obſtructing its depth and breadth, the fens continue hurtfully ſurrounded, and will ever be ſo till the Ouſe is enlarged. The great object of the Board of Adventurers, by cutting new channels and drains, multiplying or repairing ſluices and bridges, is a plan pregnant with dangers that human experience cannot foreſee, nor human art perhaps be able to reſiſt, when a removal of the obſtructions of the preſent channel will anſwer the end of drainage. The erection of Denver ſluice 1651, on the river 17 miles above Lynne, has rendered the navigation of Lynne channel extremely difficult and dangerous by the continual ſhifting of the ſands in the harbour's mouth. Notwithſtanding this, the imports to Lynne are immenſe, its exports very conſiderable, and its foreign trade ſo great that it is thought to import more wine than any town in England except London; and its export of corn is alſo very conſiderable as it communicates with ſo many different counties by means of the navigable rivers that connect with them through the gteat Ouſe.

The landholders at the Norman ſurvey, beſides the king, were the biſhop of Bayeux, earls Mortaigne, Alan, Euſtace, Hugh; Robert Malet, William Warren, Roger Bigod, William biſhop of Oſbert biſhop of , the abbots of Bury, Ely, Ramſey, Hulme, St. Stephen's at Caen. William de Eſcois, Ralph de Bellofago, Rainald Fitz Ivo, Ralph Todeni, Hugh Montfort, Eudo Dapifer, Walter Gifford, Roger de Poitou, Ivo Taillebois, Ralph de Limeſi, Eudo Fitz Spiruwic, Drogo de Buraria, Ralph Bainard, Ranulph Peverel, Robert Gernon, Peter de Valoignes, Robert Fitz Corbucion, Ranulph brother of Ilger, Tehell Brito, Robert de Verli, Humphry Fitz Aubrey, Humphry de Bohun, Ralph de Felgeres, Gilbert Fitz Richer, Roger de Ramis, &c.

Among the lawyers which this county produced biſhop Gibſon mentions ſir Henry Spelman, a moſt zealous and ſucceſsful advocate of the rights of the church and clergy, born 1562 at Congham, and died 1641. He furniſhed Speed with his deſcription of Norfolk, and drew up a complete ſurvey of his native county, out of which biſhop Gibſon had large extracts, and afterwards publiſhed it among ſir Henry's poſthumous pieces. A ſtatute was made 33 Henry VI. to reſtrain the number of attornies in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Norwich, to ſix in each county, and two in the city.

SITOMAGUS. Dr. Gale and Dr. Ward place SITOMAGUS at *Wulpit* in Suffolk, of which there. Baxter erred unaccountably when he corrected it *Ritomagus* and placed it at *Hemingford Abbots* by St. Ives[a]. Dr. Plot reading it *Sinomagus* or *Senomagus* deduces it from the *Senones* of Gaul, or *Sitomagus*, from the Sitones a people of Germany bordering on the *Sinones* there[b]. If we ſuppoſe *Simomagus* to be the right reading, Ptolomy's *Simeni*, (for ſo he names the people of theſe parts,) will favor it, and *Sinomagus* comes nearer the name Iceni, if we ſuppoſe the I caſt away, as *Spain* for *Hiſpain*; and Cæſar's calling this people *Cenimagni* confirms this reading[c]. Amidſt the variety of conjectures I cannot help adopting Mr. Camden's which is warranted both by Antoninus and Peutinger; and that it was of Roman antiquity the coins found here evince. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the Saxon name is more correctly written Ðeoðropð, q. d. the *ford of the people*[c]. It was a ſeat of the kings of the Eaſt Angles. The Danes are generally ſuppoſed to have caſt up the great hill here about 865 when they wintered on it oppoſite to that on which king Edmund's army lay, on the extremity of which are many tumuli (particularly one called the *Tut hill)* where were buried the ſlain in the battle between him and them. They ſacked this city 870 the year in which they martyred king Edmund. This caſtle hill is made principally of chalk, and ſaid to be larger than that at Marlborough, has on its top a cavity capable of concealing twenty or thirty men, and was ſurrounded by a uniform fortification of three ramparts, with large ditches all round except where the Barbican interferes on the eaſt. Theſe works on the ſouth and eaſt ſides have been levelled for buildings, but no traces of walls were ever found[d]. The Danes kept poſſeſſion here above 50 years till the reign of Edmund, and returned again 1004, when they a ſecond time deſtroyed this place, and a third time 1009[e]. In the Confeſſor's time it was ſo recovered as to become a hundred of itſelf. From the decreaſe of the burgeſſes between the Confeſſor's and Conqueror's time, from 943 to 720, Mr. Blomfield inclines to underſtand the *Manſuræ* ruined houſes[f] as if *Mazures:* he adds that he does not find the chief magiſtrate was called *Conſul*, as the Atlas, p. 338, and he ſhould have added, Camden. But in Domeſday we read that the king had two parts, and the *Conſulate* one third. The town was valued in the Confeſ-

[a] Gloſſar. p. 203.
[b] Tac. de M. G. c. 45. Plot's Letter to lord Arlington in Hearne's Leland. [2] G.
[c] See alſo Lye. [d] Blomfield's Hiſt. of Norfolk I. 390. [e] Ib. 395. [f] Ib. 402.

ſor's time at £. 20. *ad numerum* & *ad opus conſul.* £. 10. *ad numerum.* Blomfield tranſlates him *Earl*, though *conſulatus* and *comitatus* are plainly diſtinguiſhed.

Herfaſt the Conqueror's chaplain removed the ſee from Elmham hither 1075, and rebuilt the church, of which the foundations and breadth are ſtill traceable [g]. The removal of the ſee to Norwich by Herbert de Loſinga 1094, was the ruin of this town. Blomfield ſays here were 13 churches in the Confeſſor's time [h], and 20 ſince, now reduced to 3 [i]. Here was antiently a houſe of Black Friars, and *Roger* (not *Hugh) Bigod* purchaſed the cathedral church, and began a houſe of Cluniacs, which he ſoon removed out of the town for the convenience of water. It was finiſhed 1114 [k], and valued at £. 312. *per annum* [l]. The Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards, earls of Norfolk, were buried here, and ſeveral of the latter dukes of Norfolk ſince removed to Framlingham [m]. The ſite of the monaſtery with the manor thereto belonging, belongs now to lord Petre, who married a daughter of Philip Howard of Buckenham houſe in this county, and brother to the late duke of Norfolk. The abbey gate and ſome remains of the eaſt end of the church are ſtill extant; but the ruins of this laſt building are every day haſtening towards a total diſſolution by the deſtroying hands of rapacious tenants. The original ſite of this priory was occupied two centuries after by Henry earl of Lancaſter 1327 [n] by a houſe of friars preachers. John of Gaunt founded an houſe of Auſtin friars t. Richard II. [o]. The nunnery was founded by Hugh prior of St. Edmondsbury between 1160 and 1180, and valued at £. 40. *per annum*, having before been a priory of St. George. It remained entire till 1737, and the church is now a barn [p]. Here was alſo a priory of canons regular founded by William third earl of Warren 1109 t. Stephen, valued at £. 39. the church now a barn [q]: four hoſpitals [r], and a gild or college of St. Mary [s]; and here is now a freeſchool and almſhouſe founded by ſir Richard Fulmerſton 1566, confirmed by act of parliament 7 James I. [t] Here was a mint from Canute to Henry II. [u] Caius was told here was a *ſtudium* of 600 ſcholars, but the earlieſt account of a ſchool here is 1328 [x]. Richard I. made Thetford a corporation, governed by a bailiff, coroner, and mayor [y]. Elizabeth 1573 fixed its government to a mayor, confirmed by Charles II. [z] whoſe principal ſecretary ſir Joſeph Williamſon built the council houſe 1680. Thetford had a royal palace, and gave birth to that eminent antiquary Thomas Martin, who was born 1696-7, and died 1771.

"The ſite of the monaſtery of Thetford, with the manor thereto belonging, was granted by Henry VIII. after the diſſolution to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and hath ever ſince attended the fate of that family, it being parcel of the poſſeſſions this year 1693 of his grace Henry duke of Norfolk; but the other manor was always belonging to the earls Warren and Surrey. From them in the beginning of the reign of Richard I. it came to Hamelyne Plantagenet baſe ſon of Jeffrey earl of Anjou, who married Iſabel daughter and heir of William third earl Warren, and continued with that family except when Ralph de Cobham, knight, died ſeized of the manor of Thetford held in capite 20 Edward III. being parcel of the attainted earl of Lancaſter's lands, which were preſently after enjoyed by the heirs of that earl, and then came to the earls and dukes of Lancaſter, and upon their eſtates falling to heirs female 35 Edward III. with other manors, advowſons, &c. it was aſſigned as the part of Maud, daughter and coheir of Henry duke of Lancaſter, married to William duke of Zealand, and hath ever ſince continued parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter. The winter aſſizes are moſt commonly kept here, and the town houſe being old and rotten, ſir Joſeph Williamſon, knight, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate in the time of king Charles II. rebuilt the antient ſhire houſe, and gave to the corporation a lovely mace and fair ſword. The market is on Saturdays, and the company of Thetford muſicians have been always famous in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk [a]." The gaol was handſomely rebuilt in 1781.

The Ouſe is navigable hither from Lynne. Here is a mineral ſpring.

Mr. Martin ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1730 an antient piece of fine braſs found at *Long Stratton*, which Mr. Maurice Johnſon ſuppoſed part of a lock to the keep of the caſtle, he having ſuch an one.

Mr. Blomefield [b] inclines to derive the name of *Buckenham* from the bucks in the neighbouring foreſt rather than from the *beech trees*, which Spelman ſays are not now to be found hereabouts. But however they may have failed, it is at leaſt as probable an etymology for this place as for Buckinghamſhire. "The manor belonged intirely to the Albinis, and came by Mabel the eldeſt of the four coheireſſes of William de Albini 5th earl of Arundel to Robert de Tateſhall t. Henry III. but upon the death of the laſt Robert de Tateſhalle Emma married to Adam de Cailli, Joan to Robert de Driby, and Iſabel to John de Orreby, had ſeveral intereſts here. What became of Orreby's intereſt I cannot find, but ſuppoſe ſhe died without iſſue; but for Driby's it continued in that family but one generation, when Alice, ſiſter and heir of John de Driby, and daughter of Joan and Robert being married to ſir William Bernake, knt. whoſe granddaughter Maud, being heir to her brother William, was married to ſir Ralph lord Cromwell, that part came at laſt to the Cliftons, by ſir John de Clifton of Buckenham marrying the third aunt and coheireſs of Ralph laſt lord Cromwell of Tatſhall, whoſe granddaughter Elizabeth was married to ſir John de Knevet lord of Buckenham, grandſon of the chancellor, in his wife's right 19 Richard II. where it continued till ſir Philip Knevet, bart. ſold it to Hugh Audley of London, gent. ſon of John Audley of Sutton in Kent, who dying without iſſue, ſettled it on William Harvey ſon of Robert Harvey of London (who married Sarah one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of the ſaid Hugh), who with Ambroſe Holbech, gent. were the proprietors thereof 1693. Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk obtained a grant of Bukenham manor of Richard II. not allowed [c]." The priory ſtood on the ſite of the old caſtle: the new one built by Albini contains three acres and three hills ſurrounded by a deep moat; the keep is 63 yards round, and the walls ten feet thick. No other buildings except part of the gatehouſe remain. The Knevets lived here till it was

[g] Blomfield, Ib. 404. Martin's Hiſt. of Thetford, p. 173.
[h] Blomf. Ib. 404. 411. I make out but eight from Domeſday.
[i] Ib. 412. 422.
[k] Martin, 112. 115.
[l] Bl. I. 427. 439. Tan. 334.
[m] Bl. I. 455.
[n] Bl. 427. Tan. 366. Mart. 139.
[o] Bl. 429. Mart. 195. Tan. 369.
[p] Bl. 433. Tan. 349. Mart. 98. 111.
[q] Bl. 455. Tan. 348. Mart. 174.
[r] Bl. 419, 420. 423, 424. Mart. 91. 98.
[s] Bl. 425. Mart. 203. Tan. 370.
[t] Bl. 457. Mart. 228, 229.
[u] Bl. 459. Mart. 279.
[x] Mart. 227.
[y] Ib. 234.
[z] Mart. 237. 243.
[a] Peter Le Neve's MS. pen. edit.
[b] I. 251.
[c] MS. P. Le Neve

demoliſhed

demoliſhed and ſold by ſir Philip 1649 to the Audleys. The priory was founded before 1156 by William Albini firſt earl of Suſſex, who married Henry I's widow. It was valued at £. 108. and the ſite may juſt be traced. *New Bukenham* adjoining took its riſe from the new caſtle [d].

Kenninghall. "*Kenninghall* is of Saxon original, and I am apt to think ſo called from the kings of the Iceni having a palace here; for it is called in Domeſday *Kenninghala*, and I am ſure by that book it appears to have been Edward the Confeſſor's demeſne, and was then William the Conqueror's. It afterwards I ſuppoſe by the match of William de Albini firſt earl of Arundel with Adeliza widow of king Henry I. and daughter of Godfrey duke of Lorrain, came to the Albinies earls of Arundel, and was aſſigned as parcel of her dower to Iſabella widow of Hugh the laſt earl of Arundel of that name [e]; but upon the diviſion of their eſtate after her death, it came to Roger de Montalt, whoſe grandſon Robert held it at the time of his death [f], and ſettled it with his other lands on the crown, but immediately after, by what conveyance I know not, I find Richard Fitz Alan, who was attainted 21 Richard II. poſſeſſed of it, and then Thomas de Mowbray duke of Norfolk obtained a grant of the reverſion of it from that king, and died ſeized thereof 1 Henry IV [g]. from which family it came to the preſent poſſeſſor 1693 Henry duke of Norfolk. The antient noble ſeat ſtood in the park eaſtward of the town, but was pulled down and diſparked within the memory of perſons alive 1693 [h]."

Kenninghall, q. d. *Kyning hall*, though in Domeſday it is written *Cheninkehala*, is ſaid to have had a caſtle of the Eaſt Saxon kings, pulled down by Thomas the great duke of Norfolk when he built his palace here in the middle of a large park, which on his attainder was ſettled by Henry VIII. on princeſs Mary, who made it her reſidence, and reſtored it to the family on her acceſſion. Queen Elizabeth alſo reſided there. It continued in the Norfolk family as their capital ſeat, till about 120 years ago it was pulled down, and the materials ſold for a trifle. It is now the property of William Pawlett, eſq. The office of chief butler at the coronation was firſt claimed in right of this manor, and was fixed 1 Edward III. to the lords of it, Bokenham and Sneteſham [i].

"*Aſhwell* was called *Thorpe in Aſhwell* from ſir John de Thorp lord thereof t. Henry III. where that family continued for five deſcents, till Iſabella daughter and at length ſole heir of ſir Edmund Thorpe the younger being married to Philip Tylney of Boſton, in the county of Lincoln, eſq; brought this manor to that family, whoſe ſon ſir Frederick Tylney of Boſton having but one daughter and heir firſt married to Humphry Bouchier lord Berners, and after to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, brought it to the family of the Bourchiers, but his ſon John leaving one only daughter and ſole heir Joan married to Edmund Knevet ſecond ſon of Edmund Knevet of Bokenham caſtle fixed it in that branch of the Knevets in which it continued 1693 in the perſon of Thomas Knevet, eſq; who had a juſt title to the barony of Berners from his ſaid anceſtors. He died 1693 without iſſue, and it became the inheritance of his ſiſters and coheirs [k]."

The heireſs of the Knevets of Aſhwellthorpe claimed 1720 the barony of Berners, which was allowed, and ſhe died 1743 [l]. The eſtate belongs now to Henry William Wilſon, eſq. of Didlington in this county, who is deſcended from the Knevets of Aſhwellthorp, and has an intereſt in the barony of Berners, which is now in abeyance.

Hapton. At *Hapton* was found the plate engraved Pl. II. f. 13. ſuppoſed a taliſman. It was in the hands of Mr. Robert Chaplin, jun. of that place.

Carleton. The herring pies which the lord of the manor of *Carleton* is bound to carry to court are the fee farm rents of the city of Norwich before it was incorporated, when it was a great place of fiſhing before Yarmouth was founded; the city having purchaſed the manor of Carleton, the ſheriffs ſupply the place of the lord. One hundred, reckoning by the great hundred, or ſix ſcore herrings, are required in 24 pies well ſeaſoned and baked [m]. The town of Yarmouth is by charter bound to ſend to the ſheriffs of Norwich theſe herrings, which are to be baked in pies and delivered to the lord of the manor of Carleton to carry to the king. This is duly obſerved, and an indenture is drawn up purporting that upon delivery of theſe pies to the lord of the manor, he ſhall acknowledge the receipt, and be obliged to convey them to the king [n]. The manor of Carleton belongs now to Mr. Acourt Dodd.

"Carleton is ſo called, and alſo *Carlton Rode* from an ancient owner thereof in the time of Henry III. whoſe name was Walter de Rode, as may be ſeen amongſt the inquiſitions of thoſe who held knights fees at that time, and paid towards the aid for marrying that king's ſiſter Iſabel to the Roman emperor. The words of the record concerning the ſerjeantry of carrying the paſties as found in the record called Lovel Book in the cuſtody of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter are as follows: "*Willus Curzon tenet de Rege in capite unum meſua-*
"*gium cum viginti quatuor acris terræ arabilis cum*
"*pertinentijs in Eaſt Carleton per ſervitium trium par-*
"*tium magnæ ſerjeantiæ, videlicet quod ipſe ſimul cum*
"*tenemento quondam Robti de Welhelme, qui tertiam*
"*partem predicte ſerjeantiæ tenet in eadem villâ, cen-*
"*tum haleces recentes in viginti quatuor paſtellis ſump-*
"*tibus ſuis propriis de villâ Norwici de redditu civium*
"*Norwici uſque ad Dominum Regem ubicunque fuerit in*
"*Anglia ducet:*" which is ſtill performed by indenture between the ſheriffs of Norwich and the lord of the manor, or a perſon authorized by him, one of which indentures follows in theſe words:
"*Hæc Indentura facta apud Norwic in Guildhalda*
"*ibidem 29no die Septembris hora undecima ante meridiem*
"*ejuſdem diei anno regni domini noſtri Caroli ſecundi*
"*Dei gratia Angliæ, &c. 33do annoque Domini 1680,*
"*inter Jacobum Brockden et Thomam Seaman viceco-*
"*mites civitatis predictae ex una parte, et Samuel Verdon*
"*generoſum tenentem terrarum et tenementorum Petri*
"*Clayton generoſi domini manerij de Eaſt Carleton ex*
"*altera parte, Teſtatur quod predicti Vicecomites, &c.*
"*deliberaver. prefato S. V. 100 Haleces de primis Halec'*

[d] Bl. I. 251. 267. Tan. 347.
[e] Clauſ. 27 H. III.
[f] Cart. 11. E. III.
[g] Eſc. H. IV. n. 71.
[h] P. Le-Neve MS.
[i] Bl. I. 141. 145.
[k] Le Neve MS.
[l] Bl. III. 104.
[m] Bl. II. 264. III. 67.
[n] G. "*recent.*

" *recent. &c. per magnum centum in* 24 *paſtellis bene* " *firmatis, &c* [n]."

Diſs. *Diſs*, olim *Dice*, from the mere on the ſouth ſide of it, is a market town giving name to a hundred. The maner was antient demeſne, and in the king's hands till king Henry I. gave it to Richard de Lucy, when it was divided by him between his two daughters by his ſecond wife; for with Dionyſia married to .... de Mounteny, anceſtor of ſir Robert de Mounteney, who lived 9 Edward I. he gave the third part of the hundred, manor, and market of Diſs; and the other two parts of them to ſir Walter Fitz Robert with Maud his other daughter, whoſe ſon Robert Fitz Walter gave the moiety of theſe two parts with the third part of the hundred and market to ſir Gilbert Peche, knt. in free marriage with Alice his ſiſter; but the Fitz Walters had all along the chief maner, and held in capite the whole hundred, town, and appurtenances. With them it continued for eight deſcents in the male line, till Anne daughter and ſole heir of Walter Fitz Walter, who died 11 Henry VI. tranſlated this town and a vaſt eſtate in this county and others to her huſband Thomas Ratcliffe, eſq. and it was enjoyed by ſir John Ratcliffe, knt. and his deſcendants ſucceſſively earls of Suſſex [o]." Robert Fitz Walter, who died 1325, probably built the church. The manor was ſold by the Ratcliffes earls of Suſſex. John Skelton the poet laureat was rector here 1504—1511 [p].

Oſmundeſton *or* Scole. *Oſmundeſton*, alias *Scole*, joins to the eaſt part of Diſs [q]. Here was a very good inn, remarkable for the extravagance and folly of its ſign (the White Hart) on which the builder of the houſe, John Peck, merchant at Norwich 1655, expended £. 1057 in unmeaning decorations, and which has been long ſince decayed [r].

Shelton. At *Shelton* was a noble manſion houſe built by ſir Ralph Shelton, who died 1568, round a quadrangle in a moat, with an imbattled outer wall and turrets at each corner, and a grand gate with a turret at each corner. In the windows and ceiling were the matches of the family; but the whole is now ruinated. The ſame ſir Ralph built the church of brick, in whoſe windows were all the family arms [s]. The eſtate continued in the family it gave name to till 1694 [t]. It belongs now to Edmund Bacon, eſq.

Gare *or* Yare [v]. Baxter derives the *Gare*, or *Yare*, from *Garii üi eneu*, q. d. *the mouth of the rough water.*

Redenhall *Redenhall* church, rebuilt of freeſtone in the beginning of the 14th century by Thomas Brotherton earl of Norfolk, and the chancel by William Newport, rector, 1311-1326, has a noble ſquare tower, large and lofty, begun 1460 and finiſhed 1520, ſplit from top to bottom by a ſtorm 1616, but ſo ironed together as not to affect its ſhape or beauty [u].

Heir *or* Garr. The river *Heir*, or *Gar*, riſes at a village called *Garveſton* in Mitford hundred [x].

Hingham. *Hingham* was reputed the head of the barony of *Rhie* ever ſince its grant to Henry ſon of Hubert de Rhie who came in with the Conqueror, but the manor belonged to the Gourneys and Marſhalls, and by marriage it came to the Morleys, Lovels, and Parkers, who all ſucceſſively bore the title of lord Morley [a]. " It was before the fifth year of king John parcel of the poſſeſſions of Cardo de Freſhanvil with the hundred of Hengham, now Fairhow hundred, when in the 15th of king John, Cardo being againſt king John with his rebellious barons, John Le Mareſchal had a grant of them. He was ſon of John Mareſchal, ſon of Gilbert Mareſchal grand-father of William firſt earl of Pembroke, and his mother was daughter and heir of Hubert de Rya, by which marriage he was entitled to the barony of Rye. They flouriſhed here for ſix generations till John de Mareſchal, who died without iſſue in the 10th year of Edward II. left Hawis his ſiſter and heir married to Robert de Morle, called ſo from a town juſt by, by which marriage they poſſeſſed all the Mareſchals eſtate, and were Mareſchals of Ireland in fee. After many ſucceſſions they determined in an heir female, Eleanor, in the time of king Edward IV. married to William, younger ſon of William lord Lovell of Tichmerſh, who had one ſon called Henry Lovell lord Morley, ſlain at Dixmuid in Flanders in the 4th year of king Henry VII. without iſſue, and a daughter Alice, heir to her brother, married to ſir William Parker, knt. who brought this manor with a great eſtate to him. Their ſon Henry was ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Morley, with whom and his deſcendants it continued till Edward lord Morley ſold it to ſir Thomas Hunt of London, knt. who bought a great eſtate in this county, and whoſe poſterity continue ſtill at Salle in Eynsford hundred. Afterwards ..... Tipper and .... Dawe purchaſed it of Hunt. I ſuppoſe they procured a licence of alienation of it in the 34th of queen Elizabeth. It after became the inheritance of .... Southall, and was mortgaged to .... Long of Reymerſton, of whom it was purchaſed about 1620 by ſir Thomas Wodehouſe of Kimberley, bart. to which family the inheritance belongeth. This town was famous for being the birth place of the famous Juſtice itinerant in the time of Edward I. who was named of this town Ralph de Hengham [y]." Hengham is alſo head of a deanry, and a market town. It was burnt in the beginning of the preſent century, but has been ſince rebuilt [z]. The church has a handſome tower, and in the chancel is a curious and noble Gothic monument of ſtone, enriched with images, arms, tracery work, &c. for Thomas lord Morley, who died t. H. VI.

Depeh. At *Depeham* near Aſhwelthorp grew a very large female broad leaf lime tree, called by Mr. Evelyn [a] *Tilia Coloſſea Depemenſis*. At two yards from the ground it was eight yards and a half round. About the root nigh the earth 16 yards, and at half a yard above that near 12 yards; 30 yards high to the boughs. It was taken down about 70 years ſince [b]. At its foot was a petrefying ſpring.

Sculton. *Sculton*, by what I find, was called *Burdos* and *Burdeleys*, from a family of that name lords thereof; for Hugh de Burdeleys held in capite one hundred ſhillings land in Scoulton by the ſervice of the larder [c]. " Sir Edward Chamberlain, knt. was lord of the manor in the 32d year of Henry VIII. and levied a fine thereof in that year to Edward Gourney and others, it being in the year 1685 parcel of the inheritance of the right honourable George Nevill baron of Abergaveny who then put in his claim at the coronation of king James II. to do that ſervice of *Lardiner*, *Larderer*, or *Larder*, and it was allowed to him."

[n] MS. P. Le Neve. [o] Le Neve MS. [p] Bl. II. 1—25. [q] Ib. 86.
[r] Bl. I. 86. [s] Bl. III. 181. [t] Le Neve MS. [u] Bl. III. 244. [x] Bl. V. 1193. [a] G.
[y] Le Neve MS. [z] Bl. I. 666. [a] Sylva, p. 82. [b] Bl. III. 717. G.
[c] Plac. Corone 34 Hen. III. Rot. 5 Dorſ. Bl. I. 609.

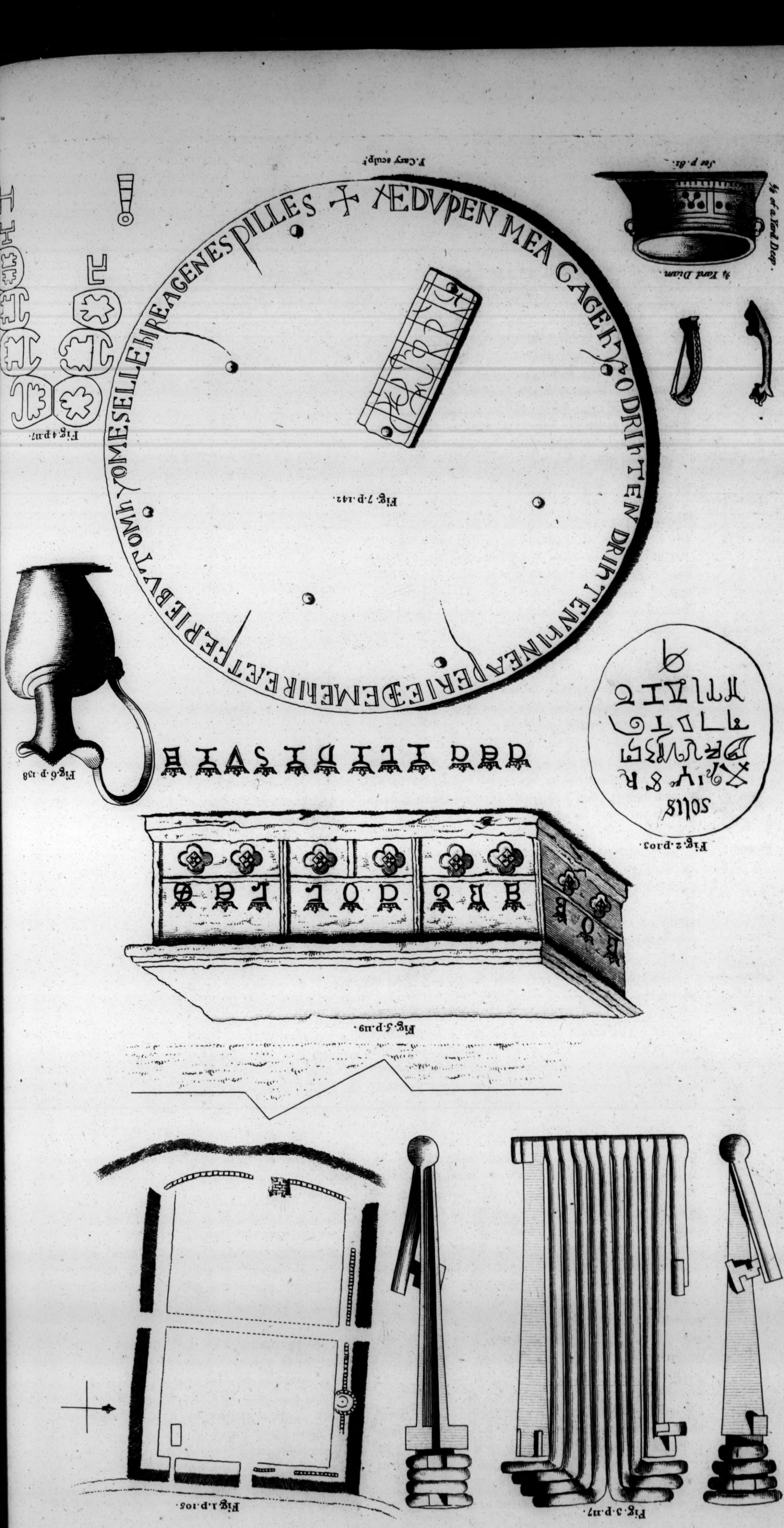


Fig. 7. p. 142.
Fig. 4. p. 117.
Fig. 6. p. 138
Fig. 5. p. 119.
Fig. 2. p. 103.
Fig. 1. p. 105.
Fig. 3. p. 117.
Vol. III. Pl. II. p. 105
F. Carey sculp.t
¼ Yard Diam.
¼ of a Yard Deep.
See p. 81.

Watton is a market town 12 miles from Thetford. On one side of it at *Carsbrook* was a nunnery, succeeded by a preceptory, valued at £. 65. 2s. 9d.[d] and on the other side at *Tompson* a college, valued at £. 52. 5s.[e] The manor belongs to sir William Fleming, bart. whose sister married the brave captain Farmer.

Not far from hence is *Woodrising*, the seat of the Southwells, of whom sir Robert was Master of the Rolls, and his brother sir Richard privy counsellor to Edward VI. chancellor of the garter, who first brought the Mortlake tapestry into England. It was sold 1649 to sir Francis Crane, knt. chancellor of the garter, whose family sold it to Robert Bedel, esq. whose son and namesake held it 1693[f]. It belongs now to John Weyland, esq. The Southwells, of which family was sir Robert, principal secretary of state for Ireland, and president of the Royal Society, and employed in several negotiations by Charles II. are now seated at King's Weston, Gloucestershire[g], of whom Edmund was created lord Clifford of Clifford in that county, 1776, and succeeded 1777 by his son and namesake.

In the hundred of *Forehoe*, so called from the four hills or barrows where the hundred court used to be kept, is *Wymondham*, a pleasant market town and extensive parish, antiently given by the Conqueror to William de Albini, who founded the abbey here 1. Henry I. for black monks from St. Albans, valued at £. 211. The choir now ruined was the burial place of his family. The east part of the nave at the dissolution was converted into a parish church, and still remains with the middle and west tower, which last was built by the inhabitants 1410[h]. On the bridge is *Wefewade* chapel, an hermitage, cell to Burton Lazars, now ruined. Queen Elizabeth founded a school in St. Thomas' chapel 1559. This town gave birth and name to the flourishing family of the Windhams, as well as to the Ketts, of which last some remained in the beginning of this century. "That flourishing family of the Wyndhams lately spread into several branches; for sir Hugh Windham of Pilsdon court in Dorsetshire had issue sir William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham in Somersetshire, sir Francis Wyndham of Trent in that county, baronet, William Wyndham of Felbridge in this county, Thomas Wyndham of Salisbury in Wiltshire, and several others: but the chief manor of Wymondham continued with the possessors of Buckenham castle, till . . . Knevet sold it to sir Henry Hobart, knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas in the time of king James I.[i]" The town was wilfully burnt 1615 by gipsies. The principal manors were sold by sir Philip Knevet to Henry Hobart, to whose family it now belongs[k].

In this parish is *Deerham-hall*, the present residence of the Wodehouses, a noble seat, situated in the midst of a park remarkable for its fine and spreading oaks, &c. The first seat of this family was the antient one of the Falconers at *Kimberley*, rebuilt by sir John Wodehouse, in the reign of H. VI. They continued in it 1639, when sir Philip Wodehouse pulled it down and removed to Downham hall.

Ivo de Grene, monk of Thetford, in his MS. history extant in Benet college [lib. I. X. 175. would persuade us that *Aileborough* was the metropolis of Norfolk built by king Atlinge against Rond king of Thetford. It rather took its name from being near some antient burgh or fortification, q. d. *Atle burgh*: and other histories call it an old city. The earthworks here were very considerable. Here was a college founded by sir Robert de Mortimer before 1387, "whose ancestor had this manor from the Conqueror. Sir Robert's three granddaughters conveyed it to their husbands, Bigot, Fitz Randulph, and Ratcliffe, in which last the whole centered and continued after they were created earls of Sussex, till given to a younger branch of that family, when sir Alexander Ratcliff of this place, or his son, sold it about the year 1657 to sir Francis Bickley of London, baronet, whose descendants made it their seat; sir Francis Bickley, baronet, his grandson, living there 1693[l]." His heirs sold it to the Ashs present lords[m]. The market here is on Thursdays, and every Thursday fortnight it is furnished with fat bullocks and sheep. Aylsborough.

East Harling has a weekly market on Tuesday, for linens, the manufacture of this and other parts of the county[n]. Of late years it has had a pretty considerable corn market, much frequented by the Ipswich merchants when the Dutch markets are open for the corn trade. East Harling.

At *Rushford*, or *worth*, sir Edmund Gonville, rector, founder of Gonville college, Cambridge, founded a college of secular priests, 1342, value £. 85. 15s.[o] Rushford.

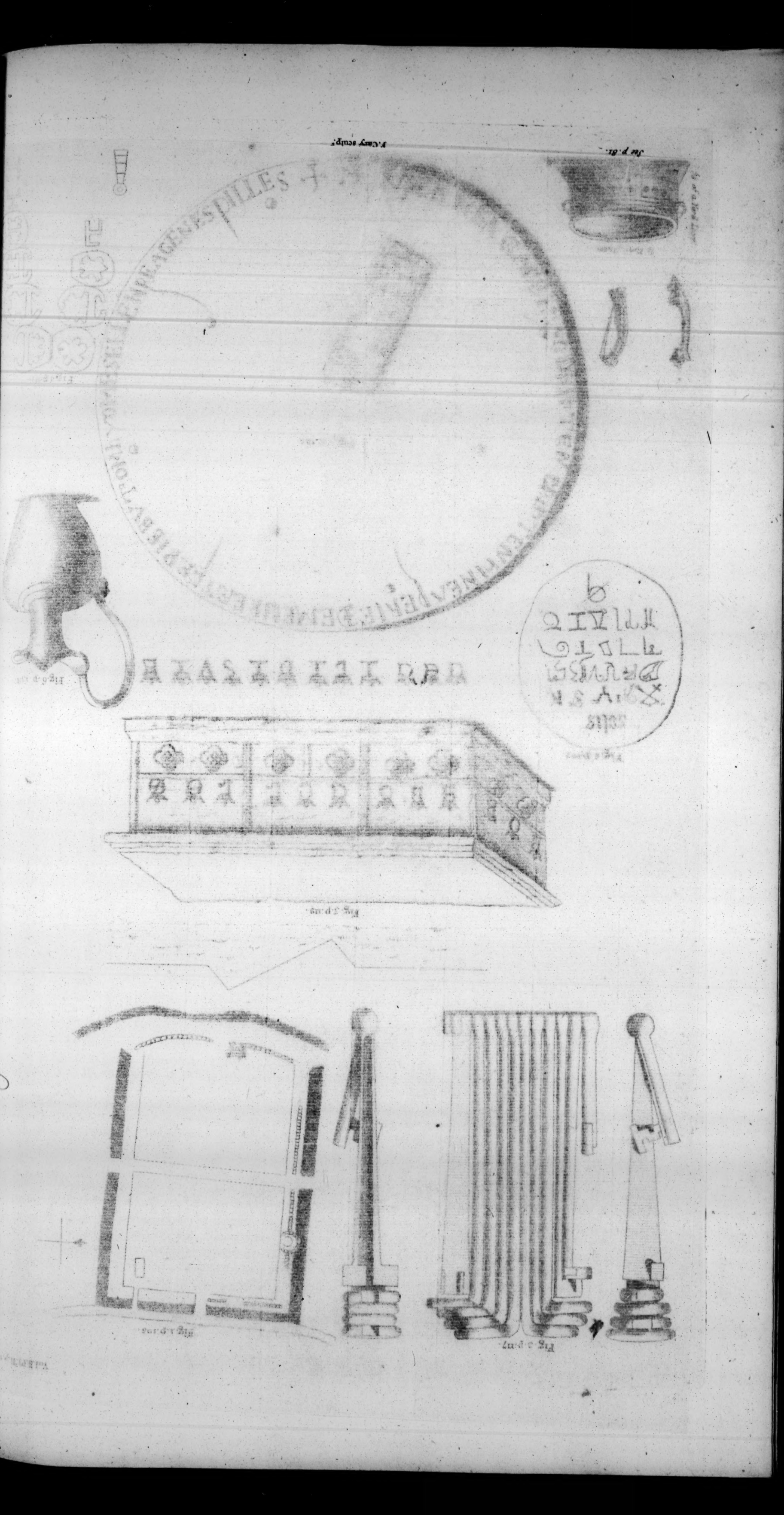
Taesburg bespeaks itself the AD TAUM of the Peutinger table, and is so placed by Gale on Antoninus[p], though Baxter puts it at *Cambridge*. As *Venta Icenorum* takes its place in Antoninus, Ward supposes it was neglected for it[q]. Gale mentions coins found here inscribed IC. DVRO. T.[r] The church stands in the fortification, which contains about 24 acres, and is square. The river on which it stands is really the *Tese*: the Wentsum, or Wentfar, q. d. *passage to Venta*, being the river on which Norwich stands[s]. Taesburgh.

At *Therston* adioining were found about 20 years since several coins of the lower empire[t]. Therston.

Caster is certainly the most considerable Roman station in these parts. It is a parallelogram[u] of 440 by 360 yards, consisting of a single vallum and ditch surrounded with a strong wall of flints and bricks, 16 and a half by 12 and a half thick. The principal entrance is in the middle of the east side, at each corner of which were mounts or watch towers, and on the west side by the river Tese a water gate and round tower[x]. The foundations of another tower are on the north bank. Many Roman coins have been found here from Nero to the Bas Empire, and two urns at *Dunston* hill on the other side of the river not a mile from the camp. The whole site includes about 30 acres. South east of the church, which is built within the camp of materials from the walls, is a spring of clear cold water at the bottom of the trench[y]. Caster.

The late Mr. Henry Baker had from Caster a bronze Satyr of uncommonly fine workmanship, about eight inches high, sitting, his legs crossed, the right more gathered up than the other, holding in his right hand a shell, in his left a kind of horn

[d] Tan. 359. [e] Tan. 367. [f] Le Neve MS. [g] H. Bund. G. See before V. I. p. 173.
[h] N. I. 218. Tan. 344. [i] Le Neve. [k] Bl. I. 750. G.
[l] Le Neve MS. [m] Bl. I. 540. [n] Tan. 366.
[o] Hollis, 1393. [p] Bl. III. 137. [q] B. II. 2, 3.
[r] Lancaster's make it square.
[s] See the plan Pl. II. fig. from that in Mr. Anderson's account in Phil. Trans. No. 493. A different plan in the Bio history of Nor-
[t] III. 289. Phil. Trans. No. 443.



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Not far from hence is *Woodriſing*, the ſeat of the Southwells, of whom ſir Robert was Maſter of the Rolls, and his brother ſir Richard privy counſellor to Edward VI. chancellor of the garter, who firſt brought the Mortlake tapeſtry into England. It was ſold 1649 to ſir Francis Crane, knt. chancellor of the garter, whoſe family ſold it to Robert Bedel, eſq. whoſe ſon and nameſake held it 1693[f]. It belongs now to John Weyland, eſq; The Southwells, of which family was ſir Robert, principal ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and preſident of the Royal Society, and employed in ſeveral negotiations by Charles II. are now ſeated at King's Weſton, Glouceſterſhire[g], of whom Edmund was created lord Clifford of Clifford in that county, 1776, and ſucceeded 1777 by his ſon and nameſake.

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In this pariſh is *Downham hall*, the preſent reſidence of the Wodehouſes, a noble ſeat, ſituated in the midſt of a park venerable for its fine and ſpreading oaks, &c. The firſt ſeat of this family was the antient one of the Faſtolfs at *Kimberley*, rebuilt by ſir John Wodehouſe, in the reign of H. VI. They continued in it till 1659, when ſir Philip Wodehouſe pulled it down and removed to Downham hall.

John Brame, monk of Thetford, in his MS. hiſtory extant in Benet college Lib. I. X. 175. would perſuade us that *Atleborough* was the metropolis of Norfolk built by king Atlinge againſt Rond king of Thetford. It rather took its name from being near ſome antient burgh or fortification, q. d. *Atle burgh*: and other hiſtories call it an old city. The earthworks here were very conſiderable. Here was a college founded by ſir Robert de Mortimer before 1387, "whoſe anceſtor had this manor from the Conqueror. Sir Robert's three granddaughters conveyed it to their huſbands, Bigot, Fitz Ranulph, and Ratcliffe, in which laſt the whole centered and continued after they were created earls of Suſſex, till given to a younger branch of that family, when ſir Alexander Ratcliff of this place, or his ſon, ſold it about the year 1657 to ſir Francis Bickley of London, baronet, whoſe deſcendants made it their ſeat; ſir Francis Bickley, baronet, his grandſon, living there 1693[l]." His heirs ſold it to the Aſhs preſent lords[m]. The market here is on Thurſdays, and every Thurſday fortnight it is furniſhed with fat bullocks and ſheep. Attleborough.

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At *Ruſhford*, or *worth*, ſir Edmund Gonville, rector, founder of Gonville college, Cambridge, founded a college of ſecular prieſts, 1342, value £. 85. 15s.[o] Ruſhford.

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At *Therſton* adjoining were found about 20 years ſince ſeveral coins of the lower empire[t]. Therſton.

Caſtor is certainly the moſt conſiderable Roman ſtation in theſe parts. It is a parallelogram[u] of 440 by 36 yards, conſiſting of a ſingle vallum and ditch ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall of flints and bricks, 16 and a half by 12 and a half thick. The principal entrance is in the middle of the eaſt ſide, at each corner of which were mounts or watch towers, and on the weſt ſide by the river Teſe a water gate and round tower[u]. The foundations of another tower are on the north bank. Many Roman coins have been found here from Nero to the Bas Empire, and two urns at *Dunſton* hill on the other ſide of the river not a mile from the camp. The whole ſite includes about 30 acres. South-eaſt of the church, which is built within the camp of materials from the walls, is a ſpring of clear cold water at the bottom of the trench[x]. Caſter.

The late Mr. Henry Baker had from Caſter a bronze Satyr of uncommonly fine workmanſhip, about eight inches high, ſitting, his legs croſſed, the right leg more gathered up than the other, holding in his right hand a ſhell, in his left a kind of horn

[d] Tan. 350. [e] Tan. 367. [f] Le Neve MS. [g] Holland. G. See before V. I. p. 273.
[h] Bl. I. 718. Tan. 344. [i] MS. Le Neve. [k] Bl I. 720. G.
[l] Le Neve MS. [m] Bl. I. 340. [n] Le Neve MS. [o] Tan. 366.
[p] P. 109. [q] Horſley, 515. [r] Bl. III. 138. [s] B. II. 2, 3.
[t] G. [u] Later ſurveys make it ſquare.
[u] See the plan Pl. II. fig. 1. from that in Mr. Arderon's account in Phil. Tranſ. No. 493. A different plan in the 8vo hiſtory of Norfolk VII. 22.
[x] Bl. III. 289. Phil. Tranſ. No. 493.

ſomewhat imperfect. The figure was hollow, with a hole through the fundament to the head intended for a lamp. Another bronze lamp of good workmanſhip, but the poliſh ſcoured off, in form of a foot with a ſandal faſtened on by ſtraps like the leathers of a ſpur, going round the heel and faſtened on the inſtep; the match came out of the great toe, and the oil was poured in at the top of the inſtep, which had a cover with a hinge, and over the heel a handle. There was found in digging a ditch in a cloſe near St. Auſtin's gate Norwich a third bronze lamp in form of a ſprawling frog, one hole in the belly, the other in the head. Theſe three pieces of Roman antiquity are now the property of the Editor, who purchaſed them at the ſale of Mr. Baker's curioſities, and had frequently ſeen them in his hands, and heard him ſay they were found as above. They may without vanity be ranked among ſome of the fineſt monuments of Roman work diſcovered in Britain.

Camden miſtakes in placing Norwich on *Baraden* river for which he had not better authority than Nevil's Norvicus, p. 94. It really ſtands on the Wentſum [y].

Fakenham. *Bariden* runs by *Fakenham*, a neat market town with a handſome church, in which was "a light for "good king Herry," i. e. Henry VI. [z] "The manor being antient demeſn, Henry I. gave it to Hugh Capel, and king John afterwards to the earl of Arundel, with whom it continued not long; for Henry III. granted it about the latter end of his reign to the counteſs of Provence. After her deceaſe it belonged to his queen Eleanor as parcel of her jointure, and was ſo 9 Edward I. Edward II. in the third year of his reign granted it to Gilbert de Clare the laſt earl of Glouceſter, who dying without iſſue, it devolved again to the crown, and 58 Edward III. it was granted in fee tail with other manors, to Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, but he dying without iſſue 33 Edward III. Iſabel queen dowager of Edward II. had it as parcel of her jointure. 42 Edward III. Robert Knowles held it in capite, and 3 Henry V. it was granted to Henry Chicheley archbiſhop of Canterbury and others. Henry VIII. granted it with the advowſon to Trinity College, Cambridge, with which it ſtill continues. In Fakenham was half a ſaltpit [a] at the Conqueſt belonging to the king. It was about ſix miles from the ſea [b]." Spelman is ſurprized at this circumſtance, but it is to be obſerved that this ſalt pit lay in ſome place on the ſea belonging to Harold before and after he was king. Thus *Nection*, a town above twelve miles from the neareſt part of the ſea had a *Salina* which lay at Lynne [c].

Attlebridge. *Attlebridge* was t. Henry III. held with Swanningtон the next town, by Robert Fourneaux of the earl of Brittany and Richmond, who held Coſteſi manor hard by. Michael Maloyſell held it t. Edward III. having nothing worth commending it more than the name which it took from being built near the bridge over the river which runs to Norwich in the great road between that and Lynne [d].

Rainham. Not far from the head of Wentſum is *Rainham*, the ſeat of the Townſend family ever ſince 1543, of whom Horace was created baron Townſend of King's Lynne, 1661, and viſcount Townſend of Rainham, 1682, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon George, fourth and preſent viſcount. The houſe was built in the beginning of the laſt century by Inigo Jones for ſir Roger Townſend father of the firſt lord [e]. Here is the celebrated picture of Beliſarius by Salvator Roſa, a preſent from the late king of Pruſſia to Charles lord viſcount Townſend ſecretary of ſtate, and two rooms filled with 20 whole length portraits by Mierevelt, of captains who fought under ſir Horace Vere in the low countries t. Elizabeth, with their names and titles.

In *South Rainham* was a little Cluniac priory called *Normansburg*, founded 1160, cell to Caſtle Acre [f]. S. Rainh.

Horsford caſtle in Taverham hundred was built by Walter Malet baron of Eye in Suffolk, whoſe ſon married Iſabel de Cheyney. The circular earthworks and keep remain: the chaſe or foreſt is now a naked heath of 900 acres [g]. Horsford

"It was given by Robert Malet lord of the manor of Eye in Suffolk 1066 to Walter de Cadomo or Caineto who came over along with him at the Conqueſt, by the name of the barony of Horsford, to be held of the ſaid honor. His ſon Robert de Cadomo had three ſons, Roger, John, and William; the two laſt ſucceeded in their father's eſtate. William's daughter and heir Margaret was firſt married to Hugh de Creſſi, and after to Robert Fitz Roger lord of Warkworth in Northumberland; but the barony after failure of the line of Creſſi came to the deſcendants of that of Robert Fitz Roger ſurnamed de Clavering, and by Eva his daughter having married to her ſecond huſband Ralf de Ufford, brother of Robert firſt earl of Suffolk, it came to his ſon Edmund, who had ſir Robert de Ufford, knt. who left three daughters; but the youngeſt Joane became his heir and was married to William Bowes, eſq. whoſe daughter and heir Elizabeth married to ſir Thomas ſon and heir of William lord Dacre, had by him Joan married to ſir Richard Fienes lord Dacre of the South; ſhe dying ſeiſed of this honor 3 Henry VII. it continued with her iſſue lords Dacre of the South. 34 Henry VIII. Thomas Fienes, eſq. levied a fine of it to Thomas Franklyn, eſq. and others [h]."

Without going back into fabulous antiquity, or to the ideas of Polydore Vergil and thoſe who fancy they find the name of *Norvicus* in that of the *Ordovices*, who never exiſted here, one may fairly trace the Romans hereabouts by their many marks, though the city probably had not a being till they left the iſland. Spelman ſays Anna king of the Eaſt Angles made it his royal ſeat; and Alfred and ſucceeding kings ſtruck coins here. "It is conjectured by moſt judicious perſons of this country, that *Wic* in relation to this city ſignified a northern caſtle; and that it ſhould ſeem was Camden's opinion too as being laſt quoted by him, though his modeſty would not let him declare which he thought moſt probable; for the caſtle was much more ancient than the Norman Conqueſt, and perhaps than the city itſelf. The preſent ditch ſhould ſeem by the round form, largeneſs, and depth thereof, to be the work either of the Danes or Normans; and by this inſtance the being of a caſtle anciently may be gueſſed out of the Book of Ely; for Henry the firſt in his charter to Hervey the firſt biſhop of Ely did diſcharge the lands of that church from the ſervice of Caſtle guard to Norwich caſtle, and for as much as the lands of that church were not in the inheritance of the kings or biſhops of the Eaſt Angles ſince the time that Audrey wife of Egfrid king of the Northumbers founded the Norw

[y] Bl. I. 2. III. 289.
[z] Holland.
[a] dimid. ſalina. Domeſd. II. fol. 111.
[b] MS. P. Le Neve.
[c] Bl. III. 788.
[d] Le Neve, MS.
[e] Spelman. Bl. III. 808.
[f] Bl. 862. Tan. 350.
[g] Bl. V. 1355.
[h] MS. Le Neve.

firſt

first monaſtery of nuns there, and ſo brought it to be for ever after church land, and conſequently free from thoſe ſecular ſervices, it muſt needs follow that the caſtle muſt be built before that monaſtery, and Tombert prince of the Southern Gervij gave that part of the iſle where Audrey built her nunnery to her in dower, being her firſt husband, he then as it ſhould ſeem held it by Caſtle guard of Norwich, as a ſubject to the king of the East Angles[i]."

The firſt mention of Norwich in hiſtory is in the Saxon chronicle, A. D. 1004, when Swene and his Danes deſtroyed it, and left it in ruins for ſeven years, when they returned and took poſſeſſion of the country, and probably refortified the caſtle, the works of which are circular in their manner[6]. Under them it flouriſhed ſo much as to make a conſiderable figure in the Confeſſor's time, being an hundred within itſelf, and ſecond to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now 36 in uſe. Mat. Weſtminſter ſub a. 1215 calls it ſimply *Wich*. The Conqueror gave it to Ralph Waher, who afterwards rebelled againſt him, for which his poſſeſſions here were given to Ralph Bigot. Stephen took it from that family, and gave it to his natural ſon William, from whom though Henry I. took it, he kept it for himſelf. In the reign of Henry II. Thomas, brother of Hubert de Burgh, in vain defended it againſt Lewis. The caſtle, now the gaol, is of great antiquity, but what Camden took for the arms of Bigod are ſince found to be thoſe of *Thomas Brotherton*, who held it t. Edward II.[k]. The workmen in ſinking a well within the walls of the caſtle about four or five years ago, when they came to the level of the ground without the ditches, found a regular and beaten foot-path uſed before the hill was thrown up. The arch of the ſtone bridge is much admired for its ſize and ſtructure. It was rather repaired than built by the Bigods, for here was a caſtle in the Saxon times held by Waher earl of Norwich againſt the Conqueror; but he was at laſt obliged to quit the realm and went to Jeruſalem with his wife. "This caſtle is part of the county of Norfolk, and not of the city, and had all along governors thereof. It has been antiently and ſtill is the gaol for the county, and the aſſizes, &c. are held there. A record concerning this will not be unfit to be here mentioned: that Richard II. a. r. 15[l] granted to John de Cray the cuſtody of the caſtle of Norwich with the fee of £. 20. and formerly allowed to the ſheriff of the county, therefore Edward II. a. r. 19[m] granted that his juſtices and all his miniſters, juſtices of aſſize and gaol delivery, &c. ſhould hold their ſeſſions in the ſhire houſe and not elſewhere within the liberty of the ſaid city[n].

3 Edward I. the king granted the city to his good men of the town of Norwich to be holden by them during pleaſure under the blank farm of £. 108. 22 Edward IV. two fairs called *free markets* were granted to them. The liberties[o] being forfeited into the king's hands, he conſtituted John Welles, citizen and alderman of London, cuſtos thereof 15 Henry VI. They were reſtored 18 a. r. and ſeized again, a. r. 21.[p]

The biſhop's ſee and poſſeſſions, viz. about 30 manors, being fixed by biſhop Herbert continued with his ſucceſſors till 27 Henry VIII. when Richard Nix then biſhop falling under a præmunire, to regain the king's favour ſurrendered all the lands of his biſhopric into the king's hands, who granted with the conſent of parliament ſome time after to him and his ſucceſſors the ſite and poſſeſſions of the abbey of St. Benet in the Holme[q].

Mr. Blomfield[r] is of opinion that the manufacture of *Worſted ſtuffs* was introduced by the Flemings ſo early as Henry I. firſt at *Worſted* in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained of Richard II. that the worſted made there might be tranſported[s], and by act of Parliament 11 Henry IV. it was enacted that the mayor of Norwich ſhould have the meaſuring and ſealing of the worſteds[t]. This falling to decay, the city invited in 1563 a number of manufacturers from the Low Countries, who came over to the number of 300, and ſoon after amounted to as many as 1000[u]. They ſet up the making of bayes, ſayes, arras, and mochades[x], caungeantries, tufted mochades, currelles, and all other works mingled with ſilk, ſaietrie, and linen yarn[y]; and they firſt made bombaſins 1575[z]. Theſe have been ſo much improved of late years in making damaſks, camlets, black and white crapes, &c. that it is computed that ſtuffs to the amount of £. 700,000. have ſometimes been manufactured here in a year[7]. The art of printing was introduced here at this time by Anthony Solmpne one of theſe ſtrangers.

The cathedral built by Herbert de Loſinga 1096, (whoſe ſtatue is over the north tranſept door[a], and his tomb below the high altar modernized in repairing) was damaged by fire 1171, and repaired and compleated 1180 by biſhop John of Oxford. The Lady chapel at the end now entirely gone, was built by biſhop Suffield between 1243 and 1257; the tower rebuilt by biſhop Walpole about 1297, who alſo began the beautiful cloiſter finiſhed by his architect and ſucceſſor biſhop Salmon, and by biſhop Wakerying in the cloſe of the 14th century, and biſhop Alnwick in the beginning of the 15th, having been 130 years about. Biſhop Alnwick rebuilt the weſt front of the church (or, as appeared by ſome late repairs 1773, inſerted the fine large window into the old Norman work[b]), and the north gate of the biſhop's palace. Biſhop Percy built the preſent ſpire 1361, which exceeds all in England except Salisbury, being 105 yards two feet from the point to the floor including the tower. The preſent nave with its beautiful ſtone roof charged with ſcripture hiſtories was the work of biſhop Lyherſt 1463, and his ſucceſſor Goldwell put a like roof on the choir. The tranſepts being damaged by fire 1509 were repaired and roofed in the ſame ſtyle by biſhop Nix. The church is 400 feet from eaſt to weſt, and the tranſepts from north to ſouth 180. St. Mary's chapel at the eaſt end was 70 feet by 30, and being decayed was pulled down between 1573 and 1589 by dean Gardiner, who committed great dilapidations on the other buildings. The choir has been refitted in a Gothic ſtile, under the direction of the preſent Dean Dr. Lloyd; and his lady has, with her own hand, painted the eaſt window with the Transfiguration

[6] G. [i] MS. Le Neve. [6] G. [k] Bl. II. 56.
[l] Clauſ. 5 R. II. m. 35. [m] Clauſ. 19 E. II. & Pat. ejuſd. anni m. 5. MS. Le Neve.
[n] Le Neve MS.
[o] Ib. Concerning the limits and circuit of the city, the incorporation thereof, and that it was a county of itſelf, ſee the pleadings in Chancery t. Henry VI. between the mayor of Norwich and the prior of Holy Trinity. Ib.
[p] Ib. [q] Ib. [r] II. 6. [s] Holland. [t] MS. Le Neve. [u] Bl. II. 201.
[x] Ib. 203. [y] Ib. 205. [z] Ib. 207. [7] G. [a] Bl. II. 386. [b] Ex inform. E. King, eſq.

from

from Raphael. This work, accompliſhed with infinite labour, fatigue, and attention, ſhe finiſhed in 1781. The only monuments here are a plain altar tomb for the founder in the choir, another in the nave for ſir James Hobart Attorney General to Henry VII. and on the choir floor one for ſir William Bolein great grandfather to queen Elizabeth. The preſent library and chapter-houſe are made out of the apartments of the ſtranger's hall. The preſent palace was built by biſhop Salmon: the great hall 110 feet by 60 was pulled down after 1656, and the whole palace repaired at the reſtoration. Here was a room fitted up with wainſcot from Holme abbey [d]. Four gates of the cloſe remain; the great one for the biſhop's regiſtrary, Erpingham's, and two more [e]. The free-ſchool was a charnel houſe founded by biſhop Salmon [f]. This city had no leſs than 54 churches, of which 15 are deſtroyed. Of the remaining the moſt conſiderable for ſtyle and ornament and painted windows is that of St. Peter's Mancroft. St. Laurence's ſtands on the old herring key before the ſea retreated [g]. St. Julian's founded before the Conqueſt has a round ſteeple and is thatched, as are St. John's and All Saints in part [h]. Religious houſes were

Auſtin Friars, founded before 18 Edward I. had a fine church, now deſtroyed [i].

Grey Friars founded 1226, pulled down [k].

White Friars, or Carmelites [l], founded 1256; the hall and kitchen are the Anabaptiſt meeting [m].

St. Mary college in the fields founded before 1250 for 10 prebends now a private houſe [n].

Cooke's hoſpital for 10 poor women 1677 [o].

St. Giles's hoſpital founded for 50 old men, and as many old women by biſhop Suffield 1249 [p].

St. Stephen's houſe for lepers [q].

Friars of the Sac 1250 [r] ſucceeded by the Black friars 1307 [s]. The nave of the church built by ſir Thomas Erpingham is now St. Andrew's or the common hall. The choir is the Dutch church, and the room over the ſouth porch the city library. The ſpire built 1462 fell down 1712 [t].

The palace of the earls of the Eaſt Angles ſtood on Tombland [u].

The croſs built by John Rightwiſe, mayor, 1501, was taken down 1732 [w].

Surrey houſe belonging to the earl of Surrey t. Henry VIII. is now private property [x].

The Guildhall or Toll booth t. Edward III. was at firſt thatched, till rebuilt t. Henry IV. 1407. Its beautiful painted windows are now much injured [y].

The palace begun by Henry duke of Norfolk 1602, and on ſome affront from the city pulled down by himſelf is now a workhouſe [z].

The Bridewell is built of black flints curiouſly ſquared [a]. Such appear in the tower and yard of St. Peter Hungate, and I have ſeen the like at Lewes, and elſewhere.

Doughty's hoſpital for 24 men and eight women, was founded 1587.

The boys' hoſpital was founded 1611, the girls' 1649. Here are 12 charity ſchools, and four hoſpitals, and three weekly markets.

St. Leonard's priory, on the Yarmouth road, founded by biſhop Herbert, had a miraculous image of Henry VI. Henry earl of Surrey built a houſe on its ſite [b]. In a valley under the hill out of Biſhop's gate the Lollards were burnt [c]. A ſimilar ſpot out of Forres in Scotland was the place for witch-burning.

Dugdale [d] mentions one Walter de Norwich who had ſummons to parliament 8 Edward II. and no more. Edward Lord Denney of Waltham was created earl of Norwich 2 Charles I. 1526, but died without iſſue [e]. The title was next conferred on George lord Goring 20 Charles I. with whoſe ſon it became extinct 1672 [f]. This city is honoured with giving one of the titles to the duke of Norfolk. Henry, ſixth duke, being created by Charles II. 1672, a. r. 24 earl of Norwich, with entail on the heirs male [g].

Norwich gave birth to William Bateman biſhop of Norwich, 1343, founder of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, who died and was buried at Avignon 1354. Mathew Parker 1504, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died 1575. Dr. John Kaye 1510, who died 1573. John Coſin 1594 biſhop of Durham 1660, who died 1672. Dr. Samuel Clarke 1675, who died 1729.

Carhow. Juſt by Norwich is *Carhow*, where was a nunnery founded by king Stephen, valued at £. 64. *per ann.* The parlor and hall were fitted up for a dwelling houſe by ſir John Shelton, to whom it was granted at the diſſolution, and in the hall windows is a fine ſucceſſion of the matches of that family [h].

Higham. In the church of *Higham* near Norwich is a plain monument to that primitive and excellent man biſhop Hall, who died there under the perſecution of the parliament 1656, aged 82.

The ruffe. The ruffe is found in ſeveral of the Engliſh ſtreams, aſſembling in large ſhoals, and keeping in the deepeſt water. It is much ſlenderer than the perch, and ſeldom exceeds ſix inches in length. The teeth are very ſmall and diſpoſed in rows. It has only one dorſal fin extending along the greateſt part of the back; the firſt rays like thoſe of the perch are ſtrong, ſharp, and ſpiney, the others ſoft. The pectoral fins conſiſt of 15 rays, the ventral of ſix, the anal of eight; the two firſt ſtrong and ſpiney, the tail a little bifurcated. The body is covered with rough compact ſcales. The back and ſides are of a dirty green, the laſt inclining to yellow, but both ſpotted with black. The dorſal fin is ſpotted with black: the tail marked with tranſverſe bars [i].

Mulber. At *Mulberton*, where his father was miniſter, was born ſir Thomas Richardſon, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 1626, buried in Weſtminſter abbey about 1634.

Claxto. *Claxton* came from the Kerdeſtons and Delapoles to Thomas Gawdy, afterwards knighted and a judge. It now belongs to the Bedingfields [k].

Redeh. *Redeham*, a ſmall village on the ſame river, ſo called from the reeds growing in its marſhes, was the place where Lodbrog the Daniſh nobleman landed, being by a ſudden ſtorm driven from his own coaſt while hawking. Finding entertainment in king Edmund's court at Caſtre he lived there till he was mur-

[a] Bl. II. 521.
[b] Ib. 544.
[c] Ib. 526.
[d] Bl. Ib. 794.
[e] Bl. Ib. 605.
[f] Ib. 527.
[g] Ib. 671.
[h] Bl. Ib. 564.
[i] Bl. Ib. 573. Tan. 361.
[k] Bl. Ib. 548. Tan. 365.
[l] Ib. 607—617. Tan. 361.
[m] Bl. 559.
[n] Ib. 753. Tan. 360.
[o] Ib. 725. Tan. 362.
[p] Ib. 725—731. Tan. 359.
[q] Ib. 130.
[r] Ib. 606.
[s] Ib. 649, 650.
[t] Ib. 698.
[u] Bl. Ib. 797. 798. Tan. 341.
[w] Ib. 194.
[x] Ib. 419.
[y] Ib. 278.
[z] Ib. 461.
[a] Bl. IV. 1113.
[b] Bl. II. 862. Tan. 347.
[c] Pennant III. 315.

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dered in a fit of jealouſy by the king's huntſman. His ſons Hingar and Hubba were no ſooner informed of his death than they reſolved to revenge it; though the murderer had received his puniſhment. They landed with 20,000 men A. D. 870, ravaged the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, and murdered the king. By this account Redeham muſt be older than Yarmouth; for had the latter been then built Lodbrog had doubtleſs ſtopt there[g].

Yare receives a brook which paſſes by *Hales* hall, the ſeat of ſir James Hobart attorney general and of the privy council to Henry VII. who knighted him at the creation of his ſon Henry prince of Wales. He rebuilt his pariſh church at *Loddon*, St. Olave's bridge over Waveney between the two counties with the cauſey, and planted three families of his own name, from the ſecond whereof deſcended ſir Henry his grandſon, attorney general to James I. whoſe ſon ſettled at Blickling in this county and became the anceſtor of the earls of Buckinghamſhire[l].

At the rev. Mr. Hugh James's houſe at Upwell, was, 173$\frac{6}{7}$, a picture of the monument of ſir James Hobart, founder of Loddon church and St. Olyfe's bridge, with his lady and their arms: a knight kneeling in armour, having the Hobart arms on his ſurcoat; and on the mantle of the lady who was alſo kneeling, the ſame arms impaling S. 3 martlets or alerions A. Between them Hobart, and over it France and England crowned. This was taken 1614 out of the eaſt window of Loddon church. On the right above was a ſketch of the church and ſteeple, and under it in gold letters *Loddon church:* on the left a ſtone bridge of four arches, and under it *St. Oylif's bridge.* Under all in black letters

Orate pro aia Jac^{i} Hobart milit. & attornati dui regis, qui
Hanc eccliam a primis fundamentis condidit in tribus annis cum ſuis propriis
Bonis, anno regis henrici ſeptimi undecimo.

The bridge by accounts extant coſt almoſt as much as the church, which is a very ſumptuous ſtone building with a large tower ſteeple within three or four miles of Beccles[m].

Spelman places GARIONENUM at Caiſter near Yarmouth as Camden did in his firſt edition; Ward at Yarmouth, making Ptolemy's ΓΑΡΡΟΥΙΗΝΟΝ the river Yare, and of this opinion was Baxter. What Ethelward calls *Cerdic ſhore* Bromton names *Yarmouth*, which ſeems to be of Saxon original. Domeſday mentions here a church of St. Benedict, unnoticed by any other writer. It is a well-built neat town, having now only one church and a chapel, and a very handſome and commodious quay. The walls were built 10 Edward III. for then they had leave to lay an impoſition on certain commodities ſold within the town for the ſpace of five years to help to build them[n]; and 16 Richard II. had licence to build a key near their town within the liberty thereof, at a place called *Horſeferry*, containing 100 perches in length and 40 in breadth[o].

Kirkby Roode was annexed to the port of Yarmouth 46 Edward III.[p] and 5 Henry V. they had licence to make a bridge over the river[q].

Its firſt magiſtrates ſeem to have been deputed by the Cinque ports. Henry I. granted it a præpoſitus; John made it a free burgh, and Henry III. gave it four bailiffs, which in the reign of Anne were changed to a mayor[r]. Charles II. by charter 1684 made it a mayor town, but by the proclamation for reſtoring corporations it was for a time governed by a mayor, who is choſen every year, and acts as ſuch[s]. In the cloſe rolls 4 Edward III. is expreſſed the manner how the barons of the Cinque ports ſhall do juſtice with the bailiffs or *præpoſiti* of the town during the forty days fair[t]. Their differences with the Cinque ports were ended by the king and his council 10 Edward III.[u] but thoſe with Leoſtoffe continued till 2 Henry IV.[x] 2 Richard II. the liberties and privileges were reſtored and confirmed to them by act of parliament[y]. Here were no leſs than ſix havens cut and filled up by the ſands between 20 E. III. and 1670[z]. The iſland which was formerly made by the ſea has been long ſince ſwept away by the ſame rage of the billows which formerly were the occaſion of aggeſting it[a]. Biſhop Herbert placed near the church a priory of black monks, ſince united to the ſee of Norwich[b]. Here were alſo black, white, and grey friars, and an hoſpital now a grammar ſchool[c]. This town gave title of viſcount and earl to ſir Robert Paſton of Paſton in this county 1673, 1680, 25 and 32 Charles II. which titles expired with his ſon William 1733. It was revived in Madame Amelia Sophia Walmoden, created counteſs of Yarmouth 17$\frac{39}{40}$, 13 Geo. II. and expired with her 1765. The herring fiſhery which employs 150 veſſels, beſides between 40 and 50 in the exportation alone, begins at Michaelmas, and laſts all the month of October, during which time all the veſſels that come to fiſh for the merchants from any part of England are allowed to come to ſell their fiſh duty free, and 50,000 barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in a year.

Yarmouth gave birth 1596 to Arthur Wilſon the hiſtorian of James I. who died 1652.

The family of Paſton originated from *Paſton* in Tunſtede hundred, where they were ſettled in the reign of Edward II. William was a judge of the Common Pleas t. Henry VI. and died 1444, and was buried in Bromholm abbey. His eldeſt ſon John was one of the executors to ſir John Faſtolf. His great grandſon Clement, a brave officer both by ſea and land under Henry VIII. reſided at and built Oxnead hall. William, 4th in deſcent from Eraſmus, elder brother of Clement, was created a baronet 1642, and his ſon Robert viſcount 1673, and earl of Yarmouth 1679, which titles expired in his ſon William 1719[d]. Paſton.

At *Herringby* on the Thyrn near Yarmouth, Hugh Attefen founded an hoſpital 1475, valued at £.23. 6*s.* 3*d. per ann.*[e] Herringby.

At *Raveningham* ſir John de Norwich, 17 Edward III. founded a college of eight ſecular prieſts, ſoon after removed to Norton Soupecors, and 17 Richard II. to Mettingham, Suffolk[f]. Raveningham.

Aldby church being given to the ſee of Norwich t. Henry I. a priory of black monks was founded Aldby.

[g] G. [l] Holland. [m] Minutes of Spalding Society. [n] Par. 10 E. III. p. 22. m. 18.
[o] Par. 16 R. II. m. 9 and 10. [p] Eſch. 46 E. III. n. 61. Le Neve MS.
[q] Pat. 5 H. V. m. 19. [r] Swinden's Hiſt. of Yarmouth, I. 14. 23. 779. [s] Le Neve MS.
[t] Dorſ. Clauſ. 4 E. III. m. 4. Le Neve MS.
[u] Dorſ. Clauſ. 10 E. III. m. 1. Concerning the privileges and liberties of this town and the proceedings before the king's council between the townſmen of Great Yarmouth and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorlſton, ſee Rot. Clauſ. 19 E. II. m. 11. cedula.
[x] Le Neve MS. [y] Pat. 2. R. II. p. 1. n. 10. Le Neve MS.
[z] Swinden, 373. 476. 496 [a] Le Neve MS. [b] Tan. 343. [c] Ib. 363, 364.
[d] Blomf. IV. 689—699. [e] Tan. 369. Bl. V. 1561. [f] Ib. 365. Ib. IV. 260—266.

there[g]. This village is now quite deſtroyed, and the lands included in Aldburgh[h].

Holt. *Holt* is intitled to its name from its ſituation in what was formerly the moſt woody part of the county. It has a good market, and a freeſchool founded 1556 by ſir John Greſham, born here, and ſheriff and mayor of London 1537-46, who appointed the fiſhmongers in company London truſtees[i]. It is a clean and neatly built town, and the country about it is the moſt diverſifiedby hill and dale of any in this county.

Blickling. *Blickling* was the ſeat of the Dagworths t. Richard II. afterwards of the Boleyns, anceſtors of queen Elizabeth, whoſe great great grandfather purchaſed it of ſir John Faſtolf; her mother was born here, and her great uncle died ſeiſed of it. It paſſed by marriage to the Cleres of Ormeſby, of whom ſir Edward by his high living was obliged to ſell it to ſir Henry Hobart, attorney general 1606, who died 1625. His eldeſt ſon John ſoon after built this houſe of brick round a quadrangle of two courts, with a fine library and park. His great great grandſon John was created baron Hobart of Blickling 1728, and earl of Buckinghamſhire 1746, and dying 1756 was ſucceeded by his ſon John ſecond and preſent earl[k].

Ayleſham. This place and *Ayleſham* ſtand on the Bure as the river Thyrn is here called. The latter town is the head of the duchy of Lancaſter in this county, and famous for the linen manufactory t. Edward II. and III. now for weaving. It is a neat little market town of about 120 families, much frequented in ſummer for the vitriolic purgative ſpa. It has a freeſchool, founded 1507, and a county bridewell built 1543[l]. I do not find any property of the earl of Athol here.

Bure *r.* The river *Bure* was made navigable from Coltiſhall to Aylſham bridge 1779.

Cawſton. Near Ayleſham is *Cawſton*, a ſmall declining market town in antient demeſne and part of the duchy of Lancaſter, whereof it is held in free ſocage, in token whereof a mace ſurmounted by a brazen hand or gauntlet holding a plowſhare, and another by a bearded arrow, is carried before the lord of the manor or his ſteward. The church built by Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, lord and patron between 1385 and 1414, is a noble freeſtone pile with a ſtrong and beautiful ſquare tower 120 feet high[m].

Oxnead. At *Oxnead*, ſouth-eaſt of Ayleſham, was found 1667, a piece of brick work ſeveral yards ſquare, containing many veſſels in holes and different rooms, ſome of them containing liquor and its ſediment; alſo ſilver coins of Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Trajan, Adrian, Pertinax. It was the ſeat of the Paſtons from the beginning of the 15th century to the death of William earl of Yarmouth 1719, when it was pulled down and ſold to pay debts to George lord Anſon, whoſe repreſentative enjoys it[n].

Horning. In *Horning* pariſh ſtood the abbey of *St. Benet in the Holme*, founded, according to tradition, in the

Holme *abbey*. 9th century. It was firſt an hermitage A. D. 800, which being deſtroyed by the Danes 870, Canute founded here a monaſtery of black monks of St. Benedict before 1020. It was fortified with ſtrong walls, and had a magnificent church, of which ſir John Faſtolf rebuilt the ſouth aile, and added to the north ſide of the choir the Lady chapel wherein he was buried. It was a mitred abbey, and the barony and reverſion transferred by act of parliament 1535 to the ſee of Norwich; in virtue whereof the biſhop of Norwich has his ſeat in parliament, the barony of the ſee being in the crown. It was valued at £.583. 17*s.* *per annum*[o]. The walls are now ſaid to incloſe forty acres: the foundations of the church built of flints with ſtone coins remain for the moſt part all round about a yard high. The gatehouſe adorned with the arms of benefactors, &c. engraved by the Antiquary Society, ſupports a windmill, but much has been taken down for fear of its giving way, and what now remains is falling faſt to ruin[p].

Ludham *Ludham* belonged to Holm abbey, being built by abbot Martin 1450, till the diſſolution, when it was exchanged by Henry VIII. with the biſhop of Norwich, whoſe country houſe it became[q]. Greateſt part of it was burnt 1611 in biſhop Jegon's time. Biſhop Freake built a brick chapel[r], which in 1762 was converted into a barn: biſhop Redman procured a market here. In front of a cottage near the church is a very curious horizontal dial 12 feet diameter, cut in box, the hours and diviſions neatly executed.

Ingham *Ingham* has a neat church, in which are ſeveral curious monumental braſs effigies for the family of Stapleton, and two very antient ſtone monuments, the one for ſir Roger de Boys and Dame Margaret his wife; the other for ſir Oliver de Ingham[s].

Flegg Near its mouth the Yare (in conjunction with a ſtream from a pool or broad) forms a peninſula called *Flegg*, divided into eaſt and weſt. The ſoil is fruitful, and bears corn well. Here the Danes ſeem to have made their firſt ſettlement, being neareſt their landing, and well fortified by nature and ſurrounded by water. Hence in this ſmall tract we find thirteen villages ending in *by*, a Daniſh word for a *village* or *dwelling-place*, whence the Daniſh *Bilagines* and our *Bye Laws* mean laws peculiar to each town or village[t].

Caſtor *Caſtor* caſtle, three miles north from Yarmouth, ſeems to have been rather a caſtellated manſion, built of brick about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when ſir John Faſtolfe, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it of ſir Henry Ingham 9 Edward II. had licence to "build Caſtor houſe as ſtrong as himſelf "could deviſe." Tradition ſays it was built at the expence of the duke d'Alencon, whom Faſtolfe took priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, on the plan of his own caſtle in France[u]. The court forms a rectangular parallelogram, having at the north-weſt angle a round tower upwards of 100 feet high, to which ad-

[g] Ib. 345. Ib. IV. 229. [h] Bl. Ib. 232.
[i] Bl. IV. 926. [k] Ib. III. 626. G. [l] Ib. 547. [m] Ib. III. 538.
[n] Bl. III. 688. [o] Tan. 332. Bl. V. 1427—34. [p] Willis mit. ab. II. 148. [q] Blomf. IV. 877.
[r] G. [s] Blomf. 867. 872. [t] Ib. V. 1500.

[u] The following extract from an original letter in ſir John Faſtolf's own hand writing, and addreſſed to his couſin John Paſton, now in the poſſeſſion of John Fenn, eſq. and dated 5th February 34 H. VI. (1455) will elucidate this affair.

"Item, I deſyre to know who ben the reſidew the remenent of the executors of the Lord Wyllughbye, now the Lord Cromewell ys "deceſed, for thys cauſe; hyt was ſo, that there was dew to the Lord Wyllughbye and to me x m. marcs for a reward to be payd of my "Lord Bedfordys godes, for the takyng of the Duc of Allaunſon, and the ſeyd Lord Wyllughbye had but one thowſand marcs, payd, and I "m. marc; ſoe viij m. levyth yhyt to pay."

Robert lord Willoughby commanded under the duke of Bedford at Verneuil in 1424, where he and ſir John Faſtolf had the honour of taking the duke of Alenſon priſoner, and not at the batle of Agincourt.

This letter is one of a large collection of original letters, written during the reigns of H. VI. E. IV. by men of eminence in the ſtate, &c. now in Mr. Fenn's collection.

gram,

joined a dining-room, whoſe great fire-place remains. On the right hand at entering this court was the hall 49 feet by 28. Eaſt of this court and joined to it by a drawbridge was another larger, having two round towers at its ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt angles, ſurrounded on three ſides by buildings, wherein ſir John intended to have founded a college for a maſter, ſeven prieſts, and ſeven poor men; but this intention was never carried into effect. Only the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the manſion with the tower remain: the remains of the college are converted into barns and ſtables. On an arch of a window within the ruins were the arms[u] of ſir John Faſtolfe in a garter carved in ſtone, now taken away[x].

Sir J. Faſtolfe was deſcended of an antient family in this county, ſettled hereabouts in the reign of Edward III. He was born 1380, and bred from his youth to arms, and being a knight attended Henry VI. to the ſiege of Harfleur, of which he was appointed governor. He was created a banneret at the battle of Verneuil, and died 1459, and was buried in the Lady chapel built by himſelf on the north ſide of the preſbytery of the abbey of St. Benet in the Holme. He married Milicent ſecond daughter and coheir of Robert Tibetot, and relict of ſir Stephen Scroop, who died before him without iſſue. He was a great benefactor to the ſchools at Cambridge, to Magdalen college Oxford, and to Holme abbey[y]. By the diſagreement of his executors, particularly ſir William Yelverton the judge and John Paſton, eſq. his property was much injured: the latter's ſon defended this caſtellated manſion when it was after the death of its owner twice beſieged in form in the reign of Edward IV. by the duke of Norfolk and lord Scales, with 300 men and artillery, the duke pretending to have purchaſed it of Yelverton, and on the ſecond attack took it and kept poſſeſſion of it ſome time[z]. In the Paſton family it continued till 1661, when it was the property of the Crows, and now of their deſcendants the Bedingfields[a].

There is ſuppoſed to be a Roman fortification by the light-houſe at Caſtre[b].

Winterton was the lordſhip of Robert Ufford, admiral of Edward III's fleet. The market has declined on the growth of Yarmouth, which is but eight miles diſtant, and by the depredation of the ſea. Here are two light-houſes, one a tower light burnt with coals, the other with oil. In 1665 the tide waſhing down the cliffs diſcovered ſeveral large bones: one brought to Yarmouth weighed 57lb. was two feet three inches long, and was affirmed to be the leg and bone of a man[c]. The town is principally inhabited by rude boors, who live in ſandy cottages on the produce of their labours at ſea and on the coaſt. The church is a handſome pile with a lofty tower, a ſea mark. The lands are rich and fruitful, requiring little ploughing.

Bromeholm priory was founded for Cluniacs by William Glanville 1113, valued at £.100. *per ann.*[d] The croſs was made of the true croſs which uſed to be carried before the Greek emperor in battle by an Engliſh prieſt, who on the emperor's death brought it hither. It wrought many miracles[e]. Here are conſiderable ruins of the priory converted into a farm houſe, and the gate.

Eccles was reduced in 1605 from eighty to fourteen houſes, and from 1300 acres of land to 300, the reſt with the church being ſwallowed up by the ſea, and in Charles I's time only 100 acres remained[f]. The coaſt here, and indeed all the way from Winterton to Happiſborough, is defended by a ridge of ſand hills thrown up by the winds and waves which ſeem at firſt view to be a ſufficient barrier to any future encroachment of the ſea. Eccles.

Of *Gimmingham* ſir Henry Spelman obſerves, that the antient cuſtom of ſocage was then kept up there; the tenant not paying his rent in money but in ſo many days work. The manor was in the crown t. Charles I. and afterwards ſold to the city of London[10]. Here was an old large hall on pillars, which were ſo many ſtations for the tenants, ſocmen, &c. who were not to go beyond their reſpective one[g]. Gimmingham.

In *Beeſton Regis* near the ſea was a ſmall Auſtin priory, founded t. John or Henry III. by lady Iſabel de Creſſy, valued at £.43.[h] There are conſiderable remains of its church, which is near the great German ocean[i]. Beeſton Regis.

Cromer, where the beſt lobſters on this coaſt are taken, was formerly part of *Shipden*, whoſe church and many houſes was ſwallowed up by the ſea. The firſt attempt for a pier was t. Richard II. It is ſtill a tolerable fiſhing town[k], has a fair, and the nave and tower of a handſome church; and a mile to the eaſt is a light-houſe. To the ſouth is the ſeat of George Windham, eſq. Bartholomew Rede, goldſmith and lord mayor of London 1502, was born at Cromer. His gold ring weighing 9oz. 3dwts. was found at Girton c. Cambridge, and is now in Mr. Cole's hands. Within is this inſcription, *Orate pro a'i'a Bartolomei Red militis.* On the top a figure of St. Bartholomew, neatly engraved, but too ſlightly to be uſed as a ſeal. Cromer. Shipden.

At *N. Reppes* was born William Rugg alias Reppes, abbot of St. Benet's in the Holme 1530, 33d biſhop of Norwich 1535, which he reſigned, and died 1550. On his appointment to this ſee the king ſevered the antient barony and revenues from it, and annexed the priory of Hickling and the barony and revenues of Holme abbey to it, in right of which barony the biſhop of Norwich ſits in the Houſe of Lords as abbot of Holme, the barony being in the king's hands, and the monaſtery being never diſſolved only transferred by this ſtatute before the general diſſolution. The biſhop of Norwich is the only abbot at this day in England[l]. N. Reppes.

At *Sheringham* was a houſe of black canons, cell to Nutley abbey, Bucks[m]. Sheringham.

Greſham, a ſmall village adjoining, gave name to a family, of which was ſir Thomas the founder of the Royal Exchange and Greſham college, whoſe uncle John founded Holt freeſchool, and died 1556. Sir Richard his father was an eminent merchant of Holt, ſheriff of London 1431, mayor 1537, and firſt projector of the Royal Exchange, and died 1548. Sir Thomas was born at London 1519, and died 1579[n]. Here was a caſtle, falſely ſuppoſed the manſion of the Greſhams, but rather that which ſir Edmund Bacon obtained licence of Edward II. to embattle. It was a large ſquare building, each front 150 feet long, and a round turret at each corner 36 feet diameter[o]. Greſham.

[u] See it in Anſtis's Hiſt. of the Garter.
[x] Groſe's account under his view.
[y] William of Worceſter, p. 321.
[z] Biog. Brit. Faſtolfe. Bl. V. 1550—53.
[a] Bl. ib. 1553.
[b] MS. Le Neve.
[c] Gazette Nov. 20, 1665.
[d] Tan. 345.
[e] Bl V. 1405—9.
[f] Bl. IV. 845.
[10] G.
[g] Bl. IV. 318.
[h] Tan. 357.
[i] Bl. IV. 294.
[k] Ib. 304.
[l] Ib. II. 386—388.
[m] Tan. 350. Bl. V. 345—7.
[n] G. Ward's Greſham profeſſors, p. 1.
[o] Hiſt. of Norf. III. 61.

Mundeſley. West of this is *Mundeſley* close to the sea, which is bounded by exceeding high rocks, where some years ago at a cliff were taken up large petrified bones of elephants (not *monsters* as bishop Gibson) supposed coæval with the deluge, as the horns of moose deer found at Baber near Norwich[p]. Mr. Henry Baker had the grinder of the left jaw of an elephant 15 inches long, seven wide, three thick and 39 in circumference, and weighing upwards of 11 pounds. Other monstrous bones were found with it, particularly thigh bones six feet long and as thick as those of a man. John Tenison, father of the archbishop, was rector of Mundesley, ejected 1640.

Gunton. *Gunton* is the seat of sir Harbord Harbord, bart. whose family bought it 1710. Sir William rebuilt the church with a Doric portico[q].

Wayburne. *Wayburne* passed from the Trussels by marriage to Oliver de Burdeaux, and now belongs to the Hobarts. The priory of black canons was founded by sir Ralph Meyngaryn, knt. t. Henry II. valued at £.24.[r] At the Hope is a fortification. The shore is stoney, and the sea so deep that ships may ride here and lye against it. The Danes are said to have landed here on their invasion[s]. Fullers earth is said to be found here[t].

Cley. *Cley* is a small market town, with a large handsome church[u]. The haven is now become exceeding bad, scarce any merchants residing here, and not half a dozen ships belonging to them all; no ship of any tolerable bulk having depth of water enough to get safely up to the town to unload. The fishermen of this place accidentally falling in with James son and heir of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, who was going to France for education with a bishop and the earl of Orkney, made them prisoners and sent them to Henry IV. who lodged them in the tower, which broke his father's heart[x]. He was released seventeen years after 1473, and succeeded to the crown of Scotland. Buchanan says he was taken off Flamborough head either driven in by stress of weather or sea sickness[y].

Field Dawling. At *Field Dawling* was a cell of Cistertians from Savigny in Normandy, founded by Maud de Harscolye t. Henry II.[z]

Blakeney. *Blakeney*, or as it was called till Henry III. *Snitterley*, was antiently a famous sea-port, much frequented by the German merchants. It has got almost the whole of the trade now, and is at present a very thriving place, carrying on a considerable trade for deals, coals, &c. The friary was founded 1321, and the friars were to acknowledge William de Roos, lord of the town, for their founder, those mentioned by Mr. Camden being only benefactors[a]. What he alludes to from Pansa about Baconthorp is thus given by Leland:

Noscere vis rerum causas, ipsumque Tonantem,
Et Sophiæ omne genus, sume Baconis opus.

A few of his numerous works remain in MS. and some were printed in the two last centuries[b]. He died about 1346 1 Edward III. and was buried at London or here.

Sufkey. Mr. Cobb had a patent 1769 to supply Norwich with fish from hence, which failed for want of unanimity in the proprietors.

Stifkey house was built by sir Nicholas Bacon lord keeper, whose arms are on the gate 1609. It belongs to lord viscount Townsend. West of the village on *Wayborough* or *Warborough* hill is a circular camp, and on the east of it *Camping hill* unintrenched, both commanding a tract of salt marsh. The sea has thrown up a sand bank called *the Meals*, covered with a benty grass, and inhabited by rabbits.

Cockthr. At *Cockthorp*, between Cley and Stiffkey, were born the admirals sir Cloudesley Shovel, sir John Narborough, and sir Christopher Mynnes; and at Docki. *Docking* the late lord Hawke's father was buried.

Baconth. *Baconthorpe* belonged to the Bacons (from whence it took its name) from the 13th to the 18th century, and to the Heydons till 1617, about which time it was sold to the Langs, who pulled down great part of the house built by the Heydons[c]; of which only the gatehouse[d] now remains for the present mansion, belonging with the estate to Mr. Girdlestone.

St. Edm. Cape. *St. Edmund's Cape* is so called from king Edmund, who being by Offa adopted heir of the kingdom of the East Angles, landed with a great retinue from Germany, in some port not far from hence called *Maiden bowre*, But where this is is uncertain. *Hecham* is too little and obscure: nor does *Burnham* seem large enough to receive so large a navy; though it must be confessed the ships in those times were but small. *Lynne* seems to lay the best claim to it both as the most eminent port, and as it really is *Maidenboure*; St. Margaret the Virgin being as it were the tutelar Saint of the place, in honour of whom the town bears three dragons heads wounded with a cross, and she is said to have conquered a dragon. Their public seal has also her figure wounding a dragon with the cross, and treading him under foot, and this inscription, *Stat Margareta, draco fugit, in cruce læta*[e]. The argument however from St. Margaret I fear is of no weight, *Maiden*boure here as in other counties rather means some fortification, or if a port a fortified one.

Walſ. The famous chapel at *Walsingham*, dedicated to the annunciation of our lady, was built 1061 by the widow of Richoldis de Favarches, in imitation of that at Nazareth. Her son Geffrey placed here a priory and convent of Black canons t. William I. valued at £.391. besides the offerings to our Lady[e]. The abbey church was 120 paces from east to west; the Lady chapel, which by Erasmus's account must have been on the north side, was eight yards long and 13 feet wide, besides which Mr. Blomfield mentions a building which he says was probably at the east end of the choir, 16 yards by 10. The present remains are a handsome west gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the east end of the chapel, built t. Henry VII. The refectory intire, now a barn, 78 feet by 27 and 26 high, with a handsome east window and stone pulpit, twelve arches of the old cloister, the abbey wall a mile in circuit; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells described by Erasmus. Henry III. Edward I. and II. David Bruce king of Scotland, and even Henry VIII. in his second year paid their visit in person to this English Loretto. Sir Henry Spelman says it was reported that the latter king walked barefoot from Basham, an adjoining village, to the chapel of our lady, and presented her with a necklace of great value. The Galaxy was pretended to point to this place, and thence called *Walsingham way*. Erasmus mentions a miraculous escape of a certain Norfolk knight [sir Ralph Boutetourt, on horseback, 1314] through a narrow wicket, which would hardly admit a man on foot. This famous image of our Lady was brought by Cromwell to Chelsea and burnt.

[p] G. Phil. Trans. 475. 481.
[q] Hist. of Norf. III. 65. 67.
[r] Tan. 349.
[s] Bl. IV. 966.
[t] Hist. of Norf. VII. 117.
[u] Bl. IV. 911.
[x] G. Walf. Ypod. Neust. 560.
[y] XV. 13, &c.
[z] Tan. 352. Bl. V. 795.
[a] Tan. 364.
[b] Ib. Bib. Brit. 59.
[c] Bl. IV. 706.
[d] Engraved in the 8vo. History of Norf. III.
[e] G.
[f] Tan. 534.

burnt. Over the door of a houſe in a row of others which ſerved as inns and cooks ſhops for the pilgrims in a ſtreet oppoſite the weſt gate of the abbey is to be ſeen a wooden can. The ſite was granted to Thomas Sidney, whoſe ſon Thomas married Barbara, ſiſter of ſir Francis Walſingham, and whoſe grandſon ſir Henry is buried here, and left it to Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter, of whom it was purchaſed by Dr. Warner biſhop of Rocheſter, whoſe heir and nameſake Henry Lee Warner, eſq. now inherits it; his manſion-houſe was part of the abbey houſe. *New Walſingham* where the abbey ſtands is a market town, and has a handſome church and freeſchool. The bridewell was antiently a ſpittal, of which Thomas Sidney was maſter. Here was alſo a houſe of Grey friars, founded 1346 by Elizabeth counteſs of Clare, foundreſs of Clare hall, of which the cloiſter and hall remain[f]. This town gave title of counteſs 8 George I. 1722 to Meloſina Schulemburgh married 1733 to Philip Stanhope late earl of Cheſterfield. *Great* or *Old Walſingham* adjoining had two pariſh churches.

Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, was deſcended from a family ſeated at and named from this town ſo early as Henry III. afterwards by marriage removed into Kent[g].

In the village of *Eaſt Baſham*, is an antient family ſeat, originally built by the Fermors, from whom by marriage it became a part of the poſſeſſions of the Calthropes. The brick work of the whole building is curious, and that of the chimnies remarkably neat and diverſified. In a window in this houſe were formerly the armorial pedigree and alliances of the family of Calthrope, from the Conqueſt to the middle of the laſt century, contained in between fifty and ſixty diamond-ſhaped panes of painted glaſs neatly executed. They are now moſt of them entire, and are placed in a bow-window in the library of John Fenn, eſq. at Eaſt Dereham, who married a lady deſcended from this family.

Houghton mentioned by Mr. Camden is *Houghton in the dale* or *hole*, belonging alſo to Mr. Warner[h], but formerly to the Fenns, whoſe only poſſeſſion there now is a burial vault. In this pariſh by the road ſide are the remains of the weſt end of a neat chapel, by which the pilgrims uſed to paſs on their way to our lady of Walſingham.

The other *Houghton* belonged as early as Henry I. to the Walpoles; before them to the Houghtons, Belets, &c. The firſt of theſe families was enobled in the perſon of ſir Robert, chancellor of the Exchequer and prime miniſter to George I. and II. created earl and viſcount Orford 1742. He built here on the ſite of the old houſe 1722, a magnificent manſion, furniſhed with a capital collection of pictures[i]. Theſe have been engraved at the expence of Mr. Boydell, from drawings by the two Farringdons, and are now ſold to the empreſs of Ruſſia. The eſtate is enjoyed with the titles, &c. by his grandſon George third earl of Orford.

There is a third *Houghton* called Houghton *on the hill* near Swaffham.

At *Snoring* or *Creke*, whereof his father was rector, was born 1612, John Pearſon, biſhop of Cheſter, who died 1636.

Warham was the ſeat of ſir John Turner, bart. and now belongs to his two daughters and coheirs Mrs. Hales and Lady Folkes, whoſe beautiful plantations reach to Holkham. South of the town near the river are remains of a large Daniſh camp treble trencht, the ramparts 30 feet high: the entrance from the eaſt; nine acres of land about it are called *The Burroughs*. The windmill ſouth of it in *Wighton* pariſh ſtands on the corner of a like entrenchment, much defaced, and oppoſite to it where Crabs caſtle a farm houſe now ſtands was a third of the ſame form and extent[k]. All that Mr. Parkin[l] ſays is, "On the heath belonging to this town, called the "*Rayfield*, is a ſquare fortification with a double "ditch, aſcribed to the Danes after their landing at "Weyburn."

Near Fakenham was *Hempton* priory of Auſtin canons t. Henry I. valued at £.32. 14*s*. 8*d*.[m] and at *E. Rudham* was a priory of the ſame order, removed to *Cokersford*, valued at £.121. 18*s*.[n] Hempton. E. Rudham.

All plans to render navigable the river Wentſum, which flows through Fakenham meadows, have proved abortive.

Nearer the ſea is *Wells*, once by force of its population rather than by charter a market, now a poor fiſhing town with a good harbour and deep channel, but difficult of acceſs. It drives a conſiderable trade with the Dutch in pottery and gingerbread during the herring fiſhery ſeaſon. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel bought a manor here. Wells has been of late a ſea port of conſiderable conſequence for its exportation of corn, and particularly for its trade with Holland in malt whilſt that trade was open. Its harbour has of late gone much to decay by the ſhifting of the ſands in its channel. The ſtate and cauſes of this decay have been lately litigated between the heirs of the late ſir John Turner, bart. and the town of Wells. The different reports by their reſpective engineers are publiſhed with a map of the channel and its adjoining creeks in ſupport of their reſpective claims. This was a cauſe of much curioſity in general, and of great conſequence to the coaſt of Norfolk in particular. Wells.

Not far from hence is *Holkham*, the ſeat from the reign of Charles I. of the family of *Coke*, which Camden derives from *Dodington* or *Didlington* in this county. *John*, fourth ſon of ſir Edward Coke, lord chief juſtice, ſettled here, and his younger brother's deſcendant *Thomas*, created baron Lovel of Holkham 1728, and viſcount Coke and earl of Leiceſter 1744, began here a moſt magnificent houſe above 330 feet in front, which after his death 1759 without iſſue (his only ſon Edward dying 1753 without iſſue) was finiſhed by his widow 1764 at the expence of £.11,000, excluſive of furniture which coſt £.3000 more. She alſo endowed ſix almſhouſes 1763, and 1767 repaired the church, which is a noted ſea mark, ſituate on a hill, near which is a tumulus called *Hoe hill*[o]. At the ſide of a hill at Holkham were found 1721 ſeveral corpſes, with pierced beads of different ſizes of green and white glaſs, iron ſpear heads, pieces of braſs, &c.[p] Holkham.

Somewhat weſt of this are ſeven villages of the name of *Burnham*, giving name to a ſmall deanry. The principal of them takes its name from its market. In Burnham *Norton* was a Carmelite priory, founded about 1241, of which Robert Bale Burnham.

[f] Tan. 367. Bl. IV. 829.
[g] Bl. Ib. 831.
[h] Bl. IV. 813.
[i] Ib. III. 796.
[k] Hiſt. of Norf. 8vo. VI. 103.
[l] V. 827.
[m] Tan. 346.
[n] Ib. 348.
[o] Bl. IV. 803. G.
[p] Ant. Society's minutes.

the famous hiſtorian of his order was prior, and died there 1503[q]. A beautiful gate of this houſe built of ſtone intermixed with flints ſtill remains.

In the church of Burnham *Thorpe* is a very large fine and perfect braſs plate, with the effigies of ſir William Calthorpe, knt, adorned with arms, Gothic work, &c. He died in 1420.

North Creyk. At *North Creyk* adjoining was a priory of canons regular founded 1226, being firſt an hoſpital, and uſually ſtiled *Abbatia Sᵉ Mariæ de pratis inter Creyk & Burnham.* The ſhell of the choir is ſtill intire, and other remains of the church[r].

All along the coaſt are a number of little hills, the burying-places of Danes and Saxons after their battles hereabouts. In the fields near Creyk is a large Saxon fortification, and the way leading from it is to this day called *Bloodgate*[12], *gate* being equivalent to *road* in many parts of England. Hereabouts is alſo plenty of *Ebulum* or Dane blood, which the vulgar ſuppoſe to grow where *Daniſh* blood has been ſpilt[13].

Brancaſter. *Brancaſter* takes its name from the river *Brane* not far off, called alſo *Brun* and *Burn* as *Burnham.* Dr. Ward has no doubt of placing BRANNODUNUM at Brancaſter, and GARIENUM mentioned with it in the Notitia at *Yarmouth*, near which Mr. Gale told him of the *Jews way*, probably Roman[s]. The camp is regular, and ſeems intended as a ſtation on that north ſhore againſt the inſurrections of the Saxons. The name ſeems derived from the Britiſh *Bran* a rivulet, and *dunum* a town or fortification. Baxter reads it *Bran na üog dun*, q. d. *the fort fronting the ſea.* Spelman had ſome of the coins found here in two little braſs pots[14]. Parkin mentions coins of Claudius. Here is a freeſchool, and a very large malt-houſe, built by one of the Thurlow family. Mr. Baker had two knives and two ſtyles found at Brancaſter in urns, which are common there. The knives were of the ſize of pocket claſpt knives: one of them had a reticulated handle of ſhining wood, the holes filled with amber; one ſtyle had a flat lozenge head, the other a round one. Brandon in Suffolk is another Brannodunum, q. d. Crows hill[t]. So in Fifeſhire is *Ravins hench*, q. d. Crow Crag.

From this place runs almoſt in a ſtrait line to Caſtleacre the road called *Pedder's road*, either from a family of that name here in the laſt century, or from *Pedders* who carried fiſh in *peds* up the country. It is fabulouſly ſaid to paſs in the ſame direction through England without entering a town or village[u].

Hunſtanton. *Hunſtanton* was originally a tower, built by king Edmund, who retired here for a whole year to get the Pſalms in Saxon by heart, and his book was religiouſly preſerved at St. Edmund's Bury till the diſſolution[15]. It afterwards became a village. Alfric, biſhop of Elmham in the reign of Canute, by will gave lands here to that abbey, but they were taken away at the Conqueſt, and given to the Albinies, who granted it in fee to the barons L'Eſtrange to be held of them by caſtle guard to find 206 ſoldiers for the defence of Riſing Caſtle, and in 1693 it was the property of ſir Nicholas L'Eſtrange, bart. knight of the ſhire in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. having married Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Wodehouſe, knt. ſon and heir of ſir Philip Wodehouſe of Kimberley hall in this county, knt. and bart[x]. In the chancel is a very fine raiſed tomb for ſir Roger L'Eſtrange, who died in 1506, having his effigies in braſs on it, and on each ſide in Gothic niches four portraitures of others of his anceſtors. Of this family was the famous ſir Roger L'Eſtrange[y], born 1616, died 1704, brother to Nicholas L'Eſtrange, who was created a baronet 1629, and the family ended in Henry the fourth baronet 1760. His ſiſter's ſon Mr. Styleman is preſent lord. *Hunſtanton hall* the beautiful family manſion finiſhed in the reign of Henry VII. remains intire, with a handſome church, whoſe tower ſerves as a ſea mark. The country around is much improved by Mr. Styleman. On a hill were lately dug up a number of braſs celts. On the cliff by the ſea ſtand ſome remains of St. Edmund's chapel[z], erected 1272, and near it ſtood a light-houſe whoſe light reflected from a lamp of oil againſt a combination of glaſſes is ſeen ſeven leagues out at ſea.

Snetſham. *Snetſham*, or *Neteſham*, is a ſmall but pretty market town, not far from Hunſtanton on the river *Ingolſthorp*, which gives name to Ingolſthorp a village, where Roman coins have been found[a]. Canute gave Sneteſham to Edwyn the Dane, but William de Albiney the Norman took it from him, in whoſe poſterity earls of Arundel it continued till the diviſion thereof among heireſſes, when it was part of the portion of Cecily ſecond ſiſter and coheireſs of William de Albini earl of Arundel. She was married to Roger de Montalt of Montalt in Flintſhire, in which family it continued for three or four generations, when Robert de Montalt and Emma his wife ſettled this manor and ſeveral others in this county on them and the iſſue of their body, and for default on Iſabel queen of England, wife of king Edward II. for life; after to John of Eltham and his heirs; after to king Edward III. who all enjoyed them, and it was afterwards united to the dutchy of Lancaſter as it now remains[b].

Sharnb. *Sharnborn* belonged at the landing of Felix to one Thoke, who became one of his firſt converts, and built a ſmall church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, of wood, for which reaſon it was called *Stock* chapel (from Stocca *truncus*, probably like that at Grenſted, Eſſex) and this may be what Felix is ſaid to have built[16]. This apoſtle of the Eaſt Angles built the church at *Babingley*, dedicated to him. Some remains of the event may be traced in the hills called Chriſtian hills; and in *Flitcham*, explained by Flitcha. ſome *Felix' barn* or *Felix' dwelling*, but rather to be derived from fleot the creeks or ſprings with which it abounds[c], was a priory of the order of St. Auſtin, cell to Walſingham, founded t. Henry III. by Robert d'Aiguillon, valued at £.55. 5s. 6d.[d] The old walls and offices remain; and here is a hill with a ſquare acre ditcht round, where the hundred court was held in the reign of William Rufus[e]. In Sharnborn church are perfect braſs effigies of Thomas Sharnborne and Iemona his wife, about the middle of the 15th ceutury.

The heireſs of Thoke married Edwin a Dane, who came over with Canute 1014, who gave him Snetſham, &c. and confirmed Sharnborn to him. His

[q] Tan. Not. Mon. 360. Bib. Brit. 71. Bl. III. 735.
[12] G. [13] G. [s] Horſl. 488.
[14] G. [t] Lel. Cyg. Cant. p. 14. [u] Hiſt. of Norf. IX. 15, [15] G. [x] Le Neve MS.
[y] Bl. V. 1272. [z] Ib. 1274. 1275. [a] Mag. Brit. V. 1286. [b] Le Neve MS. [16] G.
[c] Spelm. Bl. IV. 524. [d] Tan. 354. [e] Bl. IV. 530, 531. [r] Tan. 356. Bl. Ib. 774.

plea

plea againſt Warren was, as appears by a MS. quoted by Spelman, "that he had not been aiding or aſſiſting againſt the king directly or indirectly, either before, at, or after the Conqueſt; but all that while kept himſelf out of arms, and this he was ready to prove whenever the king pleaſed [17]." But Mr. Parkin [f] has clearly proved that Edwin had no property in either place, and conſequently that the ſtory is the invention of the compiler of the Sharnburn pedigree t. Henry VIII. from which MS. among Dugdale's now in the Aſhmolean muſeum Spelman took it [g].

Baxter reads Ptolemy's ΜΕΤΑΡΙΣ *Mentaris, Ment ar iſc* the mouth of the Iſc, *i. e.* Ouſe. Ward places it at *Boſton deep* between Norfolk and Lincolnſhire [h]. The Strasburgh edition of Ptolemy reads Μεσαρις, perhaps from *Mearſh* or *Meiarſh*, Engliſh *Mears*, *Mijars* [i].

Spelman contends that *Lynne* is to be derived from the Saxon Læn or Lean, which he ſays ſignifies a *farm* or *tenure in fee:* as *Fanelhen* among the Germans is the *tenure of a baron*, and hence *Len Epiſcopi:* but Hickes mentions this ſenſe as not frequent [k], and it is not likely this tenure ſhould be more particularized in this place than elſewhere. Its ſituation among waſhes and marſhes favours Camden's etymology; and as to Spelman's ſecond idea that *Len* is Saxon for *Church lands*, whence *Terllen* in Welch *Church land*, we muſt give it up, and not ſo blend the two languages Britiſh and Saxon. As little foundation is there for its name of *Maidenburgh* before-mentioned. The burgh belonged at the Conqueſt to Ailmar biſhop of Elmham, and Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury; and it was then a place of trade, and had a fair granted by Henry I. Biſhop Oxford built a houſe here t. Richard II. and his ſucceſſor Grey (who built a palace at *Gaywood* a mile from Lynne), obtained of king John a grant to make this town a free burgh, and in his time it had a mint. That unfortunate prince had pawned his regalia to this prelate, and moſt of his prime miniſters were natives of this county. Sir Henry Spelman indeed denies that he granted Lynne a mayor, which he ſays they obtained of Henry III. But though the charter of John's ſixth year does not name ſuch an officer, the patent rolls of his 18th year do. What particular ſervices the people of this town did him does not appear. The gift of his ſword is denied by ſir Henry Spelman on better ground. In a looſe paper of his, dated September 15th, 1630, produced by biſhop Gibſon, he ſays that he was then aſſured by the town-clerk of Lynne, that the ſword-bearer about 50 years before came to the ſchool-maſter of the town and deſired of him an inſcription for the hilt of the town ſword, purporting that king John gave the ſword to the town; whereupon he cauſed the informant, who was then his ſcholar, to write *Enſis hic fuit donum regis Johannis a ſuo ipſius latere datum*, which the ſword-bearer carried to a goldſmith, and cauſed him to engrave it. Sir Henry adds that Lynne was an epiſcopal and not a royal burgh; and there ſeems to be proof that no ſuch inſignia belonged to it in Henry IV's time, but were a grant from Henry V. [l] Mr. Mackerel, the Lynne antiquary, has endeavoured to confute this: but his beſt argument is drawn from the picture of the ſword in the window of St. Nicholas' chapel, whoſe foundation is fixed by him [m] to the reign of Edward III. for as to the authentic records of its being uſed from Henry III's time, he cites none, and the inſcription without being a forgery may be founded on a miſtake [n].

Henry VIII. exchanging the monaſtery of St. Benet in the Holme and other lands for the revenues of the ſee of Norwich, this among the reſt came into his hands, and took the name of Lynne *Regis* [18]. St. Margaret's church, built by biſhop Herbert, belonged to a Benedictine priory of his foundation here [o], and had a lofty ſpire 133 feet high, with the tower 275 [p], but the ſpire was blown down in 1741. In this church are moſt curiouſly engraved braſs plates, containing the effigies of Robert Braunche and his two wives, highly and elegantly ornamented with Gothic work, images, figures, &c. &c. Other religious foundations were, St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital, under a prior, founded 1145, refounded by James I. and now ſubſiſting for eleven poor widows [q]. Another of S. John Baptiſt t. Edward I. valued at £.7. 7s. *per ann.* [r] and a college of twelve prieſts, founded 1500 [s]. Grey friars founded t. Henry III. whoſe tower is now a ſea mark [t]. Black friars, founded t. Edward I. [u] Auſtin friars about the ſame time [x]. Friars of the Sac about the ſame time [y]. *Weſt Lynne* took the the name of Old Lynne about t. Edward IV. being antiently as South and North Lynne comprehended under the general name of *Lena*. Theſe three have now their ſeparate churches [z]. There was a houſe of White friars in South Lynne t. Henry III. [a] An hoſpital for ten poor men was founded by Mr. Seaman 1714 [b]. Weſt Lynne.

Lynne has no freſh ſprings, but is ſupplied by a river from Gaywood, whoſe water is raiſed by engines into conduits, and by pipes from Middleton two miles and Mintling three miles diſtant [19]. It is chiefly ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and runs along the eaſt ſide of the Ouſe, which riſes 20 feet perpendicular on a ſpring tide. It is divided by four rivulets, and the north point towards the ſea is defended by St. Anne's fort, which commands the harbour [c]. The town held out 1643 above three weeks, for Charles I. againſt an army of 18000 men. Sir Horatio Townſend was created lord Townſend of King's Lynne 1661, and his ſon ſir Roger 1682 viſcount Townſend of Rainham [d]. Among other writers born here were William Watts, editor of Matthew Paris, who died 1649 [e], and Nicholas a Carmelite friar and aſtronomer, who is reported to have ſailed to the north pole [f]. Henry III. granted licence to foreign merchants to trade here. In the laſt century Yarmouth ſo much increaſed in trade [g] as to have double the number of ſhips, merchants, and inhabitants [20]. Lynne ſtill drives a conſiderable trade both at home and abroad.

At *Tirrington* was born William Tirrington, LL.D. Tirrington.

[17] G.

[f] Parkin's impartial account of the invaſion of William duke of Normandy 4° 1756. p. 30. and Norf. V. 1295. Though Parkin may be ſaid to have proved his point, there remains ſomewhat to be ſaid on the ſide of ſir H. Spelman; perhaps Parkin only proves that Edwin had no intereſt in Sharnborn at the time of taking Domeſday ſurvey. But ſee Mr. Brooke, Archæol. VI. p. 51. & aut. ibi cit.

[g] Gloſſ. v. Drenches. [h] Horſl. 372.

[i] MS. n. Gale, p. 100, where ſee more. [k] Epiſt. Diſſ. p. 584. d. See alſo Lye in v.

[l] Bl. IV. 574. 584. [m] Hiſt. of Lynne, p. 91. [n] P. 185. [18] G.

[o] Bl. 587. Tan. 342. [p] Mack. 8. [q] Bl. 607. Tan. 347. [r] Tan. 364.

[s] Ib. 370. [t] Bl. 613. Tan. 362. [u] Tan. 365. Bl. 614. [x] Bl. 615. Tan. 365.

[y] Ib. 614. Ib. 364. [z] Bl. 610—629. [a] Tan. 362. [b] Mack. 270. [19] G.

[c] Mack. 2. [d] Ib. 187. [e] Ib. 193. [f] Hakluyt t. I. 121. Tan. B. 546. [g] Bl. 584. [20] G.

a celebrated writer, and John Colton, firſt maſter of Gonville college and archbiſhop of Armagh, where he died 1404 [h].

Marſhland. *Marſhland* is a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by navigable rivers and an arm of the ſea; the whole in the wideſt part but ten miles over. It contains 30000 acres, and has over its many cuts and canals not leſs than 111 bridges. It contains ſeven villages, all whoſe cattle it feeds beſides the ſheep. Theſe are Emneth, Terrington, Tilney, Walpole, Walſoken, Walton, and Wiggenhall, which intercommon on Tilney Smeeth. The level ſurface of this tract and other circumſtances ſeem to argue its having been recovered from the ſea. Spelman tells us there were within his memory two general overflowings, one of ſalt, the other of freſh water. By the latter, as appeared before the commiſſioners, of whom he was one, the inhabitants ſuſtained damage to the amount of £.42,000, the water not breaking down but overflowing the bank to the height of at leaſt a foot. The preſent mode of banking by a ſubſtantial brick wall, fenced with earth, hath been found moſt effectual to reſiſt the tides, whereas the value of the eſtates was almoſt yearly laid out in the old way of embanking [21]. Great improvements have been made on the coaſt by embanking: capt. Bentinck recovered 800 acres of ſaltmarſh, now arable.

Walpole. *Walpole* takes its name from the great wall or ſea bank raiſed to defend it from the ſea by the Romans, and from a great pool of water near that bank. A tenant of Mr. Cony's, who lived under the bank, digging three feet deep in his garden found many Roman bricks and an aquæduct made of earthen pipes: twenty-ſix were taken up moſtly whole, though as tender as the earth itſelf. Sir A. Fountaine pronounced them Roman, made of the ſame earth as the urns, and turned. They were made of paliſh earth, and hardened again in the air. They were twenty inches long 3 three quarters bore, half an inch thick, and one end diminiſhing to be inſerted into the other. Mr. Cony ſent ſome to Mr. Gale, Dr. Maſſey, Mr. Ellis, Lord Colrane, Dr. Stukeley, and Maurice Johnſon [i]. Oſwi, a noble Saxon, gave Walpole to Ely with his ſon Alwyn, who from a monk there became biſhop of Norwich, and it remained with the church of Ely till t. Elizabeth, when it came to the crown. This place gave name to a family, of whom before in Houghton. Its church is one of the moſt beautiful parochial churches in England, built t. Henry VI. and has much painting in the windows [k].

Modney. At *Modney* in *Helgay* pariſh was a ſmall priory of black monks, cell to Ramſey abbey [l].

Walſoken. Walton. *Walſoken*, which as well as the *Waltons*, had name from its ſituation on the ſea wall three miles long, belonged to Ramſay abbey, and had an hoſpital or guild founded in the 15th century [m]. It gave birth 1693, to Thomas Herring, biſhop of Bangor and archbiſhop of York and Canterbury, who died 1757.

Tilney. *Tilney* gives name to *Tilney Smeeth* the great common beforementioned, one mile broad and three long [n], probably from its level ſurface, Saxon Smeðe, *ſmooth*. It feeds upwards of 30,000 large ſheep and the great cattle of ſeven towns.

Middleton. *Middleton*, on the other ſide of Lynne, was the ſeat of the lords Scales, whoſe gatehouſe built t. Henry VI. ſtill remains, and in the town a high mount as of a caſtle [o]. In this pariſh this family founded *Blackborough* priory for religious of both ſexes t. Henry II. changed ſoon after to a Benedictine nunnery, and valued at £.42. 6s. 7d. *per annum* [p]. Its ſmall remains are turned into a dove houſe. Blackb

Pentney priory was founded for black canons by Robert de Vaux in the reign of the Conqueror, valued at £.170. *per annum*, the gatehouſe ſtill remaining [q]. Pentney

Sechey, though only a hamlet to N. Rungton, has a market every fortnight for fat cattle [r]. Sechey

At *Geyton well*, near *Gayton*, and now included in the town, was a Benedictine priory founded by William de Scohies t. William the Conqueror [s]. Gayton

Near Lynne is *Downham*, ſo called from its ſituation on a hill (*Dun*), and in old records *Downham port*, from the river on which it ſtands. Spelman ſays its market is as old as the Confeſſor [t]. Here is a famous market for butter, and in ſpring and ſummer it is ſaid from good authority 90,000 firkins have gone from hence by water to Cambridge, and thence to London, and ſo been miſcalled Cambridge butter. Great part of the Norfolk butter goes now by way of Swaffham. Downh

A little more northward is *Stow Bardolph*, ſo called from the lords Bardolph, but ſince t. Henry VIII. the ſeat of the Hares, of whom Nicholas built here 1589, at the expence of £.40,000, a ſtately houſe, now falling faſt to ruin. His brother Hugh greatly improved the eſtate, and left it to two nephews, one of whoſe ſons was created baron Colrane 1625. It lately belonged to Dr. Moore and ſir Thomas Harris, of Finchley, knt. who married coheireſſes of the family [u], and died 1782. Stow B dolph.

Weſt Derebam, a market town, is famous for the birth of Hubert Walter, biſhop of Salisbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord chancellor under Richard I. Legate to Pope Celeſtine IV. and chief juſtice of England, who, when only dean of York, built here 1188, an abbey for Præmonſtratenſian canons from Welbeck, valued at £.228. *per annum*, and it was the 12th abbey of that order in England. The founder ordered they ſhould pray here for the ſoul of his great patron Ralph de Glanvile lord chief juſtice, under whom he was brought up. It came afterwards to the Derhams, an antient family here, of whom ſir Thomas, envoy to the duke of Tuſcany, built here 1697 a noble houſe in the Italian ſtyle forming a wing on each ſide of the old abbey gate, with a quadrangle ſome cloiſter on the ſouth ſide containing many hand- and apartments. It belonged to the late ſir Simeon Stuart, bart. of Hants, in right of his mother, who was a Derham. The church has a weſt round tower [x]. W. D

At *Wearham* near Downham was a Benedictine priory, t. Richard I. or John, cell to Munſtrell, in the dioceſe of Amiens dedicated to St. Winvaloe, and given to W. Dereham abbey; valued at £.716. [y] Its remains are a freeſtone building, now a farm houſe, 35 feet by 30, ſuppoſed the chapel. Here is an annual cattle fair on St. Winwallo's day, March 3. The ſtorms at this time are commonly called *Whinwall* ſtorms, and this old rhyme obtains in the neighbourhood; Wear

[h] Bl. IV. 701.
[k] Bl. IV. 706.
[o] Bl. IV. 653.
[r] Bl. IV. 680.
[t] Bl. IV. 168.
[21] G.
[l] Tanner, 358.
[p] Bl. IV. 655. Tanner, 351.
[s] Tanner, 336. Bl. IV. 537.
[x] Bl. IV. 8. Tanner, 352.
[i] Cony's letter to R. Gale, Nov. 8. 1727.
[m] Bl. IV. 723. Tanner, 370.
[n] Bl. IV. 685.
[q] Tanner, 336. Bl. IV. 660.
[u] G. Bl. IV. 93.
[y] Tanner, 355.

First comes David, next comes Chad,
Then comes Whinwall as if he was mad.

A little weſt of the church is St. Margaret's well, formerly much reſorted to.

On the other ſide of Lynne is *Caſtle Riſing*, the ſeat of the Albinies till Henry III. afterwards of the Montalts till Edward III. whoſe mother queen Iſabel next held it, and was confined in it in her widowhood, and died here. Richard II. gave it to Montfort duke of Bretagne; Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk, from whoſe family it came to the earl of Suffolk, preſent proprietor. The duke of Norfolk has the title of lord Howard of Caſtle Riſing, Henry Howard of this place, heir of that family, being ſo created 21 Charles II. Spelman, who was born at *Congham* adjoining, ſays it had been a famous port till choaked by ſands; and a very antient burgh. The ſalt-water in ſpring tide ſtill overflows the banks between it and Babbingley. He had a coin of Conſtantine dug up in the neighbourhood. It is a corporation with a mayor and two aldermen, and ſends members to parliament. The caſtle was built by the Albinies in the ſtyle of Norwich caſtle, conſiſting of a keep, whoſe walls are three feet thick, encompaſſed with a great circular ditch and rampart of earth, whereon are walls and towers. The entrance is by a ſtone bridge of one ruined arch with a gatehouſe. Mr. King, who has examined the ſtructure of our antient caſtles with particular attention, and has lately inſpected this, is of opinion that it was one of Alfred's great caſtles altered and improved in the reign of Henry I. arches characteriſtic of whoſe reign are remaining, he ſays, in a moſt beautiful manner on the great ſtaircaſe and elſewhere. He pronounces it a true original Norman ſtructure of the firſt kind. Here is an hoſpital built by Henry Howard earl of Northampton 13 James I. for 13 poor women[z]. On the weſt ſide of the caſtle hill is a ſquare mount of above an acre, much lower, ſurrounded by a ditch on all ſides except next the caſtle hill. Oppoſite the caſtle to the eaſt is another larger hill, round, with a ditch. One of theſe may be Roman mentioned by Gibſon: or both caſt up by the people of Lynne when they beſieged the caſtle, and forced one of the earls of Arundel to relinquiſh his claim to one third of their cuſtoms.

I find nothing of the *Mowbrays* here. Mr. Camden might conclude it from their alliance with the Albinies, as in Dugdale's Baronage I. 121.

Caſtle Acre belonged to the Warrens from the Conqueſt, and after to the Fitz Alans earls of Arundel, the Howards, &c. and now to the late earl of Leiceſter's heirs. The caſtle on a Roman ſite is circular, including about 8 acres. The other ſide of the fortification on the weſt ſide of the circular one about 20 acres. The inner wall remaining was ſeven feet thick, and an outer wall on the rampart with a deep ditch. The keep was within, and croſs this deep ditch are three lofty walls joining the caſtle wall as buttreſſes. Under the outer wall on the river ſide is a pleaſant terrace walk. The other part of the fortification on the weſt ſide of the Bayly ſtreet, which runs through the caſtle, called the Barbican, contained ten acres, &c. was encircled with ditches and high ramparts. Through the whole area of the caſtle now runs north and ſouth a ſtreet of houſes called the Bayly ſtreet, ſo called perhaps from the Baillium, at whoſe north end is a ſtone gate houſe, and near it a ruined chapel. At the ſouth end are traces of another gate, and on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet was a third gate leading into the outer court of the caſtle. Earl Warren, who built this caſtle, and had 140 lordſhips in the county, made it his chief reſidence, and entertained Edward I. in it 1297; and here was a chapel with monks before 1089. It ſeems to have been a Roman ſtation, a vaſt ſquare ditch running among or behind the houſes to the right of the road through the town gate, to which gate another correſponded. The way called the *Peddar's way* runs from the north gate of the caſtle by Caſtle Acre Wicken, by Fring and Ringſted to Brancaſter and the ſea. There is little doubt but this was a Roman road leading from Thetford to Brancaſter. Strong traces of its form, breadth, &c. are ſtill to be ſeen in many parts, particularly between Harpley Downs and Anmer, and about a year ago on the weſt ſide of this road in the pariſh of Fring ſome labourers in ditching broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman, which the country people, the diſcovery happening during the time of a fair in the village, broke up and carried away great part of it. The owner of the ground Mr. Goodwin, as ſoon as he received information of it, ordered the ſpot to be carefully covered up for the future inſpection of antiquaries. Coins of Veſpaſian, Conſtantine, &c. and a cornelian ſeal with an emperor's head, have been found here: Mr. Thome, the vicar, has a fine Fauſtina found here: and between Houghton and Anmer are many tumuli. A curious bunch of keys found here, and probably belonging to the caſtle, is engraved in three views, Pl. II. fig. 3. from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich: the wards fig. 4.

William firſt earl Warren founded a Cluniac priory about 1085, valued at £. 306. *per annum.*[a] The ruins of this priory are the fineſt and moſt venerable of any now remaining in this county. The weſt front of the church (74 feet wide) in a beautiful Saxon ſtyle remains with much of the nave, the prior's apartments now a farm houſe, the gate houſe, and great part of the preciſt wall, the ground within which meaſures 29 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. The prior's dining room may be traced and a ſubterraneous paſſage to the abbey where is a ſmall altar. Mr. Thome, to whoſe friendſhip theſe ſheets are much indebted, told me 1769, that Blomfield had dug in the priory for the founder, but he was buried at Lewes. He married Gundreda a daughter of William the Conqueror, whoſe body was found wrapt in lead at Lewes in Suſſex, about the year 1775. The whole church I paced 126 feet long, tranſepts 37.

Godwick. Mr. Camden miſtakes in placing *Godwick* at the head of the anonymous river that runs by Caſtle acre, whereas it really ſtands at the head of that which runs into the Windſon below Rainham[b]. Neither was Godwick the birth place of ſir Edward Coke, but Mileham. *Mileham*, which in fact ſtands at the head of the firſt river, which is called in the maps *Lynne river*, but is the *Nar*. Though the Nar does not riſe in the pariſh in which Godwick ſtands (*Tittleſhall*), it riſes in Mileham the next pariſh and at the foot of the hill, on part of which Godwick houſe is erected. The river that riſes on the other ſide of Godwick runs into the Wentſum, not below but through lord Townſend's park at Rainham. Quære if the Nar, the banks of which appear to have been a good deal inhabited by the Romans, might not from ſome reſemblance not now known, have taken its name from the Italian

Sulfurea Nar albus aqua[c].

[z] Bl. IV. 669—676. [a] Tanner, 337. Bl. IV. 484—499. [b] Bl. V. 1011. [c] Virg. Æn. VII. 517.

The manſion houſe where ſir Edward was born ſtill remains, the property of the earl of Leiceſter's heir, and in the town are the large earthworks of an oval caſtle of 12 or 13 acres, double ditched, with a keep and barbican, built probably by Alan ſon of Flaald anceſtor of the Fitz Alans, and to whom the Conqueror gave this great manor, honor and barony [d].

Rougham. *Rougham* has been the ſeat of the Yelvertons ever ſince the beginning of the 15th century originally from *Yelverton* in Henſtede hundred, of whom William under Henry VI. Chriſtopher under Elizabeth, and Henry under Charles I. were chief juſtices of England; but the family became extinct 1649, and the eſtate devolved to the Peytons, who ſold it to the Norths, in whom it now remains [e]. The family ſeat was entirely taken down in 1780.

Narford. *Narford*, q. d. the *ford of the Nar*, on which rivulet it ſtands, was the ſeat of the learned ſir Andrew Fountaine, whoſe family is as antient in this county as Henry III. and who had here aſſembled a capital collection of books, pictures, coins, and other antiquities, now enjoyed by his great nephew, who changed his name from Price to Fountaine. The Romans appear to have had a ſtation here from the many bricks and a bronze vaſe found in the yard [f]. In this pariſh, about 14 years ago, were diſcovered a great many urns, together with many human bones, about ſix feet under ground in making a pit for water in the farm yard adjoining to Narford houſe. Only two of them were taken out whole, and all that was found in them was ſome wreathed metal, like bracelets, reſembling that engraved in vol. I. pl. XVII. fig. 9. and now in the hands of Brigg Fountaine, eſq. who has moſt politely favoured me with one of them, and a fragment of one of the urns. See alſo under Cheſterford in Eſſex, p. 62, of this volome.

Narburgh. *Narburgh* is called by John Brame a famous city, but moſt probably was a ſtation, from its name, and the lofty artificial hill or burgh, from whence runs a large ditch and bank ſouth to Bicham well and Berton. At the foot of the hill a number of human bones and pieces of armour were found in making a garden by ſir Clement Spelman, great nephew to ſir Henry [g].

Weſt Acre. At *Weſt Acre* was a priory of Black afterwards Auſtin canons, founded t. William Rufus, and valued at £. 260. *per annum*. The gate and ſome other ruins remain [h].

Oxburgh. *Oxburgh* has a large vallum north-weſt of it, and many tumuli and little pits called *Danes graves*, about the town, where Roman and Saxon coins have been found. So that Blomfield inclines to place here the *Iciani* of Antoninus, which Fulk places at *Exning* near Newmarket, Talbot at *Ickborough*, and Gale and Ward remove to *Cheſterford* or *Ickleton* near it. The manſion houſe, now in perfect repair, was built of brick t. Edward IV. round a quadrangle in a moat, by ſir Edmund Bedingfield; and in this family it ſtill continues [i]. The grand Gothic hall is lately pulled down.

Wormegay. *Wormegay* came to the Bardolphs t. Henry II. The laſt of this family was beheaded 9 Henry IV. but the title reſtored to his ſon-in-law ſir William Phelips, whoſe daughter married lord viſcount Beaumont, the firſt viſcount in England, whoſe ſon dying without iſſue it came through ſeveral hands to Mr. Warner of Walſingham. Here was a priory of Black Canons founded by William de Warren t. Richard I. or John, united to Pentney, 1468, and valued with it at £. 170. *per annum* [k]. In 1766 Mr. Thome plainly diſcovered its ſite in the meadows north of the village about half a mile, and near the ſide of the river Nar. A very ſmall piece of the wall of the church or chapel ſtill remains converted into a ſhed or ſtable. Mr. Parker a farmer is now proprietor of the ſite of the caſtle, which was the reſidence of the Bardolphs, being the head of this barony. Mr. Parker's houſe ſtands near the foot of the mount which he has planted as an orchard. The caſtle ſtood immediately on the right hand as you enter the town from the weſt. The priory was ſituated about half a mile off in the meadows on the left hand, and almoſt oppoſite to the caſtle on the north.

Mr. Watſon [l] prefers Camden's account of Reginald ſon of William firſt earl of Surrey being founder of this priory to that of Dugdale I. 82. who makes him a younger ſon of the ſecond earl William.

Swaffham. *Swaffham* is very pleaſantly and healthfully ſituated on a riſing ground in a fine champain country. On the north-weſt ſide is a ſpacious heath famous for horſe races. The church is a lofty and magnificent ſtructure, whoſe north aile was built 1462 by John Chapman vulgarly ſaid to have been a pedlar who was enriched by a dream. The manor belongs now to the Hammonds of Weſt acre. Here is an almſhouſe and freeſchool [m].

Sporle. At *Sporle* was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Florent at Saumur [n].

Methw. *Methwold* is a market town famous for its rabbits [o].

Sleveſh. At *Sleveſholme* here William earl Warren founded a Cluniac priory 1322 [p].

Aſhill. The tenure of the manor of *Aſhill* was altered to knight's ſervice ever ſince it came to the crown by the forfeiture of ſir Thomas Wyat in the 16th century [q].

East B. *Eaſt Bilney* gave birth to Andrew Perne, maſter of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, 1554, dean of Ely 1557, one of the tranſlators of archbiſhop Parker's bible. He died 1589, and was buried in Lambeth church [r].

Briſley. At *Briſley* near North Elmham was born 1505 Richard Taverner, educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, afterwards at Oxford, patroniſed by ſir Thomas Cromwell, clerk of the ſignet, 1537, and by favour of the protector Somerſet, licenced to preach though a layman, which he did with his ſword by his ſide, being knighted by queen Elizabeth. He retired to Wodeaton in Oxfordſhire, where he died 1575, aged 70, leaving behind him many writings. His brother Roger was alſo an author, and died at Upminſter in Eſſex 1582 [s].

North-ham. *North Elmham* was granted by king Sigebert to Fœlix; and about 673, when the ſee of the East Angles was divided, one biſhop ſat here, and the other at Dunwich. They were united 870 and removed to Thetford 1075, and to Norwich 1094 by biſhop Herbert [t], who rebuilt the church here, but the preſent ſeems to be of later date. The biſhops had a caſtle here, probably built by Spencer t. Richard II. moated and having a keep, of which the earthworks remain near the church [u]. In *Broomcloſe* above half a mile from the town have been found a great number of urns with divers braſs inſtruments in them, Roman coins, and a ſilver ſeal ring, with an eagle holding a thunderbolt [x]. In 1779 in an incloſure

[d] Bl. V. 1041. [e] Bl. V. 1046. G. [f] Bl. III. 518. 523. [g] Bl. III. 461. [h] Bl. IV. 748. Tan. 342.
[i] Bl. III 474. [k] Bl. IV. 207. 214. Tan. 354. [l] Hiſt. of the Warren family I. 63. 70.
[m] Bl. III. 496, &c. [n] Tan. 358. [o] Bl. I. 507. [p] Tan. 359.
[q] Bl. I. 616. [r] Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely, 228.
[s] Tan. Bib. Brit, 705. Ward's Greſh. Profeſſ. Fuller's Church Hiſtory, IX. 95. and Worthies, Oxf. Maſters' Hiſt. of Corpus Chriſti College, 389—391. and Appendix, N° xci.
[t] Tan. 332. [u] Blomf. V. 994. [x] Ib. 998. Phil. Tranſ. 257.

near

near Broom Close the ground sunk in three places circularly several feet. In one of them the diameter of the hole was nearly 12 feet, and the depth 20. The first lay lord of this manor was Thomas Cromwell t. Henry VIII. It now belongs to Richard Milles, esq; whose mother was the eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Warner, esq; who built a handsome seat here in 1729. The ruins of the palace still remain, and the site of the cathedral is visible, and near it are some old wells and many more filled up. Over the north door of the present church is some work in the arch from an older building perhaps the cathedral.

Dereham, called also *East* and *Market Dereham*, having been rebuilt since the last fire in 1679, is now a handsome market town, having many hamlets. Here was a nunnery founded by Withburga younger sister to Ethelreda foundress of Ely, but destroyed by the Danes, upon which her body was removed from this church to Ely [y]. At the west end of the church (which is very ancient, and of the conventual form), are the remains of a baptistery, which in 1752 were converted into a cold bath. This town is situated exactly in the centre of the county.

At *Montjoy* in *Heverland* in Eynsford hundred William de Gisnes founded a cell of black cannons, suppressed by Wolsey [z].

At *Gressenhall* was a collegiate chapel founded by one of the Stutevilles, lords of the town [a]. All is ruined but the nave, which is now the infirmary to the house of industry for the hundreds of Milford and Launditch, built in this parish 1776.

Elsing is in *Eynsford* hundred. In the chancel is a very curious inlaid brass effigy of sir Hugh de Hastings, bart. having on each side engraved portraitures of Edward III. Henry earl of Lancaster, and other nobles of his time [b].

In the church-yard of *Foulsham*, a market town belonging formerly to the lords Morley, since to the Hunts, and now to sir Edward Astley, is an altar tomb with this inscription: "Robart Colles Cecely his wife," engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, from a drawing by Mr. Prideaux, miserably given in Phil. Trans. N° 189 by sir P. Skippon, copied in Magna Britannia 282. See Pl. II. fig. 5. He witnesses a deed 20 Henry VII. [c] In 1770 the church and a great part of the town were destroyed by fire. The houses are since handsomely rebuilt, and the church and chancel neatly repaired; the former by a voluntary contribution in the county, the latter by sir Edward Astley the patron.

Repeham is a market town which had antiently three churches of Repeham, Whitwell, and Hacton, two adjoining villages, in one churchyard, the latter burnt before 1531 [d].

At *Witchingham* was probably born John Breton bishop of Hereford, 1269, LL. D. and author of a treatise on the laws of England. He died 1275, and was buried in his cathedral [e].

It was also the estate of Peter Le Neve, Norroy king at arms, an eminent antiquary and herald, who, with indefatigable pains and industry, collected many MSS. and records relative to this county [f], part of which were sold on his death 1730, and the rest on that of Mr. Thomas Martin, who married his widow.

At *Salle*, which belonged to his ancestors 1283, was probably born sir Geffrey Bulleyn, patronized by sir John Fastolfe, lord mayor of London 1457, and father of queen Anne Bulleyn, mother of queen Elizabeth. He died before 1463.

The distance between *Ickburgh* and Bury answers to *Iciani* and *Villa Faustini* in Antoninus; the road to Swaffham has an air of antiquity; urns have been found at Linford hall a mile hence. On the Bury road was a large milliary lately to be seen [g], and in the plantations at *Linford* a mile off, and on building the new hall Roman urns have lately been dug up. Ickburgh. Linford.

At *Weting All Saints* are venerable ruins of a square castle of flint, moated, with a keep, the seat of the De Plaizes lords here till Edward III. Two miles east of the town are certain pits inclosed in a semicircular intrenchment of 12 acres on the side of a hill, with a tumulus at the east end of the work called *Grimes Graves*, which is equivalent to *Graham's dyke* in Scotland [h]. On the west side of the town is a bank or ditch running some miles, and called the *Foss*, and north of the town a green way called *Walsingham way*, used by pilgrims as their road to Walsingham [i]. In Weting parish was *Bromehill* priory founded by sir Hugh de Plaiz t. John, or Henry III. for Austin canons, of which there now little remains [k]. Thomas Shadwell the poet is reported to have been born about 1640 in the parish of Weting, whereof his family were lords [l]. Weting All Saints. Bromehill priory.

Horsham Saint Faith's in Taverham hundred had a priory of black monks founded by Robert Fitz Walter 1105, valued at £. 162. *per annum* [m]. Here was also an hospital of knights templars, not far from Cley, and one of the greatest fairs for Scots cattle held here on St. Faith's day. Horsham.

Binham priory in N. Grenhoe hundred was founded by Peter de Valoines the Conqueror's nephew t. Henry I. for Benedictine monks, valued at £. 140. The nave remains in the style of Waltham abbey, with ruins of the choir and gatehouse [n]. Binham.

William the Conqueror granted *Broke* in Loddon hundred to the abbey of St. Edmund Bury, placing a small knife wrapt up on the altar of St. Edmund in presence of many his chief nobility, and also the grant signed with his seal [o]. Broke.

At *Hickling* in Happing hundred was a priory of black canons founded 1185 by Theobald de Valoines, valued at £. 100. *per annum* [p]. The ruins now belong to Mr. Scambler, standing on a rising ground entirely surrounded by fenny grounds. Hickling.

Jefferey Fitz Piers founded at *Shouldham*, and was buried in it, a priory for Gilbertines t. Richard I. valued at £. 138. *per annum*, of which there are now no remains [q]. Shouldham.

Langley in Loddon was a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Robert Fitz Helke or de Clavering, valued at £. 104. *per annum* [r]. The manor belongs to sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Langley.

Marham, a Cistertian nunnery, founded by Isabel de Albini countess of Arundel 1251, of which only the north walls of the church remain, and some of the cloisters [s]. Marham.

Wendling abbey, founded by sir William Wendling t. Henry III. for Premonstratenses, valued at £. 55. 11s. now entirely destroyed; only a piece of the west end of the church remains [t]. Wendling.

By the attainder of the last *Thomas* the title of duke of Norfolk being taken away, his eldest son *Philip* was called only earl of Arundel, by descent from his mother: and he being attainted of high Earls and Dukes of Norfolk.

[y] G. B. V. 1181. 91. Tan. 332. [z] Tan. 356. [a] Bl. IV. 1016.
[b] It is engraved by John Carter in his 3d number, and illustrated with a particular description by Mr. Fenn.
[c] Blomf. IV. 377. [d] Ib. IV. 390. [e] Blomf. IV. 445. Godwin, ed. Rich. 486.
[f] Blomf. III. 626. [g] Bl. I. 528. [h] Ib. 486. 469. [i] Ib. 486.
[k] Ib. 479. Tan. 359. [l] Blomf. Ib. 481. [m] Tan. 343. [n] Bl. IV. 787. Tan. 343.
[o] Bl. V. 1106. ex reg'ro Pincebeck, f. 181. [p] Tan. 351. Bl. V. 856. [q] Bl. IV. 148. Tan. 353.
[r] Bl. V. 1137. Tan. 353. [s] Bl. IV. 125. 132. Tan. 361. [t] Bl. IV. 1092. Tan. 363.

treason,

treaſon for favouring the Popiſh party, had ſentence of death paſſed on him, but his execution being forborn he died in the Tower 1595. His only child *Thomas* was created earl of Norfolk 20 Charles I. and dying at Padua 1646, was buried at Arundel leaving two ſons *Henry* and Thomas, of whom the firſt ſucceeded him, and, dying at Arundel, was buried, and was ſucceeded 1652 in his titles of earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas*, who was at the earneſt petition of ſeveral of the nobility reſtored to the title of duke of Norfolk 13 Charles II.[u] He dying at Padua 1677 without iſſue, the title deſcended to his brother *Henry* lord Howard, who was ſucceeded 1683 by his eldeſt ſon *Henry*, who leaving no iſſue 1701, was ſucceeded by *Thomas* ſon of Thomas his younger ſon[22]. He died 1732 without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who died 1777, and is ſucceeded by his couſin *Charles* 10th and preſent duke.

[u] G. Dugd. II. 278.

[22] G.

Rare Plants found in Norfolk.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in the river *Yare* near *Norwich*, and at *Lynn*.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Corn Flos Adonis, Pheaſant's-Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco; in corn fields.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in woods and ſhady places.

Ægilops *incurva*. Sea Hard Graſs; in ſea paſtures.

Agaricus *muſcarius*. Fly Agaric: in ſandy woods and hedges.

Aira *caneſcens*. Grey Hair Graſs; in ſandy ſea places,

—— *montana* β ſetacea. Mountain Hair Graſs; on *Stratton* heath.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer water Plantain: on *Coſteſſey* common.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* β paniceus. Bearded Fox-tail Graſs; in wet meadows about *Cley*.

——— *geniculatus* β bulboſus. Bulboſe Fox-tail graſs; in watery places and ponds.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in ſea marſhes.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. (Flore cæruleo) Female Pimpernel: in corn fields and ſandy places.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; on rubbiſh about *Norwich*.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower; on *Tulip hills* near *Lexham*.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Common Camomile; in ſunny meadows and paſtures.

Antirrhinum *majus*. Greater Toad flax or Snap Dragon; on old walls.

——— —— *minus*. Leaſt Toad flax; in ſandy corn-fields.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chickweed; in ſandy meadows and paſtures; at *Oxburgh*, and on *Swafham heath*.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs: at *Hethel*, plentifully.

——— *Epigejos*. Small Reed Graſs: in a meadow at *Ranaugh*, plentifully.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort. in dry meadows, eſpecially chalk.

——— *odorata*. Woodroof; in woods and ſhady places.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort: on *Heydon* church walls.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Harts tongue; on *Little Plumſtead* and *Sprowſton* churches.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Star Wort: at *Cley*, and in the marſhes by *Acle* bridge.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; in ſand and chalky meadows and paſtures; on *Swaffham* heath.

——— *glycyphyllos*: Wild liquorice vetch: on chalky meadows and paſtures.

Atriplex *littoralis*. Graſs Orach; on ſea ſhores and rubbiſh at *Lynne*, *Yarmouth*, &c.

——— *pedunculata*. Pedunculated Orach; on ſea ſhores; at *Yarmouth*.

——— *pedunculata* β. Sea Orach, with ſmall Baſil leaves: on ſea ſhores; near *Lynne*.

——— *ſerrata*. Serrated Orach: on rubbiſh and ſea ſhores.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Common Dwale or Deadly Nightſhade: at *St. Faith's Newton*, on the road to *Poſtwick*, at *Carrow* abbey, at *Coſteſſey*, and about three miles from Norwich near *Ayleſham*.

Avena *pratenſis*. Meadow Oat Graſs;
——- *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat Graſs;
} on heaths, meadows, and paſtures of a chalky ſoil.

Berberis *vulgaris*. The Barberry or Pipperidge buſh; on chalk hills and hedges.

Bidens *cernua*. Nodding Bidens; in ditches and lakes.

Boletus *coriaceus*. Coriaceous Boletus;
——— *ſquamoſus*. Scaly Boletus;
} on trunks of trees.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on the walls in *Yarmouth* church-yard.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Bunias or Rocket; on ſea ſhores.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Common Thorow-wax; in corn fields.

——— *tenuiſſimum*. Leaſt Thorow-wax, or Hares-ear: on a heath between *Hillington* and *Houghton*, at *Clay*, and at *Lynn*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Little Throatwott, or Canterbury bells; in mountainous paſtures.

——— *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus looking glaſs, or podded Corn Violet; in chalky corn fields; in *Catton* field, and at *Cromer*.

——— *latifolia*. Giant Throat Wort; in buſhy places and hedges.

——— *Rapunculus*. Rampions; in banks of ditches and corn fields.

Carduus *acanthoides*. Welted Thiſtle; on rubbiſh and margins of fields.

——— *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; on mountainous paſtures, eſpecially chalk.

——— *criſpus*. Curled Thiſtle; on rubbiſh and highways.

——— *helenoides*. Great Engliſh Soft Gentle Thiſtle, or Melancholy Thiſtle; on high paſtures.

Carduus

Carduus *helenoides* β Heterophyllus. Melancholy Thiſtle: in high paſtures; on *Stratton heath*, and on *Newton St Faith's* bogs.

Carex *diviſa*. Marſh Cyperus Graſs: in ſea marſhes.

——— *dioica*. Small Carex; in turfy boggy places.

——— *inflata*. Bottle Carex; in marſhes.

——— *muricata*. Leaſt prickly headed ſpiked Cyperus Graſs; on banks of ditches and lakes.

——— *pilulifera*. Round headed Carex; in wet paſtures and heaths.

——— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; in ſlimy and turfy bogs.

Carum *Carui*. Caraways; in meadows and paſtures.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine leaved baſtard Parſley; in corn fields and barren places.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Long leaved rough Chickweed with a large flower; in corn fields, ſandy meadows and paſtures.

——— *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed: on walls and in paſtures.

——— *umbellatum*. Umbelliferous Wild Pink; on old walls and banks about *Norwich*.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara; in the great water pit at *Heydon*;
——— *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara: } in ditches and ponds.

Chelidonium *corniculatum*. Red Celandine, or horned Poppy;
——— *Glaucium*. Yellow Celandine, or horned Poppy; } in ſandy corn fields, and ſandy ſea ſhores.

——— *hybridum*. Violet Celandine, or horned Poppy; in ſandy corn fields.

Chenopodium *hybridum*. Baſtard Gooſefoot; on rubbiſh and corn fields; near *Oxburgh*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in high meadows and paſtures: at *Armingale*.

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium*. Alternate leaved Golden Saxifrage: in wet buſhy places and woods; by *Poringland* and *Stoke* in ſeveral places.

——— *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in the ſame places.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock: at *Heigham*, and *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, and divers other places down the river leading to *Yarmouth*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Cineraria, or Flea bane: on *Newton Saint Faith's* bogs, in *Acle* marſh; on *Ludham* marſh; in the road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, and at *Caiſter*.

Cochlearia *Armoracia*. Horſe Raddiſh: on rubbiſh and banks of ditches.

——— *danica*. Daniſh Scurvy graſs: on the ſea ſhore.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; in muddy ponds and bogs.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in woods.

Convolvulus *Soldanella*. Sea Bindweed or Scottiſh Scurvy graſs: on ſea ſhores.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in mountainous meadows and paſtures and highways; about a mile beyond *Buxton*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort: on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Cratægus *torminalis*. Wild Haw or Service; in woods and hedges.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawkweed; in dry meadows and paſtures.

Cucubalus *Otites*. Spaniſh Campion or Catchfly; in the way from *Barton mills* to *Brandon*, from *Brandon* to *Hilleſborough*, and from *Barton mills* to *Thetford*.

Cuſcuta *Europæa*. Dodder, Hellweed, or Devil's guts; on heaths and corn fields.

Daphne *Laureloa*. Spurge Laurel; on *Boteler's* heath near *Trowſe*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink: in *Thompſon's Grove* at *Thorpe*.

——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink: at *Clay*, and in the way about half a mile from *Hilleſborough* towards *Brandon*.

——— *prolifer*. Childing Pink: in a cloſe on the bankſide overagainſt *Hellsden* Old hall about half a mile out of St. Auſtin's gate *Norwich*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Teaſel or Shepherd's rod; in watery places and hedges.

Droſera *Anglica*. Engliſh Sundew; on bogs.

——— *longifolia*. Long leaved Roſa ſolis, or Sundew; on bogs; on *Newton Saint Faith's* bogs, and on *Muſhold* heath by the ſpring.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail or Shave Graſs; in *Armingale wood*.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue flowered Sweet Fleabane; on barren and dry paſtures.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Mountain Cotton Graſs, or Hares tail ruſh; on wet heaths; near *Lynne*.

Eryſimum *chitranthoides*. Treacle Hedge Muſtard or Wormſeed; near *Trowſe*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea heath: on *Clay beach*, and at *Lynne*.

Fucus *gelatinoſus*. Sea ragged Staff or Jelly Fucus: on the beach at *Clay*.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* δ, A variety of the common hemp leaved Dead Nettle; in corn fields and margins of fields; in a ditch between *Riſing* Caſtle and the church.

Galium *Anglicum*. Leaſt Gooſe Graſs; on walls and in ſandy meadows.

Gentiana *amarella*. Autumnal Gentian: in dry paſtures.

——— *campeſtris*. Field Gentian; in mountainous paſtures.

——— *pneumonanthe*. Marſh Gentian, or Calathian Violet; in meadows about *Stratton*, and on *Stratton* heath.

Geranium *columbinum*. Long ſtalked Craneſbill; in corn fields, paſtures, and hedges.

——— *rotundifolium*. Doves foot Cranes bill: on walls, tiling, and paſtures of a ſandy ſoil.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Cranesbill; in a wood at *Lynn*, and near *Spixworth* church five miles from Norwich.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in the Oſier ground, at *Thorpe* and in *Wolverton* wood.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Cats foot; in dry mountainous paſtures: on *Stratton* heath.

Gnaphalium *margaritaceum*. American Cudweed; in gravel pits, on *Muſhold* heath.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in ſandy woods and paſtures.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great Baſtard Black Hellebore, Bearsfoot, or Setterwort; between *Stifkey* and *Wells*, and at *Brampton*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; in woods, on walls and banks of fields.

Hieracium *ſubaudum.* Broad-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed; in woods and hedges.

——— *umbellatum.* Narrow-leaved buſhy Hawkweed; in dry woods and hedges.

Hypochæris *glabra.* Smooth Hawkweed; in mountainous paſtures: near *Norwich.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch: in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil.

Hippophaë *rhamnoides.* Sallow Thorn, or Sea Buckthorn; on ſea ſhores at *Yarmouth.*

Hippuris *vulgaris.* Mares tail; on the bog near the bridge going to *Coſteſſey.*

Hottonia *paluſtris.* Water Violet; in ditches and ponds.

Hydnum *auriſcalpium.* Hydnum like an Ear Picker; near *Norwich,* in a ſmall plantation of Scotch Pines called *Hardy* grove.

Hyoſeris *minima.* Small Swines Succory; in ſandy meadows and corn fields; near *Armingale* wood near *Norwich.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan or Park leaves; in woods and wet hedges.

——— *Elodes.* Marſh St. Peter's wort; in marſhes of a ſpongy and putrid ſoil.

——— *montanum.* Imperforate St. Johns' wort; in *Thorp* wood.

Hypnum *ſcorpoides.* Scorpion Hypnum; on turfy bogs; near *Norwich.*

Iberis *nudicaulis.* Rock Creſs; in gravelly places; in a fir cloſe, and elſewhere near Norwich.

Inula *Helenium.* Elecampane; in wet meadows and paſtures.

—— *pulicaria.* Small Fleabane; in places where water has been ſtagnant in the winter.

Iris *foetidiſſima.* Stinking Gladwyn; in hedges, ditches, and woody places.

Juncus *ſylvaticus.* Wood Hair graſs; in wet woods and woody places.

Lactuca *viroſa.* Strong ſcented wild Lettuce; in hedges and margins of fields.

Lathyrus *Aphaca.* Yellow Vetchling near *Armingale.*

——— *paluſtris.* Marſh Chickling Vetch; in wet meadows and paſtures; at *Ranaugh* near *Norwich.*

——— *ſylveſtris.* Narrow leaved Peaſe everlaſting; in woods and hedges.

Lepidium *latifolium.* Dittander or Pepperwort: in meadows and paſtures; on *Sheringham* cliffs at *Clay.*

——— *ruderale.* Narrow leaved Wild Creſs or Dittander; at *Yarmouth, Lynne,* and *Clay.*

Leonurus *Cardiaca.* Motherwort; in a lane between *Lexham* and *Newton.*

Linum *perenne.* Perennial Flax; between *Swaffham* and *Downham.*

——— *Radiola.* Leaſt Rupturewort, or Allſeed; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

——— *uſitatiſſimum.* Flax; in corn fields.

Lithoſpermum *officinale.* Common Gromwell or Graymill; in the pits at *Newton St. Faith's.*

Littorella *lacuſtris.* Graſs leaved Plantain; on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs, and at *Heydon.*

Lolium *temulentum.* Annual Darnel Graſs; at *Heydon* among the corn.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum.* Turret Puff-ball; } in meadows and paſtures near *Norwich.*

——— *ſtellatum.* Star Puff-ball; }

Lycoperdon *tuber.* Solid Puff-ball or Trufles; in Lord *Leiceſter's* park at *Holkham,* plentifully.

Lycopodium *clavatum.* Common Club-moſs; } on *Muſhold* heath by the ſpring.

——— *inundatum.* Marſh Club-moſs; }

——— *ſelago.* Fir Club-moſs: on mountainous heaths.

Lyſimachia *tenella.* Purple money-wort; on *Newton St. Faith's* bogs.

Malva *moſchata.* Jagged-leaved Vervain Mallow; in meadows, paſtures, and hedges.

Marrubium *vulgare.* White Horehound; on rubbiſh and in highways.

Medicago *arabica.* Heart Trefoil or Clover; } on banks of fields and in highways frequent about *Norwich.*

——— *falcata.* Yellow Medick; }

——— *falcata* varietas. (Flor. Pur.) Yellow Medick with a purple flower; in the way ſide not far from *Norwich.*

——— *ſativa.* Lucern; in meadows and paſtures.

Melampyrum *Arvenſe.* Purple Cowwheat; in the corn on the right hand juſt before you come to *Lytcham* and between *Norwich* and *Coſteſſey.*

——— *pratenſe.* Meadow Cowwheat; in the meadows near *St. Faith's.*

Mentha *gentilis.* Red mint; }

——— *Pulegium.* Pennyroyal or Pudding Graſs; } in watery places, marſhes and ſtagnant waters.

——— *rotundifolia.* Round leaved Mint; }

——— *ſylveſtris.* Long leaved Horſe Mint; }

Mercurialis *annua.* French Mercury; on rubbiſh, walls, &c.

Myagrum *ſativum.* Gold of Pleaſure; in fields amongſt flax.

Myoſurus *minimus.* Mouſe-tail; in corn fields and gravelly meadows between *Poringland* and *Brook* and at *St. Faith's Fairſtead.*

Myrica *Gale.* Sweet willow Dutch Myrtle; on the boggy part of *Derſingham* heath, at *Cotton, Caſtleriſing,* and *Woodbaſtic.*

Narciſſus *poeticus.* Pale Daffodil; in upland paſtures: between *Ranaugh* and *Salehouſe.*

Narthecium *oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel; in marſhy and buſhy places: at *Derſingham* and near *Lynn.*

Nymphæa *alba.* White water Lily; in lakes and ſlow rivers.

Œnanthe *pimpinelloides.* Parſley water Dropwort; in ditches and lakes at *Cley* and *Yarmouth.*

Ononis *repens.* Creeping Reſt Harrow; at *Yarmouth.*

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum.* Adders Tongue; in a cloſe near *Bixley* church.

Ophrys *anthopophora.* Green Man Orchis; amongſt chalk pits: at *Bracon Aſh* and *Facolneſtone.*

——— *apifera.* Bee Orchis; in dry meadows and paſtures: in a field near *Newell* in abundance.

——— *lilifolia.* Dwarf Orchis; in marſhes: near *Norwich.*

——— *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis; in fields near *Norwich.*

——— *Nidus Avis.* Bird's neſt; in woods and ſhady places: at *Heydon.*

——— *paludoſa.* Leaſt Orchis; on *Felthorp* bogs: near *Norwich.*

Ophrys *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; on *Coſteſſy* common and *Muſhold* heath.

Orchis *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; in dry and chalky meadows.

Ornithogalum *umbellatum*. Common Star of Bethlehem; in woods, meadows, and paſtures.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broomrape; in corn fields: a ſingle plant was once found near *North Reps* church by *Cromer*.

Oſmunda *lunaria*. Moonwort; on *Muſhold* heath.

—— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal; on *Derſingham* heath.

Panicum *viride*. Green Panic Graſs; in corn fields.

Papaver *hybridum*. Rough round headed poppy; juſt out of St. Benedict's gate at *Norwich*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, One berry, or Truelove; in *Blackwell* and *Piſmill* woods, and in *Rackheath* highwood near *Norwich*.

Parnaſſia *Paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs, and elſewhere.

Peucedanum *ſilaus*. Meadow Sulphurwort; in wet meadows and paſtures.

Phalaris *arenaria*. Sea Canary Graſs; on quick ſands near the ſea.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel; in woods and hedges: in the ſand about *Holkham*, plentifully.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper Graſs; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on *Paulin* heath near the mill and on *Coſteſſey* common.

Plantago *maritima*. Sea Plantain; on the ſea coaſt.

—— *coronopus* γ. The graſs-leaved plantain with round heads; on the bank of the river near *Yarmouth* between the town and the pier.

Poa *anguſtifolia*. Narrow leaved Meadow Graſs; in woods and hedges.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in wet meadows.

——— *Hydropiper*. Water Pepper or Arſemart; in wet places, rivers, &c.

——— *Hydropiper* β minus. Small creeping Arſemart; in wet places and rivers.

Polypodium *Thelypteris*. Marſh Fern; in *Ranaugh* meadows and on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Potamogeton *compreſſum*. Small branched pondweed; in rivers.

———— *marinum*. Sea Pondweed; in ditches near the ſea.

———— *puſillum*. Small graſs leaved Pondweed; in ditches and ponds.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil; in meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Great Cowſlip or Oxlip, in meadows and paſtures; at *Lexham*.

Prunus *padus*. Wild Cluſter cherry or Bird cherry; in woods and hedges.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spearwort; in wet meadows: frequently in the broads down the rivers.

——— *parviflorus*. Small flowered Crowfoot; in meadows and corn fields of a gravelly ſoil: between *St. Giles* and *St. Stephen's* gate, *Norwich*.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket; in corn fields, meadows and paſtures eſpecially chalk.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squincey berries; at *Coſteſſey* and at *Horsford*.

Roſa *villoſa* β. A variety of Apple Roſe; in mountainous places.

Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberry buſh, Framboiſe or Hindberry; in woods and hedges.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock; in roads and on rubbiſh.

—— *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock; in ways and dry meadows.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea Graſs; on ſea ſhores.

Salix *purpurea*. Roſe Willow; in watery places.

—— *triandra*. Smooth Willow; in woods and hedges and banks of rivers.

—— *vitellina*. Yellow Willow; in oſier grounds.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrubby Stonecrop or Saltwort; } on ſea

——— *Kali*. Prickly Saltwort; } ſhores.

Salvia *pratenſis*. Meadow Clary; in *Horsford* meadow.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Danewort; in hedges and ſides of ditches: by *Caiſter* near *Norwich*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round leaved Water Pimpernel; in wet places: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs and between *Earlham bridge* and *Colney*.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort; in hedges.

Scabioſa *columbaria*. Leſſer field Scabious; in mountainous paſtures.

Schœnus *albus*. White flowered Ruſh Graſs; in marſhes: on *Cawſton* decoy near *Heydon*.

——— *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus; in turfy watery marſhes: at *Ditchingham* and *Heydon*.

——— *mariſcus*. Prickly Bog-ruſh or Baſtard Cyperus; in lakes: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Scirpus *fluitans*. Floating Clubruſh; in ditches and pools.

——— *maritimus*. Long Rocket or Baſtard Cyperus; on ſea ſhores and banks of rivers.

——— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh; in wet ſandy places.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs; in watery places and wet woods.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on ſtony ſandy rocky places.

——— *paludoſus*. Marſh Ragwort or Bird's Tongue; in marſhy places: at *Binham* near *Wells*.

Senecio *viſcoſus* β *ſylvaticus*. Mountain Groundſel; in woods, hedges, and heaths.

Serapias *latifolia*. Broad leaved Baſtard Hellebore; in woods and hedges.

——— *latifolia* β. A variety of the laſt; in woods and hedges.

——— *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Marſh Baſtard Hellebore; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Silene *amœna*. Sea Campion; on the ſea ſhores.

——- *anglica*. Small Corn Catchfly or Campion; in cornfields about half a mile without St. Giles' gate, *Norwich*.

——- *noctiflora*. Night flowering Catchfly; in corn fields about *Norwich* and in the roads to *Rawburgh*.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep; in ditches and roads, and where water is ſtagnated.

——*ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Honewort; in cornfields and hedges of a clay wet ſoil.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep; in rivers, marſhes, and watery places.

Siſymbrium *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket; in marſhes and watery places, eſpecially chalk.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; near *Norwich* frequent; as on *Boteler's hill*, at *Carrow* abbey, and in the hedges going to *Thorp*.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. Leaſt Bur-reed; in ponds and ſlow rivers: near *Heydon* and about *Norwich*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on *Coſteſſey* common.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort; in mountainous meadows and paſtures.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly Flower; in ſea meadows.

——— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift or Sea Lavender; on the ſea ſhores at *Wells*.

Stratiotes *aloides*. Water Aloe or freſh Water Soldier; in ſlow rivers and lakes: in moſt of the broads down the two rivers leading to *Yarmouth* and at *Acle*.

Teucrium *Chamædrys*. Germander; on ruins: on the walls of *Norwich*.

Thaliſtrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue; in wet mountainous paſtures; on *Swaffham* heath.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle Muſtard or Pennycreſs; in cornfields.

Tillœa *muſcoſa*. Procumbent Tillæa; on *Drayton* heath and ſeveral other places about *Norwich*, on *Muſhold* heath.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Perennial Trefoil or Marle Graſs; in mountainous meadows and paſtures.

——— *filiforme*. Small Trefoil; in ſandy meadows and paſtures.

——— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil; in wet meadows and paſtures.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: about *Norwich*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil; in dry meadows and paſtures.

——— *ornithopodioides*. Bird's foot Trefoil; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: on *Muſhold* heath near *Norwich*.

Trifolium *ſcabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil; on chalk hills.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; in barren paſtures.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed Graſs; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Graſs; in woods and hedges.

——— *junceum*. Sea Wheat Graſs; on ſea ſhores.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard; in gravelly meadows: in *Thompſon's* grove near *Norwich*, and in the road to *Yarmouth*.

——— *glabra* β. A variety of the laſt; in the hedges in the road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on rocks, old walls, &c. frequent about *Norwich*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle berries, or Bill berries; by the wind-mill on *Paulin* heath.

——— *oxycoccos*. Cranberries, Moorberries, or Moſsberries; on *Derſingham* moor and *Cauſton* heath.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian; on old walls and rubbiſh.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; in gravelly paſtures; at *Heydon*.

——— *lychnitis*. Hoary Mullein or White flowered Mullein; in ſandy chalky places: on a heath between *Hillington* and *Houghton*.

——— *lychnitis* β (flore luteo). Hoary Mullein with a yellow flower; about *Norwich*, *Bircham*, and elſewhere.

——— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein; in highways: at *Hellſden*.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; in wet woods and hedges: in *Armingale* wood.

——— *ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell; on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs.

——— *triphyllos*. Trifid Speedwell; in ſandy cornfields: at *Rowton* between the town and the highway twelve miles before you come to *Norwich*.

Vicia *Lathyroides* γ. Spring Tare; in the road to *Caiſter* a little beyond *Lakenham*.

Vinca *minor*. Periwinckle; on way ſides a little way out of *Magdalen* gate and in a grove at *Thorp*.

——— *major*. Greater Periwinckle; in woods and hedges: a little beyond *Hetherſet*.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; on rubbiſh: at *Yarmouth*, plentifully.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer hooded Milfoil; in ſlimy ditches: on *St. Faith's Newton* bogs, and on *Caiſter* heath near the decoy.

——— *vulgaris*. Common hooded Milfoil; in ſtagnant waters: on *Coſteſſy* common, and on *Poringland* heath.

A

MAP

of

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Lucy.

HUNTINGDON SHIRE

BEDFORDSHI.

HARTFORDSHI.

ESSEX

NORFOLK

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS

1 Wisbich
2 Wichford
3 Ely
4 Stapleho
5 Cheveley
6 Radfield
7 Staine
8 Northstow
9 Chesterton
10 Papworth
11 Southstow
12 Wetherley
13 Armingford
14 Flendish
15 Triplow
16 Witlesford
17 Chilford

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

5 East Longitude 10 from London 15

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

INLAND lies the county of Cambridge, in Saxon Gpentbpiggrcyne. Its greateſt length is to the north, and it borders on Norfolk and Suffolk to the eaſt; on the ſouth it has Eſſex and Hertfordſhire; on the weſt Bedford and Huntingdonſhires; on the north Lincolnſhire, and the river Ouſe, which croſſing it from eaſt to weſt divides it into two parts.

The lower and ſouthernmoſt part is moſt improved and cultivated, and conſequently pleaſanter, not one continued plain, but moderately level, for the moſt part if not all (except where it produces large crops of ſaffron) laid out in corn fields yielding plenty of excellent barley, which being ſteept till it is ready to ſprout, and dried in kilns, is made into large quantities of *byne*, or as we call it *malt*, which is uſed for brewing beer; of which the inhabitants make a conſiderable profit by ſelling it in the neighbouring counties. The farther and northernmoſt part which by the frequent overflowing of the rivers is marſhy and divided into iſlands, is called the *Iſle of Ely*, diverſified with rich paſtures, but the ſoil marſhy and ſpungy from the water which undermines and ſometimes overflows it.

One of the Roman conſular ways, called in the book of Ely *Ermingſtreet*, paſſes on the weſt ſide of the lower part leading ſtrait to Huntingdon, through *Roiſton*, on the edge of the county, a well known town, but of modern date, already deſcribed; and through *Caxton*, antiently the barony of Stephen d'*Eſchallers*, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed t. Henry III. to the *Frevilles*, and from them by the *Burgoyns* to the *Jermyns*. Nor is *Gamlinghay* far from hence, where lived the *Avenells*, whoſe eſtate came by marriage to the antient family of *St. George*, of which many knights flouriſhed from the time of Henry I. at *Hatley*, which from them has the additional name of *St. George*.

More to the weſt this part is divided by a rivulet, which riſing at *Aſhwell* winds from ſouth to north to join the Ouſe by *Shengay* (where are ſome of the beſt meadow grounds in the county) formerly a preceptory of Knights Templars, given them 1130 by Sibilla daughter of Roger de *Montgomery* earl of Shrewſbury and wife of J. de *Raines*. Not far from hence is *Burne* caſtle, formerly the barony of *Picott*, ſheriff of this county, and of the *Peverells*, by one of whoſe daughters the eſtate and honours came to Gilbert *Peche*, the laſt of whoſe family when he had provided for the children of his ſecond wife, left king Edward I. his heir. For at that time the Engliſh nobility revived the practice of the Romans under their emperors of making the ſovereigns their heirs whenever they had incurred their diſpleaſure. This caſtle was burnt in the barons' wars under Henry III. by Ribald de Liſle, when Walter de Cotenham, a great nobleman, was hanged for rebellion. The name of this river is diſputed among writers; ſome ſuppoſe it *Grant*, others *Cam*. I cannot help preferring the latter opinion, both on account of its winding courſe which is implied in the Britiſh word *Cam* (and hence a winding river in Cornwall is called *Camel*) and becauſe the antient town of CAMBORITUM, mentioned by Antoninus in his third Iter, appears to have ſtood on it by the diſtance, name, and the Roman coins found in great quantities near the bridge here. For *Camboritum* ſignifies *the ford at the Cam* or the *winding ford*: *Rith*[a] being among our Britiſh anceſtors a ford, which I the rather mention that the French may ſee the meaning of *Auguſtoritum*, *Darioritum*, *Rithomagus*, &c. among them. Our Saxon anceſtors choſe rather to call *Camboritum* Gpant-ceaptep and Gpont-ceaptep, which name it ſtill retains, though I have not been able to trace its etymology. It would perhaps be wrong to derive it from Gpon[b], a Saxon word for a *marſh*: yet Aſſer repeatedly calls marſhes in Somerſetſhire by a Saxon-Latin word *Gronnas paludoſiſſimas*, and it is well known a city of Weſt Friſland, ſituated in a marſh, is called *Groningen*. But let others determine the etymology of this name. This place about the year 700 was, according to Bede[c], "a deſolate little "city, where," he ſays, "near the walls was found "a beautiful coffin of white marble with a cover of "the ſame materials." At preſent it is a little village, part of which Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, gave to his baſe ſon Henry, on condition that his poſterity (who have long ſince been extinct) ſhould bear the name of Henry: the other part king Henry VI. of the houſe of Lancaſter, to whom the eſtate of earl Lacy devolved, gave to his royal college at Cambridge, which town was either part of old Camboritum, or roſe out of its ruins, being ſo near it both in name and ſituation. Nor can I believe *Cam* derived from *Grant*, it being too forced a derivation, in which all the letters but one are loſt. I ſhould rather think the common people retain the antient name of *Camboritum* or the river *Cam*, though writers often uſe the Saxon name Grantbridge[d]. This city, which is the ſecond univerſity, the ſecond eye, and the ſecond ſupport of England, famous for being the magazine of religion and learning, is ſituated on the Cam, which after ſporting among the iſlands it has formed on its weſt ſide, turns eaſt, and divides the town into two parts, united by a bridge, whence the modern name of *Cambridge* aroſe. Beyond the bridge is a large old caſtle, which ſeems to have laſted its time, and the college of St. Mary Magdalen. On this ſide the bridge (where

Grant or *Cam* river.

CAMBORITUM. Of this ſee Eſſex.

Grandcheſter.

Cambridge.

[a] Lluyd in his map calls the river *Rhie*. As *Iſurium* ſo *Cam-Ritum*, *Cambo-ritum*. MS. n. G.

[b] There is no ſuch word as Gpon in the Saxon dictionary, but Lye cites Cædmon, &c. as uſing Gpunb for a deep place or abyſs; but *Groa*, *Gronna*, *Grunna*, are uſed by writers, Sim. Dun. 1040. Hoved. 251. b. Flor. Wig. 402. Aſſer. p. 30. 60. Flor. Wig. 592. ap. Du Cange in vocib.

[c] H. Ec. IV. 19.

[d] Gnantanbpycge, Gnantabpicge, and Gpantebpige. Uſſer ſuppoſes it Ninnius' *Cair Granth*, or *Grant*. G. *Grantbridge*, Domeſd.

lies the largeſt part of the town) it makes an handſome appearance by the diſpoſition of the ſtreets, the number of the churches, and 16 beautiful reſidences of the Muſes or colleges, in which many learned men are ſupported, and the knowledge of arts and languages flouriſhes in ſuch a manner, that theſe may be accounted the fountains of religion and learning, which diffuſe their ſalutary ſtreams through the gardens of the church and ſtate. Nor is any requiſite of a moſt flouriſhing univerſity wanting here except that the marſhineſs of the ſituation renders the air leſs wholeſome. But perhaps thoſe that founded the Univerſity in ſuch a place had a regard to Plato's opinion, who, enjoying an excellent ſtate of health himſelf, pitched upon an unhealthy part of Attica for an academy, that the bad air of the place might check the redundant humours of the body which would otherwiſe oppreſs the mind. However our prudent anceſtors were certainly directed by Heaven in their choice of this ſpot for the purpoſes of ſtudy, and for erecting ſuch fine buildings here.

Colleges. That I may not ſeem ungrateful to thoſe liberal patrons of literature, or, to uſe the words of Eumenius[e], thoſe parents of our children, I ſhall give from the hiſtory of Cambridge, a ſhort account of them and the colleges they conſecrated to the improvement of learning. Cantaber the Spaniard is ſaid to have firſt founded this univerſity 375 years before Chriſt, and Sigebert king of the Eaſt Angles to have reſtored it[f]. Being ruined in the Daniſh invaſion it lay long neglected till the proſpect began to clear under the Norman government. Houſes of learning, inns, and halls for ſcholars were now founded, but without endowments. The firſt college (*Peter houſe*) was built and endowed by Hugo de *Balſham* biſhop of Ely 1284; in imitation of whom Richard *Badew* aſſiſted by Elizabeth Clare counteſs of Ulſter 1340 founded *Clare hall*. Mary *de St. Paul* counteſs of Pembroke *Pembroke hall* 1347, and the brethren of Corpus Chriſti gild *Corpus Chriſti* college 1346, called alſo *St. Benedict's* college. William *Bateman* biſhop of Norwich founded *Trinity hall* about 1353. Edmund *Gonville* 1348 and John *Cay* the phyſician in our time *Gonville and Caius* college. *Henry* VI. king of England *King's* college 1441, to which he added a chapel deſervedly ranked among the fineſt buildings in the world. *Margaret of Anjou* his conſort *Queen's* college 1448. Robert *Woodlark Catharine* hall 1459. John *Alcock* biſhop of Ely Jeſus college 1497. *Margaret of Richmond* mother of Henry VII. *Chriſt's* college and *St. John's* about 1506, the latter ſo greatly enlarged with buildings. Thomas *Audley* chancellor of England built *Magdalen* college 1542, which Chriſtopher *Wray* chief juſtice of England lately enlarged and endowed, and the moſt potent prince *Henry* VIII. formed *Trinity* college 1546 out of three others, viz. *St. Michael's* college founded by Hervey de *Stanton* t. Edward II. *King's* college, founded by Edward III. and *Fiſhwick's* hotel. To make this a pleaſant retreat for the Muſes it has been lately repaired, or rather new built in a magnificent manner by the care of Thomas *Neville*, the worthy maſter of the ſaid college, and dean of Canterbury, ſo that it may vie with any college in Chriſtendom for extent and beauty; and he may be pronounced μεγαλοπρεπης, magnificent, in the opinion even of the greateſt philoſophers, for his liberalities both of a public and private nature. To the honour of the preſent age the right honourable and diſcreet ſir Walter *Mildmay*, knight of the garter, and privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, founded a new college in honour of *Emanuel*; and Frances *Sidney* counteſs of Suſſex left by will £. 5000. to build a college called *Sidney-Suſſex*, which is now finiſhed.

I omit the ſmaller religious houſes and fraternities as of leſs note, except *Barnwell*, which Payne *Peverell*, a famous warrior, and ſtandard bearer to Robert duke of Normandy in the holy war under Henry I. removed hither from St. Giles' church, where Picot the ſheriff had placed canons, and ſettled 30 monks, he being then 30 years old. Take the origin of the name from the private hiſtory of the place.* "Payne Peverell obtained of Henry I. a certain ſpot without the town of Cambridge, in the middle whereof were certain pure limpid ſprings, called at that time by the Engliſh *Barnewell*, the children's well, becauſe once a year on St, John's eve the children and youths reſorted thither according to Engliſh cuſtom to amuſe themſelves with wreſtling and other youthful ſports, and with ſongs and muſic. From this reſort of boys and girls ſporting here it became a cuſtom for traders to reſort to the ſame place on the ſame day to ſell their wares."

Barnw

Cambridge, though ſacred to the Muſes, did not eſcape the ravages of war. When the Danes overran the country they frequently wintered here, and about A. D. 1010 when Suene the Dane oppreſſed the nation with the moſt cruel tyranny, he paid no attention to the fame of this place or the Muſes, (though we read that Sylla had ſo much reſpect for Athens) but all was miſerably laid waſte by fire. In the early Norman times it was tolerably populous; for we find in the Conqueror's ſurvey[g] that "the burgh of Grentbridge was divided into ten wards[h], and contained 387 houſes, but eighteen were pulled down to build the caſtle," when William I. thought fit to erect caſtles everywhere to ſerve as curbs to his new conquered Engliſh ſubjects. In the barons war the proſcribed barons from Ely did it much miſchief, to check whoſe ravages Henry III. ordered that deep ditch on the eaſt ſide of the town to be made, which is ſtill called *King's ditch*. Some may here expect that I ſhould give my opinion of the antiquity of this univerſity: but I ſhall not interfere, nor am I inclined to attempt a compariſon between our flouriſhing univerſities whoſe equals I know not. I fear, however, they build caſtles in the air who carry back its antiquity beyond the bounds of truth to Cantaber preſently after the foundation of Rome, and many years before the Chriſtian æra. This is certain, whenever it was founded, it began again about the time of Henry I. to be the ſeat of literature. We have this account in the old appendix to Ingulphus by Petrus Bleſenſis. "Abbot Joffrid[i] ſent to his "manor of Cotenham near Cambridge, Giſlebert his "fellow monk and profeſſor of Divinity, with three "other monks who had followed him into England, "and were well verſed in philoſophical learning and "other antient ſciences, and going every day to Cam-"bridge hired there a public barn, where making pro-"feſſion of their ſciences, they ſoon drew after them a "great number of ſcholars. The ſecond year of their

* Hiſtoria Barnwellenſis.

[e] Orat. pro reſtaur. ſcholis c. 5.
[f] Salm. Surv. p. 202 ſays A. D. 636 or 638.
[g] fol. 189. The total of the houſes in the 10 wards amount to 373, and the houſes deſtroyed for the caſtle 27.
[h] *cuſtodiæ*.
[i] He was abbot of Croyland 1109—1124.

"coming the number was so increased as well from all "parts of the country as from the town, that the largest "house, barn, or church would not contain them. "They therefore separated to different parts of the "town on the plan of the University of Orleans. "Early in the morning brother Odo a singular gramma-"rian and satyrist read to the boys and youths under "his care grammar according to Priscian's rules with "Remigius' commentary on him. At one o'clock Ter-"ric a most acute sophist gave lectures to youths in "Aristotle's logic according to the introductions and "commentations of Porphyry and Averroes. At three "o'clock Friar William read Tully's rhetoric and "Quinctilian's institutes, and master Gislebert preached "to the people every Sunday and holiday. This small "spring which increased to a great river, we now see "making glad the city of God, and rendering all "England fruitful by many masters and teachers going "forth from Cambridge as from Paradise," &c. Robert de Remington [k] will inform you when it was made an *University*. "In the reign of Edward I. says he, Grantbridge from a place of study [l] was made an University like Oxford, by the court of Rome." But why do I enter these lists in which two learned old men [m] have already encountered each other, to whom I freely yeild my arms, deferring with all possible respect to such great names. The longitude of Cambridge is 23° 15″ west, and its latitude 52° 11″ [n]

Near to Cambridge to the south-east are high hills called by the students *Gogmagog* hills; by Henry of Huntingdon "the pleasant hills of Balsham [o]" from the village below, where, as he says, the Danes left nothing on which they had not exercised their horrid cruelties. On the top of these hills I saw a large fortification triple trenched, and at that time certainly impregnable (in the opinion of those who understand the art of war) but for the want of water. Some think it was a summer station of the Romans or Danes. Gervase of Tilbury seems to call it *Vandlebury*. "Below Cambridge, says he, was a place called Vandlebury, from the Vandals, who made a camp here when they ravaged part of Britain, and cruelly massacred the Christians. The plain where they pitched their tents on the top of the little hill is trenched round having only one entrance." What he adds of the ghost of a warrior seen here I omit as an idle story of the ignorant vulgar: not professing as he [p] does to insert tales and tickle the ear. In the valley under these hills is *Salston* which passed from the *Burghs* of *Burgh Green* by Walter *Delapole* and the *Inglethorps* to John *Neville* marquis *Montacute*, and by his daughter and heiress to the *Hudlestons*, who were eminent here. More east we have first *Hildersham*, once the seat of the *Bustlers*, now by marriage, of the *Paris*'s; next among the woods *Horsheath*, long time the property of the antient and famous families of the *Argentons* and *Allingtons*, of which elsewhere, and still the residence of the latter. *Castle Camps*, the antient seat of the *Veres* earls of Oxford is not far off; it belonged to Hugh de *Vere* as the inquisition says on "condition he should be cham-berlain to the king," yet it is very certain that Henry I. king of England made the grant to Aubrey de Vere in these words; "the chief chamberlainship "of all England in fee and inheritance, with all dig-"nities, liberties, and honours thereto belonging, "as freely and honourably as Robert Mallet held "it," &c. Notwithstanding which our kings have appointed different persons to this office at their pleasure. Not far from hence are those large and long ditches which it appears the East Angles made to keep off the Mercians, who, by their sudden in-roads, used to lay the country waste in a most cruel manner. The first begins at *Hinkston*, and runs east through *Hilderstham* to *Horsheath* above five miles. The second near it is called *Brentditch*, and runs from *Melborne* through *Fulmer*. But I stop here, intending presently to treat of these trenches.

Great Chamberlain of England.

Flemdike and other ditches.

Below Cambridge to the east near the little river *Sture*, every year in the month of September is held the most famous fair in all England, whether in respect to the resort of people, or the quantity of goods. The road near it formerly rugged and troublesome to travellers was raised with a fine causeway for about three miles towards Newmarket by that excellent worthy man *William* [q] Hervey, Doctor of Laws, and master of Trinity hall, at a great expence; but with a most useful and laudable intention.

Sturbridge fair.

At the end of this causeway appears the third antient ditch beginning at the east bank of the *Cam*, and passing strait through *Fen Ditton*, or more properly *Dichton* from the ditch, between *Great Wilburham* and *Fulburn* to *Balsham*. This is now commonly called *seven miles dike* because at that distance from Newmarket, antiently *Fleamdyke*, or the *ditch of flight*, probably from some remarkable rout here. At *Wilberham*, antiently *Welburgham*, lived the barons de *Lisle de Rougemont* of antient rank, of whom John for his valor was admitted among the knights of the Garter at the first institution of the order by Edward III. The male heir of the family Edmund de Lisle is still living lord of the place, venerable for his age, and blest with a numerous issue.

Fen Ditton.

Fleamdyke.

Wilburgham.

Further east five miles inland is the fourth line or ditch, the largest of all, with its vallum, which the common people viewing with wonder as the work of devils rather than of men have called *Devil's dyke*; others *Rechdyke* from the little market town of *Rech* where it begins. This must be that of which Abbo Floriacensis describing the east part of England says, "On the west the county joins to the rest of the island, and is accessible: but, to prevent the frequent inroads of the enemy, is fortified with a bank like a high wall and a ditch." It crosses for many miles the plain called *Newmarket heath*, a place much exposed to invasions, begins at Rech, above which the country is marshy and impassable, and ends near *Cowledge* [r], where the roads are obstructed with woods. It was the boundary both of the kingdom and bishoprick of the East Angles. Who was the author of this great work is uncertain; later writers refer it to Canute the Danish king, though it is mentioned by Abbo who died before Canute† was master of England, and the Saxon Chronicle treating of

Rech.

† Abbo died 1003. Canute began his reign 1018. Sigebert.

[k] His "History of England," by some ascribed to Peter de Ickham, and cited by Caius, Antiq. Cant. p. 61. is in the Bodleian Library, 2 MSS. Tan. B. 8. 621.

[l] *Studium.*

[m] John and Thomas Caius. The latter, master of University college, Oxford, took occasion from the Cambridge public Orator's speech in favour of the greater antiquity to set up that of Oxford, and was answered by the former, master of Caius college. The controversy was carried on in two or three tracts on each side. See Brit. Top. I. p. 211—213.

[n] 17″ G.

[o] VI. 207. *per montana amœnissima loci delectabilis qui vocatur* Valesham. al. Belesham. He adds, the tower of the church was standing in his time, from whose top a single man defended himself against the Danes.

[p] *ut ille ait.* C. A certain author. G.

[q] Henry. G.

[r] *Catlidge.*

the rebellion of Athelwolph* against Edward the elder calls it simply *the Dyke*, and says that king Edward ravaged all the country between the *Dykes*[s] and the river Ouse to the north fen, and that Ethelwold the rebel and Eohric the Dane were slain there. But the writers after Canute's time call it *St. Edmund's boundary* and *St. Edmund's Ditch*, and imagine Canute made it, because of the high veneration he had for St. Edmund the Martyr, and in order to expiate the horrid cruelty of his father Suene to that prince[t], granted large privileges to the places sacred to him as far as this ditch. Whence Malmesbury in his lives of bishops[u] says, "the tax gatherers, who are "generally an imposing set of men without regard to "right or wrong, on the other side of St. Edmund's "ditch stop all process in a very humble manner." And it appears that the two last trenches were afterwards called *St. Edmund's ditches:* for Matthew of Westminster says[x] that "the war with Ethelwolph "was terminated between St. Edmund's ditches."

Burwell. Near *Reech* is *Burwell*, where was antiently a castle, which in the confusions of Stephen's reign was vigorously attacked by Geoffrey de Magnaville earl of Essex (who lost much reputation by unjust invading of other men's property), till he was wounded in the head by an arrow, and this country delivered from the fear they had long had of him.

Lanbeath. Scarce a mile from hence is *Lanbeath*, where the knightly family of the *Cottons* have for many years resided: and not far from that is

Isleham. *Isleham*, formerly the estate of the *Bernards*, which by marriage came to the knightly family of the *Peitons*, who, as appears by their arms are descended from the male line of the *Uffords* (from which also came the Ussords earls of Suffolk), though they took their name according to the custom of the times from the little town of *Peiton* in Suffolk where they had long been settled.

Kirtling, or *Catlidge*, Barons *North.* On the same ditch is *Kirtling*, called also *Catlidge*, now famous for the principal seat of the barons *North*, the first of whom, Edward North, had the title conferred on him for his prudence by queen Mary. It

A. D. 977. was antiently remarkable for a council held here during the furious contests about Easter.

The Fens and isle of *Ely.* The upper and north part of this county is all divided into river islands, and intersected by innumerable ditches, canals and drains as by so many lines. It affords an agreable verdure to the eye in summer, but in winter is covered with water farther than the eye can reach, and looks like a sea.

Girvii. The inhabitants of this and the other fens reaching from the borders of Suffolk to Wainfleet in Lincolnshire for 68 miles, and comprehending many thousand acres in the four counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, were called in the Saxon times *Girvii*, i. e. as some interpret it *Fenmen*, a set of people rough and uncultivated as the soil itself, envious of others whom they called *Upland-men*, devoted to feeding of cattle, fishing and fowling, and usually marching about on a sort of stilts like giants. The country in winter, and sometimes for the greatest part of the year, is covered by the water of the Ouse, Grant, Nen, Welland, Glen, and Witham, for want of sufficient outlets; but when the waters return to their beds is so luxurious with long grass and rank hay called *Lid*[y], that when the *Ly.* inhabitants have cut down as much or more than they want, they set fire to the rest in November to make it grow stronger: at this time the blazing marshes make an extraordinary appearance. This tract abounds likewise with turf and sedge for firing, reeds for thatching, alders and other aquatic trees, especially willows, which the soil particularly suits, and which are planted as a fence against floods, and being often lopt are of singular service by their numerous shoots, or, as Pliny[z] calls them, offspring. Of these both here and in other places are made baskets, of which I suppose Martial, if I understand him right, speaks in his Apophoreta[a],

Barbara de pictis veni Bascauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.

From painted Britain I a basket come,
Imported and adopted here at Rome.

Scordium, or *Trissago* palustris, Water Germander, grows plentifully on the banks of the ditches. Fœlix[b], an antient writer, gives this account of these fens: "There is a prodigious fen beginning from the "banks of the Roman Gronta, extending a great "way, intersected sometimes by sedge, sometimes "with streams of black water, with woody islands, and "crooked banks from the south to the north as far "as the sea." William[c] monk of Crowland describes the same in these lines of his life of Guthlac:

Est apud Angligenas a Grontæ flumine longo
Orbe per anfractus stagnosos & fluviales
Circumfusa palus, orientalisque propinqua
Littoribus pelagi sese distendit ab Austro
In longum versus Aquilone gurgite tetro,
Morbosos pisces vegetans & arundine densa,
Ventorum strepitus quasi quædam verba susurrans.

In England from the Roman Gronta's banks
Spreads a long fen in winding cuts and cranks;
Stretcht to the limits of the Eastern sea,
From south to north it makes its lengthned way.
Infectious fish, thick reeds and rustling winds,
That whispers feign, are all that here one finds.

To these may be added Henry of Huntingdon's account of it[d]: "This fenny country is very plea-"sant and agreeable to the eye, watered by many "rivers which run through it, diversified with many "large and small lakes, and adorned with many "woods and islands." To crown all, take this short passage from Malmsbury[e]: "Here is such plenty of "fish as to cause astonishment in strangers, while the "natives laugh at their surprize. Water fowl are "as plentiful; so that five persons may not only as-"suage their hunger with both sorts of food, but eat "to satiety for a *penny*[f]."

I shall not stay to recount the various proposals and debates in parliament concerning the draining these fens, which perhaps had private gain in view, only under the specious pretence of public utility.

* A. D. 905.

[s] Ditches; betpeoh bicum ⁊ Foxan, A. D. 905, p. 101. The Cambridge MS. has bicon. Hunting. p. 202. Inter *Dicum* (al. *Dacum*) & Usam.

[t] i. e. to the abbey founded in his honour, which Suene plundered 1014, and afterwards died a painful death, exclaiming that St. Edmund slew him.

[u] II. p. 136. b. [x] 352. A. D. 902. inter duo fossata Sancti Edmundi. [y] Lið, tener, mollis.

[z] *Cæsæque densius innumero hærede prosint.* N. H. xvi. 37. [a] Epig. XIV. 99.

[b] Fœlix lived at Croyland about 730, and wrote the life of the patron saint. MS. Cott. Nero. E. I. 44. MS. CCC. G. 2. and W. 3. printed by Surius and Mabillon. Sæc. Bened. III. I. 263. also the acts of the abbots of Croyland. Tan. 276.

[c] Not in Tanner. [d] V. 204. [e] de pontif. III. 167. [f] halfpenny, *de uno asse.*

But

But it is to be feared they will notwithſtanding all endeavours return to their original ſtate, as has often happened in draining the Pontine marſhes in Italy. So that ſome think the advice of the Oracle on a like occaſion the beſt, Not to interfere with the appointments of Providence.

The natural ſecurity of this place and the plenty of proviſion to be found here, occaſioned its being made a retreat not only by the Engliſh who roſe againſt the Conqueror, but the barons whenever they were proſcribed, who from hence moleſted our princes, but always with ill ſucceſs, though they had fortified the moſt acceſſible parts of the iſland at *Erysh* and *Aldred* now *Audrè*. There is ſtill to be ſeen at *Audrè* a military work, not very high but broad, called *Belſars hills* from ſomebody of the name of Belſar as is pretended.

The more ſouthern and largeſt part of this fenny track within this county is called is Saxon Elig, now *the Iſle of Ely*, from the principal iſland. Bede derives the name from *Eel*, whence ſome have called it *Eely* iſland. Polydore Vergil, from the Greek Ελος, which ſignifies a *Marſh*; others from the Britiſh word *Helig*, a willow, with which trees it abounds, being unfit for others. We read that one Tombert prince of the South Girvii[g] gave part of this country in dower to his wife Etheldreda, who leaving her ſecond huſband Egfrid king of Northumberland to devote herſelf to Chriſt, founded in the principal of theſe iſlands properly called Elyg, and at that time containing 600 families, a nunnery, of which ſhe herſelf was the firſt abbeſs. Yet this was not the firſt church in theſe fens: for the book of Ely ſays, our Auſtin built one at *Cradiden*, which was afterwards deſtroyed by Penda the Merciан: and Malmesbury[h] tells us that Fœlix biſhop of the Eaſt Angles had his firſt ſee at *Soham*, which is ſtill a part of the ſee of Norwich. "Soham, ſays he, is a town on the ſide "of a lake which was formerly dangerous to thoſe "who paſſed to Ely in boats; now there is a cauſe-"way made through the plantations of reeds, which "is paſſable on foot. There are ſome traces of a "church deſtroyed by the Danes, who burnt it "with the townſpeople in it." At the ſame time the Danes demoliſhed Etheldred's monaſtery, but it was rebuilt by Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, who purchaſed the iſland by an agreement with the king, and turning out the ſeculars, filled it with monks, to whom king Edgar, as we find in his charter, granted "the ſecular juriſdiction of two hundreds in the fens, "and of five hundreds and an half out of the fens in "Wichlaw in the country of the Eaſt Angles," which are ſtill called St. Etheldred's Liberties. Succeeding kings and nobles endowed it with moſt ample revenues, particularly earl Brithnoth, "who being about "to attack the Danes in the year 999 gave to the "church of Ely, Somerſham, Spaldwic, Trumpinton, "Ratindun, Heiſbury, Fulburn, Tmerſton, Tripleſtow "and Impetun[i]," in caſe he fell in that battle: becauſe theſe monks had entertained him magnificently; but he was killed at Maldun after having fought with the Danes for 14 days. This monaſtery was ſo rich that the abbot, according to Malmſbury[k], received yearly £. 1400. Richard the laſt abbot, ſon of earl Gilbert, intoxicated with this wealth, and diſdaining to be ſubject to the biſhop of Lincoln, by golden promiſes, as the monks write, and unwearied application, ſolicited the king to erect a biſhopric here; but his death prevented the execution of this deſign. Soon after Henry I. having the Pope's leave, made Hervey biſhop of Bangor, who had been driven from his own ſee by the Welſh, firſt biſhop here, giving to him and his ſucceſſors the county of Cambridge for dioceſe, which before belonged to the biſhop of Lincoln, and ſovereign powers in the iſle. To make up the loſs to the biſhops of Lincoln, from whom he had taken both the iſle and the county, he gave them the manor of Spaldwic, or, as the monks have it, "the biſhops of Lincoln had the maner of "Spaldwic given them for ever in exchange for the "epiſcopal cure of the town of Grantbridge." Hervey upon his appointment to this ſee had it much at heart to augment the dignity of his church; that it might be (to uſe the words of the book of Ely) "every "where free from toll, and the burthen of watch "and ward, which it owed to the caſtle of Norwich." He made a way from Exning to Ely through the fens for near ſix miles, and purchaſed ſeveral eſtates. His ſucceſſors reduced the number of monks from 70 to 40, and abounded in plenty and wealth to the laſt age, ſo as to ſurpaſs all the monaſteries of England. Whence a poet of that time ſaid not amiſs;

Prævisis aliis Elienſia feſta videre
Eſt quaſi prævisa nocte videre diem.

All others ſeen, ſee Ely's feſtal day;
'Tis to behold (night paſt) the ſun's bright ray.

They gradually rebuilt the church, decayed by time, and brought it to its preſent magnificence. It is a large lofty and beautiful ſtructure: but the ruinous ſtate of the monuments of nobles and biſhops in it is no ſmall diſgrace to it. The numerous company of monks are now ſucceeded by a dean, prebends, and a grammar-ſchool, where twenty-four boys are educated and maintained. Four things are commonly celebrated about this church: the lanthern on its top over the choir raiſed on eight pillars with ſingular art by biſhop Hotham: the chapel of the Virgin Mary near the church on the north ſide, built in a moſt elegant ſtyle by biſhop Simon de Montacute: a high artificial hill on the ſouth ſide called the *Mount*, with a windmill on it; and the vineyard formerly ſo fruitful now decayed. Theſe four things were comprehended in this rhyming diſtich by a monk of this place.

Hæc ſunt Eliæ, lanterna, capella Mariæ,
Atque molendinum, necnon dans vinea vinum.

The city of Ely is not inconſiderable, nor yet to be boaſted of for beauty or populouſneſs, being ſituate in a marſhy ſoil and unhealthy air.

In the ſame fens to the north weſt was another very famous monaſtery, called from the thick thorns and buſhes about it *Thorney*, and antiently from the Anchorites *Ankeridge*, where as we find in the regiſter of Peterburgh[l], Sexulfus a very devout man, built a monaſtery with cells for hermits. This being deſtroyed by the Danes, Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, for the encouragement of the monaſtic life, rebuilt this monaſtery, filled it with monks, and planted it about with trees. The place, according to Malmſbury[m], "was a picture of Paradiſe, and for "pleaſantneſs might be compared to Heaven itſelf, *Thorney.*

[g] Pauſan. in Corinth.
[h] A. D. 652. de Pontif. II. 135.
[i] Liber Elienſis.
[k] IIII. 167. b.
[l] Hugo Candidus ap. Sparke, p. 6.
[m] de Pont. IV. 167. b.

"bearing

" bearing trees in the very fens towering with their " lofty tops to the clouds, while the ſmooth watry [n] " plain below attracts the eye with its verdant dreſs, " and may be paſſed without impediment. Not " the ſmalleſt ſpot is here unimproved, being " planted either with fruit-trees or vines creeping " along the ground or ſupported by poles. Here " ſeems to be a tacit conteſt between Nature and " Art, the latter producing what the former has " forgot. What ſhall I ſay of the beauty of the " buildings, which one is amazed to find ſo firmly " ſupported in the fenny ſoil. This vaſt ſolitude " is given to the monks to fix their affections more " on things above, and to make them holier men. " A woman would be deemed a prodigy here: but " men are welcomed as angels. I may juſtly ſay " this iſland is the abode of chaſtity, the reſidence " of virtue, the ſchool of divine philoſophers."

Wiſbech. Of *Wiſbech*, a caſtle belonging to the biſhops of Ely 13 miles from hence among fens and rivers, and lately a priſon for popiſh recuſants, I have nothing to add, but that this town, together with *Walpole*, *Walpole.* was antiently given to Ely abbey by its owner, when he there dedicated his infant ſon Alwin to a monaſtic life: that William I. built the caſtle when the proſcribed barons made inroads from the fens: and that A. D. 1236 the ſea beat on this coaſt for two days together in a violent ſtorm, and made havoc of lands and people far and wide. The preſent brick caſtle was built in the laſt age by John Morton biſhop of Ely [o], who drew a ſtrait cut called the *New-leame* in this fen for the convenience of carriage to inrich his town by trade: but it has turned out otherwiſe, as it is now of very little uſe, and the neighbours complain that it obſtructs the courſe of the Avon or Neene into the ſea at *Clow croſs*. Clow cross

The firſt earl of Cambridge was *William*, brother of Randolph earl of Cheſter, as appears by the charter granted to Alexander biſhop of Lincoln 1139. Afterwards thoſe earls of *Huntingdon* who were of the blood royal of Scotland, may be ſuppoſed to have been earls of Cambridge, ſince it appears by records that *David* earl of Huntingdon received "the third penny of the county of Cambridge." Long after this Edward III. advanced *John* [p] of Hainault, brother of William third earl of Holland and Hainault, to this dignity, to oblige his wife Philippa, who was related to this John. For her ſake alſo when John had gone over to the French intereſt, he conferred the ſame title on *William*, marquis of Juliers, ſon of Philippa's ſiſter. On the deceaſe of theſe foreigners Edward III. transferred this honour to his own 5th ſon *Edmund de Langley*, who having held it four years (I have the authority of an antient MS. in the poſſeſſion of that excellent antiquary Francis Thynne) it was claimed in parliament by the earl of Hainault, relation of queen Philippa, and he had ſatisfaction for it [q]. Edmund de Langley, afterwards duke of York, had two ſons, *Edward*, duke of York and ſometime earl of Cambridge, ſlain at Agincourt, and *Richard*, created earl of Cambridge by the free favour of Henry V. and conſent of his own brother Edward; but this perfidious man ungratefully contriving the death of that excellent prince, was beheaded: and the title of earl of Cambridge became extinct or ſunk among the titles of his ſon *Richard*, afterwards duke of York, and fully reſtored to all his dignities as kinſman and heir of his uncle Edward duke of York [r]. Earls of Cambridge

In this county are 163 pariſhes.

[n] *æquorea planitie.* [o] between 1478 and 1486.

[p] Brooke, p. 91. calls *William* earl of Cambridge before *John*, whom he calls *uncle* to queen Philippa. He ſays William was ſo created 14 E. III. and John 16 E. III. 1342. Camden's account ſeems more probable, and is adopted by Dugdale, II. 113. William died 1360. Brooke, Ib. *Edmund de Langley* was created earl of Cambridge 1360, and died 1401. Ib.

[q] *Et placatus receſſit.* [r] He was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield 1460. Brooke, 94.

ADDITIONS.

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THE county of Cambridge, called by the Saxons Grantabrygcyr, in Domeſday *Grentebrigeſcire*, and in other writers *Grantebridgeſcire*, *Cantebrigſcire*, and *Cantebriggeſhire*, is in length 52 miles, in breadth 26, and in circuit about 130, divided into 17 hundreds and 163 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament[a]. It has of late years been much improved in its ſoil by planting ſaintfoin, which is brought from foreign parts, and thrives only in dry and harſh grounds, and by draining the fens in the iſle of Ely at a vaſt expence, but with double profit in the acquiſition of ground, the improvement of the remainder, and the purging of the air[i].

The principal landholders in this county in Domeſday were, beſides the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Lincoln, and Rocheſter; the abbots of Ely, St. Edmund's Bury, Ramſey, Thorney, Croyland, St. Wandregeſil in Normandy, and the abbeſs of Chatteriz; the earls Mortaign, Roger, Alan, and Euſtace; the canons of Bayeux; Walter Gifard, William de Warren, Robert Todeni, Robert Gernon, Geofrey Magnaville, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Fitz Turold, Eudo Dapifer, Harduin de Scalers, Hugh de Berneres, Hugh de Port, Aubrey de Vere, Euſtace de Huntingdon, Wido de Reinbecurt, Peter de Valoinges, Picot de Grantbrige, Ranulph brother of Ilger, John Fitz Waleran, William Fitz Anſculf, William de Cahainges, Robert Faſiton, David de Argenton, counteſs Judith, &c. The county without the iſle of Ely was computed in the Conqueror's time at 2005 hides of land[b].

Cambridgeſhire was taken ont of the biſhopric of Lincoln and made a ſeparate dioceſe for the newly erected biſhop of Ely by Henry I. 1114.

Burne is ſituate among meadows, paſtures, and woods, having a brook running through divers parts of it, whence its name. The caſtle ſtood on a riſing hill commanding the country round, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by Picot lord of this manor, which was held ſucceſſively by the Reeches, Burnwyſhes, and Hagars[c], whoſe manſion houſe ſtands in the middle of the old works.

The tower of *Boxworth* being much damaged by a ſtorm, a brief was granted for its repair 1636.

"*Royſton* ſtandeth in a mean valley betwixt two "hilles. The market place in Hertfordſhire, the "other part of the town in Cambridgeſhire: the "towne itſelf is but of a mene building. The mar-"ket is mervelouſly well frequented eſpecially with "corn[d]." It is ſtill the greateſt corn market in theſe parts. The town, ſurrounded by an extenſive tract of downs, conſiſts of four ſtreets, the principal of which runs down a hill from ſouth to north. The church ſtands at the extremity of the Eaſtern ſtreet, at the weſt end of which, near the centre of the town, is the baſe of a croſs juſt by the cave or oratory of lady Roiſia. At the Red Lion or principal inn was held, till from non-attendance it was ſuſpended in 1777, for ſome time before the Revolution a club compoſed of the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy in the neighbourhood for many miles round. Two handſome rooms were built for their accommodation, and adorned with portraits of our princes from James I. to Anne, chancellor Jefferies, the earl of Oxford, Dr. Savage, maſter of Emanuel college, and ſeveral other eminent members ſtill remaining there.

A fire happening at *Baſſingbourne*, relief was collected for the ſufferers by the churchwardens and conſtables by letters of requeſt under the hands and ſeals of the juſtices; in which is alſo mentioned the loſs the pariſhioners ſuſtained by the death of their godly and learned miniſter and preacher Mr. Barnes. Briefs ſucceeded this mode of collection[e]. Baſſingbourne.

Caxton is a little market and poſt town, and has ſeveral inns. Caxton.

Above Caxton is *Elteſley*. "From Cambridge to "Elteſle village al by champeyne counterey eight "miles. At Elteſle was ſumtym a nunnery wher "Pandonia the Scottiſh virgin was buried, and there "is a well of her name in the ſouth ſide of the quire. "I hard that when this nunnery was deſtroyed a new "one was made at Hinchingbroke by Huntendune[f]." Near the vicarage was the old nunnery of St. Pandonia, daughter of ſome king of Scotland, deſtroyed about the Conqueſt, and transferred to Eyneſbury[g]. Elteſley.

"A mile from Elteſle towards Neotes is the limes "of Cambridgeſhire[h]."

Croxton, on the borders of Huntingdon, was an ancient manor of the Scales' family[i], now belonging to that of Leedes. Croxton.

The church at *Papworth Agnes* ſtands on a very high hill, which ſeems as if it had been an old fortification. Mr. Thomas Rutherforth, who had collected materials for an hiſtory of this county, and was father of the late Dr. Rutherforth, was rector of *Papworth Everard* 1727. Several perſons of the name of Rutherforth occur in Cherry Hinton regiſter in the 16th century. Papworth Agnes.

Gamlinghay a conſiderable village ſituated on the diviſion of this and the adjacent counties of Bedford and Huntingdon. It belonged to the Averells and Bubbingtons. Here was a large houſe, built by ſir George Downing, bart. pulled down ſince his couſin and heir ſir Jacob left his eſtate to build a college, for which purpoſe their revenues are ſtill accumulating. Gamlinghay.

At *Long Stow* was an hoſpital for poor ſiſters t. Henry III. founded by Walter vicar here[k]. Long Stow.

The foundreſs of *Shengay* 1130, the wife of John de Reynes as Camden calls her, is not clear. She is not mentioned by Dugdale under this name. If Shengay.

[a] Mag. Brit. I. 238. [i] G. [b] ex Col. MS. Croylandenſi ad fin. Galei XV. Script. p. 748.
[c] Layer's and Blomfield's MS. collections. [d] Lel. IX. 409. See vol. I. 341. [e] Minutes of Spalding Society 1745.
[f] Lel. It. I. 1. [g] Holland. Tan. 41. [h] Lel. I. 1.
[i] Layer. [k] Tan. 47. Blomfield Collect. Cantab. 15.

ſhe was Sibylla daughter of Roger Montgomery earl of Shrewſbury and Arundel, ſhe muſt have been widow of Robert Fitz Haimon, or ſhe might have been daughter of Roger de Poitou third ſon of that earl[l]. Shengay gave title of baron 1677 to Edward Ruſſel earl of Oxford, with whom it expired 1727.

Wimpole. Somewhat north from it is *Wimpole*, from James I. to 1637 a manor of the Chicheleys, deſcended from the family of that name at Higham Ferrers, who had a chapel and vault there[m]. It was, in the laſt century, a ſeat of Charles Robarts earl of Radnor[n]; afterwards of lord Harley by marriage with the heireſs of John duke of Newcaſtle; afterwards of the earl of Oxford, now, by purchaſe, of the earl of Hardwicke, whoſe father in digging canals found many bones and pieces of weapons[o]. The title of Hardwicke was taken from a village adjoining.

Hatley St. George. *Hatley St. George*, ſometimes called from the nature of the ſoil *Hunger Hatley*, belonged from the reign of Henry III. to the St. Georges, of whom ſeveral have been heralds. Henry St. George, garter king at arms, died 1715, aged 92[p]. Sir George went to Ireland a knight adventurer t. Elizabeth. His eldeſt ſon ſir Oliver was created a baronet by Charles II. and died 1704. His ſon George was advanced to the title of lord St. George of Hatley St. George in the county of Roſcommon in Ireland 1714-15, 1 George I. and died 1735. The title lay dormant till 1763, when it was revived in the perſon of Uſher St. George, who, dying 1775, it is again extinct. One of this family was ſent by Charles I. with the order of the garter to Guſtavus the great king of Sweden, who gave him the arms of Sweden in addition to his own.

Swaveſey. North-eaſt of Elteſley at *Swaveſey* was a cell to the Benedictine abbey at Angiers, founded by Alan Fergant[q] I. 9 William Conq. ſold to St. Anne's priory near Coventry 1381 t. Richard II.[q] and ſuppreſſed with other alien priories 2 Henry V. 1414[r]. It was the burial place of the Zouch family [s].

Childerley. The caſe of *Childerley*, which from two pariſhes of Great and Little was reduced to a private chapel, is too remarkable in our hiſtory to be unnoticed here. Archbiſhop Laud complained to the king 1639, that ſir John Cutts, then lord of the manor, kept a chaplain, whom he pretended to be curate to the rector, a titular incumbent without tithe or income, and that the ſite of the church was built upon with offices. It appears from the biſhop of Ely's regiſters that the two churches were united in one preſentation about 1489, as the maner and rectory were united in one perſon about 1466. The lordſhip and patronage fell about 1527 to the family of Cutts, who ſold it 2 James II. to the Calverts, the preſent lords. The rector's ſtipend was but £. 5. at moſt till Mr. Metcalfe, rector 1717, ſued Mr. Felix Calvert in the Exchequer, and recovered the antient dues of the church, and 1719 leaſed the tithes to Mr. Calvert for 99 years, at 20£.[t]

Grancheſter. *Granta*, or *Grancheſter*, is ſuppoſed by Dr. Cay to have extended not only as far as *Grantbridge*, now corruptly called *Cambridge*, but north beyond the caſtle to St. James's chapel at *Homes*, a deſolate village, foundations of building having been ploughed up in the fields between Grancheſter and Cambridge. But this is rather to be referred to Cambridge after the deſtruction of Grantaceaſter, which is ſpoken of by Bede as in ruins about the year 700; ſo that whatever is related of this city before the Saxon times relates to Grantceſter, and after them to Cambridge. It is firſt mentioned as a village in Saher de Quincy's grant of it to his eldeſt ſon Robert to endow his wife Hawiſe 8 John[u].

The ſite of Roman *Granta* is very traceable on the ſide of Cambridge towards the caſtle, on an elevated ground on the north-weſt ſide of the river, of an irregular figure, containing 30 acres, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which remains on the ſouth-weſt ſide, and in the grounds behind Magdalen college[x]. Four ſtreets croſs each other at right angles; the principal running from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, continued from the foot of Gogmagog hills, paſſed the Grant by a ford to Godmancheſter another ſtation. The forum ſeems to have been on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the city. Roman bricks are in the decayed walls of St. Peter's church, which ſtands within the works, as does St. Giles's church; that of All Saints ad caſtrum is now gone[y]. I have picked up fragments of urns among the corn. Mr. Gale[z] ſays the caſtle, commonly called Cambridge caſtle, really belongs to *Cheſterton* adjoining. It was a ſtone building, and had a magnificent hall. Only the keep and gate remain, and two baſtions with part of a third caſt up in the civil war. The gate now ſtanding was built in the time of Edward I. or Henry III. who made a ditch round the town called the King's ditch. In 1291 Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge caſtle, as before that time, ſays Stowe[a], never any king had done that could be remembered. He had at that time a great ſtable of horſe at Barnwell, Adam de Kiſton being maſter thereof. Edward III. employed part in rebuilding his King's hall, now part of Trinity college. The ſtones and timber of the hall were begged of Henry V. by the maſter and fellows of King's hall towards building their chapel[b]. Mary gave the other materials to build Trinity hall chapel and to ſir John Huddleſton, who therewith built his houſe at Sawſton.

" Cambridge was not *Camboritum*. The Romans always in extending their conqueſts made a river their boundary. No other ſpot of like eminence with Cambridge on the river: the like at Bedford on the Ouſe, Caſtle Dykes two miles lower, Eaton by St. Neot's, and Huntingdon; all ſpots of high ground on the north ſide of the river, and fortified. Cambridge caſtle has Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, Norman, and modern works, and perhaps Britiſh, but the oldeſt ſeem thoſe from the turnpike ſouth, returning by the garden walls to the eaſt, including about 30 acres, with the preſent caſtle, which ſeems the Prætorium: the eaſt ſide may have been bounded with the river though now at a diſtance, wherein the terrace of Magdalen cloſe may have been part, near which the river ſeems formerly to have run, for the deeds (in the Cottonian library) relating to the foundation of St. Giles's church mention the river as running cloſe to it. The works include the preſent caſtle, probably the Prætorium improved by the Saxons; the mount might be Britiſh though ſuppoſed Daniſh; the buildings

[l] Dugd. I. 329. Tan. 43. [m] Layer. [n] Kip. [o] G.
[p] Carter's Hiſtory of Cambridgſhire, 304. [q] Ib. 199.
[r] Tan. 41. Alan Rufus or la Zouche earl of Britanny and Richmond. [s] Mon. Ang. I. 572.
[t] Holland. [u] Blomf. MS. Coll. pen. editor.
[x] Layer's MS. [y] Stuk. Pal. Br. II. 36. Bentham's Ely, p. 60, n.
[z] Cantabrigia depicta, p. 6, 7. [a] Gale on Antoninus, and MS. n.
[b] Gibſon ex Caio II. p. 117. [b] Ann. p. 205.

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were added by William I. the ditches deepened, and baſtions added by Oliver Cromwell, who ſigned a writ to fortify this caſtle, and the road turned ſouth-weſtward by St. Peter's church over the green and coming in again at the turnpike, but reſumed the old track on demoliſhing the two baſtions; great part of one remains weſt of the gate and a bit of the other on the eaſt ſide of it [c]. This diverticulum ſeems older than the baſtions.

"Roman coins, from Veſpaſian downwards, have been found within or near this ſpot, and Roman bricks are in the north-weſt corner of St. Peter's church wall. Againſt the mile-ſtone near the rill of water called the Vicar's brook, which croſſes the London road at Pratt's pits in a gravel-pit, were ſome time ago found many curious pateræ of fine red earth, one large vaſe three feet long, braſs lagenæ, a braſs diſh imboſſed, the handle of a ſacrificing knife, the braſſes of a pugillaris or table book, ſome large bones and Roman coins now in Trinity college library. I have traced great part of the road in a direct line from Haverill over Gogmagog hills, and by the direction it has come from Colcheſter through Cambridge, and ſo weſt by Huntingdon to Leiceſter and Cheſter. Another from Ely by Streatham and Cambridge caſtle by Barton and Orwell, winding by Armingfield to Aſhwell near Baldock, pointing towards St. Alban's; all proofs that Cambridge was a conſiderable Roman ſtation. It gave name to its ſhire. Bede repreſents Grantaceſter as a ſmall deſolated city, and ſo ſituated that they came from Ely thither in large boats (*navigiis*); but no one that knows the country can think the river could have been navigable even ſo high as Cambridge without much difficulty, much leſs to Grantcheſter. It was deſolated 695, and 875 the whole Daniſh army ſtaid in it. It rather means only the Roman ſtation round the caſtle, to which the town had grown as an appendage, and that the inhabitants removed on the oppoſite ſide the river as at Lincoln, Bedford, &c. The brook coming from Burne, and falling into the river above Granchester, might have been the antient Grant from that town near its mouth and Granteſden at the head, in whoſe fields it riſes. Few remarkable ſtations or paſſes of rivers but have leſſer ones adjoining, and to Cambridge are annexed Granchester and Cheſterton. Though no remains of defence at the latter, Cambridge caſtle is now in that pariſh [d], and Cambridge itſelf is in the hundred of Cheſterton [e]."

Dr. William Warren, vice maſter of Trinity hall, ſuppoſed the caſtle end of Cambridge was Bede's Grantaceaſter inſtead of old Granta, and had demonſtrated it as amply as a matter of that ſort allowed [f].

"The mount at Cambridge has been ſuppoſed Daniſh, probably from that people having wintered there; but I have great reaſon to think that no works of that kind, nor indeed of many other ſorts, did really belong to them, and that it ſeems rather of Britiſh origin, as is that at Ely; yet if it were antecedent to the Roman fort, they would have joined their work to it, and not have left that deep unſeemly hollow within their work. If we ſuppoſe that hollow part of the ditch originally encloſing the mount, we ſhould have found ſome traces of the like all round, of which there is only a ſlender appearance in one place. It may poſſibly have been levelled for building or gardens, but I rather think it was made in Oliver Cromwell's time, when the two wings or curtains connecting the mount with the fort were made, and ſeem to be much later work, and alſo to furniſh materials for raiſing the baſtions, which the ditches could not afford in ſufficient quantities [g]."

Roger de Montgomery, to be revenged of William Rufus, deſtroyed the town of Cambridge with fire and ſword. Henry I. to repair theſe damages beſtowed on it many privileges, exempting it from the power of the ſheriff, making it a corporation on payment of 101 marks yearly to the Exchequer, which ſum the ſheriff paid before for his profits out of the town when under his juriſdiction. The ferry over the river, which before was left at large, began then to be fixed near this place [h].

The town is divided into four wards containing 13 pariſhes. Dr. Cay ſuppoſed it was antiently walled round, and had three gates or rather barrs, of which in his time ſtood a wooden poſt at Barnwell gate leading to that village. It was encompaſſed on the ſouth and eaſt by a ditch made by Henry III. when the barons held the iſle of Ely againſt him, which, though much levelled, is yet diſcernable running from the mills near Queen's college in the middle between Pembroke hall and St. Botolph's church by St. Andrew's church under the church of the Franciſcans through Jeſus lane, and ſo on to the river. Over the river are three bridges, of which that called the Great bridge was antiently maintained by the county, but ſince by certain towns and lands chiefly on the weſt ſide of Cambridge. Small bridges by Queen's college in contradiſtinction to the former, and Garret hoſtle bridge only for horſes. The colleges on the river have alſo their ſeveral bridges over it.

The government of the town belonged to the ſheriffs of the county till 1101, when Henry I. eſtabliſhed a corporation. John honoured them with a mayor. Edward II. a. r. 9. gave them leave to eſtabliſh a guild of St. Edmund. Henry III. ordered that the mayor ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting to the chancellor of the Univerſity in puniſhing malefactors, &c. The townſmen growing jealous of theſe great privileges broke out into open rebellion and violence againſt the Univerſity, ranſacking and miſerably ſpoiling Corpus Chriſti college ſoon after its foundation, and obliging the members by oath to renounce their new privileges, and breaking open St. Mary's church burnt the Univerſity records. The mayor for this inſolence was deprived of the government of the town, which was conferred on the Vicechancellor, in whom (as Dr. Cay affirms) it continued till reſtored by the eſpecial favour of Henry VII. and VIII. with ſome diminution however of their authority, and ſuch it now remains; the town being governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and four bailiffs [h].

Cambridge is not confined within the bounds and limits of the town, but ſtretches into the fields about, and has divers manors held formerly by the prioreſs of St. Radigund, the prior of Barnwell, the earl of Lancaſter, and ſeveral private perſons [i].

To the foundation of the univerſity *Cantaber* I think can have no better claim than a fancied reſemblance of names. Sigebert may have ſomewhat better, at leaſt to a grammar ſchool, which in that age was equivalent to an univerſity, and may ſerve to ſupport its priority againſt Oxford. It were to be wiſhed it could ſupport as well its ſuperiority for

[c] Dr. Maſon's MS. [d] Ib. [e] Nom. Villarum 9 E. II. [f] Min. of Spalding Soc.
[g] Dr. Maſon's MS. [h] G. [h] Layer's MS. [i] Ib.

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the encouragement of learning by its preſs. One of the firſt endowments for exhibitions is ſuppoſed to be 200 marks, given 1256 by Kilkenny biſhop of Ely, to Barnwell priory, for founding two divinity exhibitions here[k]. The firſt mention of the chancellor is in the charter of 53 Henry I. 1264, wherein the ſheriff of the county and the mayor of the town are directed to be ready to aſſiſt him[l].

Colleges. Peterhouſe.

Hugh Balſham began the foundation of *Peterhouſe* about 1257 without Trumpington gate by the church of St. Peter (now called St. Mary), from whence it ſeems to have taken its name. He removed the ſcholars before placed in St. John's hoſpital to two hoſtles here. But all the advantage which the ſcholars had at firſt was only the convenience of chambers in two hoſtles, which exempted them from the high rents exacted by the townſmen. He ſettled the endowment 1284 for a maſter, 14 fellows, 29 bible clerks, and eight poor ſcholars[m]; which number might be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the improvement of their revenues[n]. Here are now 22 fellows. The college was built with money left by his will[o]. Nine biſhops, one cardinal, and two archbiſhops, were educated here, beſides ſome eminent writers.

Clare hall.

Clare hall was preceded by *Univerſity hall*, founded by Richard Badew chancellor of the univerſity 1326, which being burnt was rebuilt 1342 by the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth de Burgh, grandaughter to Edward I. and third daughter and coheir of Gilbert laſt earl of Clare, Glouceſter, and Hertford[p], for a maſter, 10 fellows, &c. The parliament ſeized the ſtone and timber intended for it to fortify the caſtle in the civil war, for which Dr. Tillotſon recovered £. 1000. out of the exchequer[q]. It is at preſent one of the neateſt and moſt uniform houſes in the Univerſity, having been rebuilt of freeſtone[r], with a new chapel. It has a maſter, 20 fellows, and 74 ſcholars. Two archbiſhops and five biſhops had their education here, among other learned men[s].

Pembroke hall.

Pembroke hall was founded by Mary third wife to Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke, who being, as reported, ſlain in a tilting on the wedding day, ſhe renounced the world, and, among other pious acts, built this college for a maſter and ſix fellows, augmented by ſucceeding benefactors, particularly by Henry VI. to 14 and two bye fellows, now nine and two tanquam fellows, and 20 ſcholars[t]. The chapel was built by biſhop Wren from a deſign of his nephew ſir Chriſtopher. Twenty-ſix biſhops and ſeven archbiſhops were educated here.

Corpus Chriſti or Bene't college.

Corpus Chriſti, or *Bene't* college, aroſe out of two gilds or fraternities of Corpus Chriſti, and the Bleſſed Virgin, who united to found this college about 1344, which was perfected by Henry duke of Lancaſter 1356, and has its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. It conſiſts of a maſter, 12 fellows, and 40 ſcholars[u]. Their greateſt benefactor was archbiſhop Parker, once maſter, who recovered ſeveral rights, founded two fellowſhips and five ſcholars, and gave them a moſt invaluable collection of MSS.[x] Six archbiſhops and 16 biſhops have been bred here.

I cannot better expreſs my own obligations to this ſeminary of Britiſh Antiquaries than in repeating the grateful wiſh of the old poet for his monaſtic mother:

Sit tibi tuta quies!
Hic locus ætatis noſtræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.
Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, & noſtræ laudis origo fuit.

Trinity

Trinity hall was built on a place once belonging to the monks of Ely, who ſtudied there before biſhop Bateman 1351 exchanged the advowſons of certain rectories for it. He was a great civilian, and the maſter, two fellows, and three ſcholars of his foundation, now 12 fellows and 14 ſcholars[y], are bound to purſue the ſame ſtudy. The number of fellows has ſince been increaſed to 12, two of whom are divines[z], and the houſe conſiderably improved by buildings. Eight biſhops were educated here.

Gonville

Gonville hall was founded 1348, where are now the tennis court and garden of Benet college, for a warden and four fellows, by Edmund Gonvile rector of Terrington and Ruſhworth, in the county of Norfolk, who leaving money to compleat it with biſhop Bateman, he tranferred it nearer to his own foundation. In the next century the fellows were increaſed to eleven, and a hotel added by William Phiſwicke, eſquire beadle, called after his name, and governed by a diſtinct principal. John Caius, phyſician to queen Mary, refounded it 1557 under the name of Gonvile and Caius college for a maſter and 12 ſenior and 14 junior fellows, and 75 ſcholarſhips, and built the ſouth court[x]. It has produced nine biſhops and one archbiſhop.

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King's lege.

King's college was firſt founded only for a rector and 12 ſcholarſhips, but having added to it St. Nicholas an hoſpital for grammarians founded by William Bingham and the church of St. John Baptiſt or Zachary (where afterwards ſtood St. Auſtin's hall and God's houſe), the founder changed its form 1443, placing therein a provoſt, 70 fellows, and 120 ſcholars, 10 prieſts, 6 clerks, a muſic maſter, 16 choriſters, 16 officers of the foundation, 12 ſervitors for the ſenior fellows, and 1 poor ſcholar[y]. The civil wars interrupted his building; ſo that his magnificent chapel, 304 feet long, 70 broad, and 91 high to the battlements, was completed by Henry VII. and VIII. the latter adding the beautiful painted windows, where in correſponding compartments above and below the whole hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament is repreſented, and the crucifixion in the eaſt, under which a moſt elegant Gothic altarpiece has juſt been erected by Mr. Eſſex, in which is fixed a painting of the deſcent from the croſs by Daniel da Volterra, the gift of the earl of Carliſle. This college has produced 25 biſhops and four archbiſhops, beſides other eminent ſtateſmen, &c. The weſt ſide of the quadrangle was compleated 1724. The old court contains the other apartments.

Quee lege.

Queen's college was founded by Margaret of Anjou conſort to Henry VI. on the ſouth of the Carmelites' houſe in Mill Street; but the civil wars interrupting her deſign, Andrew Ducket, principal of St. Bernard's oſtle, which made part of it at firſt, and had ſtudents in it 1519[z], who had been 36 years the firſt maſter, prevailed on Elizabeth Grey queen of Edward IV. to perfect what her profeſſed enemy had begun. He obtained benefactions from other well-

[k] Bentham's Ely, ex MS. Baker, p. 149. [l] Layer. [m] Tan. 49.
[n] G. and Bentham Ely, 150, who puts the firſt foundation 1280 after he was biſhop. [o] Bentham. Ib.
[p] Tanner, 51. [q] Birch's life of Tillotſon. [r] Tanner, Ib.
[s] G. Tanner, 52. [t] Tan. 53. Hiſtory of the college by Mr. Maſters. [u] G.
[x] Tanner, 53. [x] G. Tan. 53. [y] G. Tan. 55.
[z] Hiſt. of C. C. C. p. 45. n. Tan. 56.

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diſpoſed perſons, and the foundation was at laſt advanced to a maſter, 19 fellows, and 45 ſcholars, and this houſe has produced 19 biſhops and 1 archbiſhop. Eraſmus, while a ſtudent here, reſided in a turret yet ſtanding in the ſouth-weſt angle of the college.

Catharine hall was founded about 1474 by Robert Woodlark, third provoſt of King's college and chancellor of the Univerſity, overagainſt the Carmelites' houſe, for a maſter, and three fellows, ſince increaſed to ſeven, and one bye fellow and 22 ſcholars [a]. Eleven biſhops and three archbiſhops have been bred here. Half the college has been rebuilt and laid open very advantageouſly to the ſtreet.

Jeſus college ſtands on the ſite of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, as old as the Conqueſt, diſſolved by Henry VII. and Pope Alexander VI. for the notorious incontinence of the nuns, and the ſite granted to biſhop Alcock, who eſtabliſhed in it 1497 a maſter, ſix fellows, and ſix ſcholars, ſince augmented to 16 fellows, and 30 ſcholars [b]. Twelve biſhops and 5 archbiſhops have had their education here. The original chapel, or rather church, of the nunnery, built by Malcolm king of Scotland 1160 in form of a croſs, ſtill remains. The reſt of the houſe is built of brick with a cloiſter of the ſame.

Chriſt's college was founded on the ſite of God's houſe, an hoſtel built near and ſubject to Clare hall for grammarians by William Bingham 1442, tranſlated hither by Henry VI. who intended to have augmented it from a provoſt and four fellows and ſcholars to 60 ſcholars. His maternal ſiſter Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. ſettled here 1506 a maſter, 12 fellows, and 55 ſcholars; a 13th fellow was added by Edward VI. to obviate the ſuperſtitious number as alluding to Chriſt and the 12 Apoſtles [c]. Seventeen biſhops and ſeven archbiſhops were educated here. There has been a new building added in this century.

The ſame munificent princeſs founded *St. John's* college on the ſpot where Nigellus biſhop of Ely, or rather Henry Froſt burgeſs of Cambridge, founded an hoſpital for canons regular. Northwold biſhop of Ely, 1240, placed ſeculars; biſhop Hugh Balſham, 1280, converted it into a priory, dedicated to St. John. Their revenues being greatly reduced by the end of the reign of Henry VII. the counteſs of Richmond's thoughts of a ſecond foundation were turned hither by her confeſſor biſhop Fiſher, who, with others her executors, ſet about it 1511 for a maſter and 54 fellows, and above 80 ſcholars [d]. 37 biſhops and two archbiſhops had their education here. This college conſiſts of three courts of brick (the firſt now caſing with ſtone), and has a well-furniſhed library and handſome chapel. In a ſmall chapel on the north ſide of the altar was lately diſcovered an altar tomb without braſſes, ſuppoſed to have been prepared by biſhop Fiſher for himſelf had he lived his full time: it never was finiſhed.

Magdalen college is ſaid by biſhop Tanner to have been founded on the ſite of St. Giles's priory after that priory was removed to Barnwell, and the place made a retreat for the monks of three houſes, till Edward Stafford duke of Bucks erected on it *Buckingham* college 1519: but this could not be; for there was a river between St. Giles's priory and this college. This new foundation reverting to the crown on the founder's attainder, was granted to lord chancellor Audley, who founded a college for a maſter and four fellows, which ſir Chriſtopher Wray lord chief juſtice enlarged to ſeven fellows and ſeveral ſcholars, which were afterwards further increaſed [e]. Here are now 16 fellows and 31 ſcholars, and a handſome building has been added. Seven biſhops and one archbiſhop have been educated here.

St. *Michael's* houſe, founded 1324 by Harvey Aungier of Stanton prieſt, chancellor of the exchequer, gave education to three biſhops [f]. *King's* hall intended by Edward II. was accompliſhed by his ſon Edward III. 1337 [g]: The maſter's lodge and other buildings behind the chapels were part of it; and it educated five biſhops and one archbiſhop. *Phiſwicke* hall was an appendix to Gonvile hall 1393, to which Phiſwick before-mentioned gave his houſe. Out of theſe three Henry VIII. compoſed his foundation of *Trinity* college 1546 for a maſter, vice maſter, 60 fellows, and 71 ſcholars. Henry VIII. began the chapel and old library, which were finiſhed by Elizabeth, and the cloiſter or ſecond court was erected by Thomas Nevile, maſter, 1609. The new library was built from a deſign of ſir Chriſtopher Wren, under the maſterſhip of Dr. Iſaac Barrow. It is well ſtocked with books and MSS. and has the remainder of the Roman inſcriptions collected in Britain by ſir Robert Cotton, and in the antechapel is an elegant ſtatue of Newton by Roubiliac. The grand court is 344 feet by 325, and the obſervatory well furniſhed. This college now maintains 65 fellows, 91 ſcholars, 20 almſmen, and other officers, and three royal profeſſors. No leſs than four archbiſhops and 32 biſhops have received their education here, beſides a number of eminent writers, ſtateſmen, &c. Among them, Bacon, Newton, Ray, Bentley, Barrow.

Trinity college.

Emanuel college was erected on the ſite of the Dominican friary, founded or augmented 1280 by Alice widow of Robert Vere ſecond earl of Oxford, granted at the diſſolution to Mr. Sherwood, of whom it was purchaſed by ſir Walter Mildmay, chancellor and treaſurer of the exchequer, who founded this college 1589 for a maſter and three fellows, now 14 fellows, and 60 ſcholars. The chapel was built by archbiſhop Sancroft [7], and the front of the college has been juſt finiſhed in a ſubſtantial elegant taſte. Seven biſhops and one archbiſhop received their education here [h].

Emanuel college.

Sidney Suſſex college was founded on the ſite of the Franciſcans or Grey friars built by Henry III. or Edward I. and famous for being the place where the public exerciſes were kept before the ſchools were founded. Frances Sidney, widow of Thomas Radcliffe third earl of Suſſex, left a ſum of money for founding this college, which was performed by her executors for a maſter, 16 fellows, &c. Sir Francis Clark augmented the ſcholarſhips, founded four fellowſhips and eight ſcholarſhips, beſides building the ſouth ſide of the ſecond court. The chapel and library were the refectory of the Franciſcans, and are now rebuilt, and ſir John Brereton was another benefactor to the amount of above £.2000. It has 12 fellows and 28 ſcholars [i]. One archbiſhop and ſix biſhops were bred here.

Sidney Suſſex college.

The ſchools were at firſt kept in private houſes hired every ten years for the ſole uſe of the Univerſity.

The Schools.

[a] G. Tan. 56. [b] G. Tan. 43. [c] G. C. Tan. 55. [d] G. Tan. 43. [e] G. Tan. 54. [f] Tan. 51. [g] Tan. 52. [7] G. [h] G. Tan. 49. [i] Tan. 48.

In 1443 public ſchools were begun in the place where they now ſtand at the expence of the Univerſity aſſiſted by benefactors. The weſt ſide of the court, containing the Philoſophy or Batchelors' ſchool below and the Phyſic and Law ſchools above, was built at the coſt of the Univerſity. The north ſide, containing the Divinity ſchools below and the Regent and Non Regent houſes above, by ſir William Thorpe of Lincolnſhire. The ſouth ſide, containing the Logic and Greek ſchools, 1475, by Laurence Booth biſhop of Durham, and chancellor of the Univerſity; and the eaſt ſide or entrance with the handſome porch (whoſe arch is now at Maddingley and the gates themſelves at Suffolk) by archbiſhop Rotheram 1475. The library above was built and furniſhed by the ſame benefactor and Tunſtall biſhop of Durham. Few of the original books are now to be found. But it hath been greatly augmented by the bounty of king George I. who, having purchaſed for £. 12,000. a large and valuable collection of books and MSS. 30,000 volumes, made by Dr. John Moor biſhop of Ely, was pleaſed to beſtow it on the Univerſity[g]. The whole building above ſtairs, the eaſt ſide being rebuilt, has been appropriated to the uſes of a library. The ſenate houſe forming the north ſide of an intended quadrangle, whoſe oppoſite ſide was to contain the conſiſtory, regiſter houſe, and printing-office, was begun 1722, and finiſhed 173., 100 feet long, and 43 broad, and 33 high. The great bridge over the Cam was rebuilt 175., and ſeveral Roman coins and other antiquities found in the foundations. Among the ſeveral bridges laid over this river for the convenience of the colleges, the cycloidical one of three arches at Trinity college, built 1765, deſerves notice.

A 17th college is intended by the will of ſir Jacob Downing of Gamlinghay, bart. who left the reverſion of his eſtate there for that purpoſe, under the direction of truſtees. But little progreſs has hitherto been made in this new foundation.

Before the founding of the preſent 16 colleges and halls, here were, including ſome already mentioned, upwards of 30 inns or hoſtels where ſtudents lived and ſtudied at their own charge and under a principal[k]. The following is but an imperfect liſt of them.

1. *Auguſtine's* hoſtel, on the ſouth ſide of the Mitre tavern, now Jude's coffee-houſe.

2. *Bernard's* hoſtel, where now Bene't college ſtable-yard.

3. *Bolton's* place, now part of Pembroke hall.

4. *Borden's* hoſtle, between the Roſe back gate and St. Michael's church.

5. *St. Botolph's* hoſtle, between St. Botolph's church and Pembroke hall.

6. *St. Clement's* hoſtel, ſouth of St. Clement's church.

7. *Couſin's* place, part of Pembroke hall.

8. *St. Croſs's* hoſtel, in Freeſchool-lane behind Bene't college garden and tennis court.

9. *St. Edward's* hoſtle, oppoſite the eaſt end of Little St. Mary's church between Pembroke and Peter houſe lodge.

10. *Ely* convent for the monks of Ely, an old building behind Trinity-hall lodge.

11. Another between the Roſe back gate and the weſt end of Green ſtreet.

12. *Garret's* or *Gerard's* hoſtel, part of Trinity hall next to Garret hoſtle bridge.

13. *God's* houſe, now profeſſor Plumtree's houſe, and others ſouthward.

14. Another, or *Bingham's* hoſtel, now King's college old court, removed to Chriſt's college by Henry VI.

15. St. *Gregory's* hoſtel, where now Trinity college hall or lodge.

16. *Jeſus* and *St. John's* hoſtel, included in Peter houſe.

17. *St. John's* hoſtel, part of St. John's college. The old chapel is ſtanding.

18. *St. Katharine's* hoſtel, now Mr. York and Mr. Burrows's houſes oppoſite the end of Green ſtreet.

19. *Knapton's* place, part of Pembroke hall.

20. *St. Margaret's* hoſtel, eaſt of Trinity college, facing the White Bear.

21. *St. Mary's* hoſtel, on the north ſide of Little St. Mary's church.

22. St. *Michael's* houſe, now part of Trinity college bakehouſe.

23. *St. Nicholas'* hoſtel, the houſe of the late profeſſor Chappelow, nearly oppoſite the Brazen George yard in St. Andrew's pariſh.

24. *Oving's* inn, now that part of Trinity college called Biſhop's hoſtel.

25. *St. Paul's* inn, now the Roſe tavern.

26. *Phiſwick's* hoſtel, part of Trinity college, next to Caius college.

27. *Rud's* hoſtel, now the Caſtle inn in St. Andrew's pariſh.

28. *St. Thomas's* hoſtel, now the maſter of Pembroke's garden; and the adjoining leas are called St. Thomas's.

29. *Tiled* hoſtel, now part of Trinity college ſtable yard.

30. *Trinity* hoſtel, ſouth of Trinity college, now gardens.

31. *Univerſity* hoſtel, granted to Pembroke hall, 1350.

Pythagoras' ſchool, or *Merton hall*, in a garden adjoining to St. John's college walks, is falſely ſuppoſed to have been the place where the Croyland monks read lectures, or a college founded before the Conqueſt, but is really the infirmary to St. John's hoſtel. Edward IV. took it from King's college here, and gave it to Merton college, Oxford, whoſe property it has ever ſince been. Pytha ſchool

"Univerſity education being eſſential in the deſign of Walter de Merton, and the Univerſity itſelf not in that way of eſtabliſhment at Oxford on his firſt, as on his after modelling his deſign, he (who had ſeen the interruptions here by interdicts, ſucceſſions, and removals, &c.) no leſs naturally began it in the uncertainty of 1264, by making proviſion for his ſcholars either in or out of Oxford, as it might happen. Thence (under the better auſpices of 1274) he ſupereminently compleated it by ſo eſtabliſhing them in it, as at the ſame time it fixed them here was effectual in itſelf and its example to fix and eſtabliſh, in other ſort than before, and in ſort as at preſent, the entire univerſity here.

"Merton hall in Cambridge, though obtained between the two periods, being (as all endowments before the laſt of them) *ad perpetuam ſuſtentationem ſcolarium in ſcolis degentium Oxoniæ vel alibi, ubi ſtudium vigere*

[g] G.

[k] Fuller's Hiſt. of Cambridge, 26.

vigere contigerit: it ſeems almoſt a queſtion of courſe, whether the founder in this addition (the place as well as *domicilium* in it conſidered) might be altogether unmindful of ſuch an *alibi* in Cambridge, in caſe of variation at Oxford, and transferring hither.

"The college concern then taking us more than 500 years back, we are to look to its evidences for the poſſeſſors before them. And herein it is found, that a family of the name of Dunning, by a ſucceſſion of anceſtors from the Conqueſt, hereditarily poſſeſſed this eſtate from the crown (allowing for detachments from and additions to it), with the capital meſſuage or manſion in Cambridge in which they lived, and which (till its change of name on its coming to the college), paſſed under the deſcription of the or *their ſtone houſe* in Cambridge, with a garden and court, and all other its appurtenances: the ſame too being deſcribed as a manor, and appearing to have been ſituated by the caſtle in Cambridge. Among the title deeds, and as part of the title of this eſtate, we find perpetual grants from Anthony and Richard, the maſters and brethren of the old houſe, or hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt in Cambridge, t. Henry III. made under the common ſeal thereof to the Dunnings and their heirs for ever (which the college in a generation or two after came to be), of two beds with all neceſſary bedding for ſick perſons to be found within *that their* ſtone houſe (ſcil. the hoſpital) for ever: and likewiſe of a chaplain from among the religious of the ſaid hoſpital perpetually to celebrate for the ſaid Dunnings, &c. and both theſe in conſideration of lands by them granted to the ſaid hoſpital out of this eſtate. So that the college by themſelves or their bailif, &c. of *this their* old ſtone houſe, and its appurtenances, could, as it ſhould ſeem, ſupply the two beds with ſick, &c. according to the agreement, ſo long as the hoſpital was in a condition, or remained capable, of performing it.

"To all which need only be added, that though we often have the name of Merton hall, we meet not with one word of Pythagoras in all the writings of this eſtate, being no leſs than 117 charters and two rolls, and ſome among them with broad ſeals, t. Henry VI. [l]"

Religious houſes, beſides thoſe converted into colleges, were a houſe of Bethleemite mendicants in Trumpington ſtreet, 1257, and of friars de Sacco in the ſame ſtreet, 1258. Friars of the order of ſervants of St. Mary near the caſtle before 1273. Dominicans or friars preachers founded where now Emanuel college and the ſtreet by it called from them Preachers ſtreet. Auguſtines in the Peaſe and Fiſh market about 1290 [m]. Their gate and cloyſter were ſtanding forty years ago. The houſes of Mr. Finch and Mr. Mortlake now occupy the ſite: the refectory ſerves for a lecture room to the profeſſor of Botany in Freeſchool-lane, and the green-houſe of the Phyſic garden is built on the ſite of the church. Gray Friars or Franciſcans, where now Sidney college. They ſucceeded the Jews ſynagogue, now the gaol and buildings adjoining. On taking down part of the gaol to enlarge the town-hall, a coffin lid with a croſs and initials on it was found. White Friars, or Carmelites, 1291, where now Queen's college and the provoſt of King's garden is. An arch of the gate remains in the walls.

By the caſtle end in Bell-lane is an almſhouſe for clergymen's widows. Another near it for antient maidens. Another for the ſame oppoſite Butt's green. One for men in Walls' lane. The Spital houſe for women at the ſouth entrance of the town. Another belonging to Caius college near the Phyſic garden. A free grammar ſchool in Freeſchool-lane; beſides ſix leſſer ſchools ſupported by voluntary contributions of the town and univerſity, jointly on a plan of Mr. William Whiſton. Almſhouſes.

The round church at Cambridge is properly called the church of the *Holy Sepulchre* in the Jewry; and from thence aroſe the vulgar opinion that it was a Jewiſh ſynagogue, and that the Jews lived there: but it being clear that the Jews had their ſynagogue, and lived in another part of the town, we may conclude that this church was built by the Templars, or by ſome perſon concerned in the Croiſades. It will be eaſier to aſcertain the age, than the founder of it: for the age may be nearly aſcertained by the ſtyle of the building, which, notwithſtanding the alterations and additions which have been made in it, has ſo much of the original left, that Mr. Eſſex has been able to trace all its parts, and repreſent it in the ſtate in which the builders left it; and from thence he ventures to pronounce, that it was built in the reign of Henry the Firſt, or between the firſt and ſecond Croiſades; and is, he apprehends, the oldeſt church of this form in England, being built before the Templars became maſters of the vaſt property they had afterwards in this and other parts of Europe. We have no certain account that the Templars poſſeſſed any part of what is called the Jewry; but that they did not poſſeſs the whole in the time of Edward the Firſt is certain; for in the year 1276, the fourth of his reign, one Robert Fulburn gave ſome ſtone houſes oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church to the cannons of Bernwell [n]. This was 37 years before the order of Templars was diſſolved; therefore theſe could not have been part of their habitations. Of thoſe houſes there are now nothing remaining. There was formerly in this pariſh betwixt St. John's college and the Round church, or St. Sepulchre's, an ancient houſe, called *Bede's houſe*; in which ſome have ſuppoſed venerable Bede lived and ſtudied [o]. But beſides the improbability, that a common dwelling-houſe built in the ſeventh century ſhould be ſtanding in the ſixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived in Cambridge, it is moſt probable the houſe ſo called might be built when the church was, for the reception of Beads-men, to pray for thoſe who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens; and therefore not improperly called the Beads houſe; which name it might retain ſome centuries after the uſe of it was forgotten, and the Beads-houſe would be eaſily miſtaken for Bede's houſe. As the church was built within a few years after the firſt eſtabliſhment of the order of Templars, we cannot ſuppoſe it was built by them, but by ſome perſon who had been in the firſt Croiſade, or, intending to engage therein, built it, and appointed a number of Beads-men, to pray therein for the ſucceſs of their arms and ſafe return: and as churches of this ſort were ſometimes built by private perſons, and given to the Templars, by this means the advowſon Round church.

[l] Ex inform. rev. Joſeph Kilner of Merton college.
[a] Parker's Hiſtory of Cambridge, from a MS. in the Cotton Library.
[m] Tan. 48, 49.
[n] Fuller's Church Hiſt. p. 98.

of

of it and the Beads-men's houſe might come into their poſſeſſion, if it ever belonged to them. The pariſh called *the Jewry* is but ſmall, and it ſeems was originally taken out of All Saints, the advowſon of which belonged to a ſmall Benedictine nunnery in the adjoining pariſh of St. Radigund, to whom, in the year 1122, Pope Honorius II. granted the impropriation of the rectory of St. Clement's [p], probably as a recompence for what was taken from the pariſh of All Saints, when St. Sepulchre's church was built, which was about that time, and when he appointed a habit for the Templars, and gave them a rule for their government. In the year 1134, Henry Froſt, a burgeſs of Cambridge, founded an hoſpital in the ſame pariſh, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangeliſt [q], which being enlarged by Nigellus biſhop of Ely, the nuns were recompenced by a ſmall rent paid out of ſome grounds lying in St. John the Baptiſt's pariſh [r]: but by theſe foundations the pariſh of All Saints was almoſt all taken away, and the nuns, who were poorly endowed, ſuffered very much, until Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, at that time earl and lord of all the town of Cambridge, gave them ten acres of land adjoining the nunnery, for their better ſupport; he likewiſe united the pariſh of St. Radigund to the remains of All Saints, and gave that church to the nunnery. Since that time, which was in the year 1160, the two pariſhes have been called by the name of All Saints, and the church is now called All Saints in the Jewry, and formerly All Saints near the hoſpital, to diſtinguiſh it from All Saints near the Caſtle; it being near the Hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt before mentioned [s], but not properly in the Jewry [t].

After the order of Knights Templars was diſſolved in the year 1313 the advowſon of St. Sepulchre's church was given to the priory of Bernwell [u], at which time it is probable the church was raiſed a ſtory higher for the reception of bells, and the chancel was then added, and dedicated to St. Andrew [x], the patron of Bernwell priory, in which the preſentation continued until that was diſſolved by Henry VIII. and is now in the gift of the biſhop of Ely. There can be no doubt either of the time when this church was built, or that they who built it intended it ſhould reſemble the church of the Reſurrection or Holy Sepulchre in Jeruſalem; and that as far as can be judged from the deſcriptions given of that church, this is the beſt copy we have of it in England. But a perfect reſemblance muſt not be expected, where the ſmallneſs of one compared to the other would make an exact imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no uſe but to amuſe the curious. This church, in its preſent ſtate, appears under a variety of diſadvantages, ariſing from the many alterations and additions it has undergone ſince it was firſt built. It is a ſtory higher than the architect intended it ſhould be. This addition was made for the reception of bells, in the reign of Edward the Second, and all the windows (except one now out of view) were then altered to give more light. The preſent chancel was likewiſe added at that time, and the ornaments about the door were defaced and partly hid by a wooden portal; but to compleat the deformity, a modern building has been added on the north ſide of the chancel. The inſide is much deformed by a gallery built juſt above the arches, which reduces the circle to a ſquare, and by its projection hides the pillars and arches of the upper portico. Pews, which are no ornament to any church, and never intended in this, fill the area below, and not only incumber the pillars, ſo that they appear much heavier, and more out of proportion, than they are, but deſtroy the real form and apparent magnitude of the building [y].

Water was firſt brought to the town from the Nine Wells at the foot of Gogmagog hills, by the firſt maſter of Sidney college, on a plan of archbiſhop Parker's. It was continued through Pembroke hall into the King's ditch through Sidney college by Jeſus green into the river. Hobſon the carrier built the conduit, and laid leaden pipes from the town's end to the conduit and market-place.

In this town were born ſir John Cheke 1514, who died 1557, and about 1600 the learned Dr. Jeremiah Taylor biſhop of Down and Conner, who died 1667.

Barnwell priory, firſt founded 1092 for a prior and ſix canons regular, near St. Giles' church by the caſtle by Picot a Norman, lord of Bourne, and many years ſheriff of this county, removed to the other ſide of the river by Pain Peverell for Auſtin canons, was valued at the diſſolution at £. 256. *per annum*. [z] Scarce a few walls now remain. To it belonged the ſpot whereon is now kept *Stourbridge* fair. This fair, which Dr. Stukeley deduces from his hero Carauſius, is certainly of early origin, and has continued of great note till the different mode of tranſacting buſineſs now in uſe has ſuperſeded the concourſe of traders to it. On the field is a ſmall antient chapel belonging to an hoſpital for lepers founded in the beginning of the 13th century [a], called the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Steresbrygge by Barnwell, whoſe cuſtos demanded dues from all merchandizes expoſed in its yard, 6*s*. 8*d*. for every booth [b] ſet up there, which, by a jury 1412, 14 Henry IV. was given in his favour againſt the bailiffs of Cambridge. Mr. Blomfield [c] derives *Steresbrigge* from the bridge over which the ſteers or beaſts were driven, and not from the river Sture, or Stur, as Layer and others.

Barnwell.

Stourbridge fair.

"The burgeſſes of Cambridge, I ſuppoſe as founders, had the preſentation to the hoſpital for lepers at Stourbridge near Barnwell, where there was, and is yet, a ſmall chapel (endowed) dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This, they complain, had likewiſe been alienated from them by Hugh Norwold and his ſucceſſors, who had collated chaplains at their pleaſure. But what is moſt remarkable, they find upon inquiſition that there was a certain fair belonging to the ſaid hoſpital at the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs within the precincts of the hoſpital, which was held by grant from king John for the uſe and maintenance of the lepers, which falling

[p] Parker's Hiſt. of Camb. p. 161. [q] Tanner, p. 43. [r] Archives of Jeſus college.

[s] Now St. John's college.

[t] In a taxation roll, 1255, it is called eccleſia "Omnium Sanctorum juxta Hoſpitale." In 1255 in a taxation made of all eccleſiaſtical and temporal eſtates, according to their true value throughout all England, it was valued at 1 mark by the name of Eccleſia Sti. Sepulchri.

[u] As this church was not taxed among the ſpiritualities belonging to the priory of Barnwell, in the year 1291, twenty-two years before the order was diſſolved, it probably did not belong to them until after the year 1313; but it is uncertain to whom it belonged before.

[x] Blomfield's Collect.

[y] Mr. Eſſex on the origin and antiquity of Round Churches. Archæol. VI. 173.—177.

[z] Tan. 41. [a] Ib. 48. Reg. Fordham ep. Elien. [b] *Macellus*. [c] Coll. MSS. pen. Editor.

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in September within the compaſs allotted for that purpoſe[d] did doubtleſs give birth and original to Sturbridge fair. This is certain that in Henry VIIth's time John Arundell the chaplain of the free chapell of Steresbridge claimed a right of ſtallage within the precincts of that chappel from all perſons merchandizing in that fair, and upon a hearing in the Exchequer the ſame privilege was adjudged to him upon this plea that the ſame right had been enjoyed there by his predeceſſors. This perhaps is too large a digreſſion, but will not I hope be unacceptable to ſcholars, being only a ramble from Cambridge to Sturbridge fair[d].

In the year 1388, Richard II. came to the priory of Barnwell, and held a parliament there, which by all authors is ſaid to be held at Cambridge, and indeed ſo it was, for Barnwell is a pariſh in Cambridge. Here it was that the ſaid king delivered all the temporalities of the biſhoprick of Ely to John Fordham, whom he had preferred to that ſee which was vacant by the tranſlation of Thomas de Arundell to York[e]. In this parliament divers ſtatutes were ordained; "as for the limiting of ſervants wages; for puniſhing of vagrant perſons; for inhibiting certain perſons to wear weapons; for the debarring of unlawful games; for maintenance of ſhooting in the long bow; for removing of the ſtaple of wooles from Middleburgh into Calis; for labourers not to be received but where they are inhabiting, except with licence under ſeal of the hundred where they dwell. There was alſo an act made, that none ſhould go forth out of the realm to purchaſe any benefice with cure or without, excepting licence obtained of the king, and if they did contrary thereto they were to be excluded out of the king's protection. The clergy granted a tenth and the laity a fifteenth in this parliament. During the ſitting of this parliament ſir Thomas Trivett riding with the king towards Barnwell, where the king lodged, by ſpuring his horſe too much the horſe fell with him ſo violently to the ground that his entrails within him were ſo much bruiſed that he died the next day. Many rejoiced at his death, he being eſteemed a haughty proud man as well as ſuſpected not to have dealt juſtly with the biſhop of Norwich in the journey which the biſhop had made into Flanders. But the chief reaſon of his being hated was becauſe he ſtood with the king againſt the lords, and counſelled him in the year laſt paſt to diſpatch them out of the way[e].

At *Stow Quoi* was born 1650 Jeremiah Collier the nonjuring writer, and as ſome ſay biſhop, who died 1730.

A mile north of Cambridge at *Arbury*[f] in *Cheſterton* or *Impington* pariſh is a large ſquariſh camp, in which Roman coins have been found, particularly one of ſilver with the head of Rome on one ſide, and on the reverſe Caſtor and Pollux on horſeback. The pariſh has the name of Cheſterton[g] from Cambridge caſtle, which is in Cheſterton pariſh. In the church-yard are ſeveral ſtone coffin lids with croſſes; and the remains of a manſion houſe of the priors of Barnwell ſerve as a granary.

At *Haſlingfield*, ſouth weſt of Cambridge, on *Whitehill*, about half a mile from the town, was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much reſorted to by devout perſons. Among other offerings hung up was a huge pair of iron fetters, offered by one of the lords Scales in commemoration of his deliverance from ſome impriſonment. The ſite in Mr. Layer's time was incloſed with trees or buſhes. Out of a barrow between this village and Comberton was taken a freeſtone coffin covered with a ſtone inlaid of divers colours as Mr. Layer was told, which he ſuppoſed belonged to ſome noble perſonage. Such an one now lies on the ſite of the abbey church at Waverley in Surrey.

Comberton. The manor of *Comberton* adjoining, was held by Philip de Haſtings of the king by the ſervice of keeping the king's falcon, and not by knights ſervice[h]. Half a hide here was held by grand ſerjeantry of being the king's baker t. Edward I. In the windows of the church are two devices, one a ladder, probably of the family of *Deſchalers* who had great property in theſe parts: the other a tun pierced by a tree, probably the rebus of ſome diſtinguiſhed inhabitant or benefactor.

Maddingley. *Maddingley*, three miles weſt of Cambridge, the ſeat of ſir John Cotton, bart. ſtands within two miles of the Roman road, whence Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it might have its name *Maidenley* as *Maiden Caſtle* near Dorcheſter[i].

The ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 24. recites, that certain perſons were infeoffed of and in the manor of *Burlewas*, otherwiſe called the *Shire manor* of the county of Cambridge, lying and being in the pariſh of Maddingley, being of the yearly value of 10*l*. to letten the ſame to farm at this day, to the uſe and intent that the profits thereof ſhould be received and taken for and towards the payment of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſame county of Cambridge, being choſen for the parliament within the ſaid county; and therefore, for the ſure and more perfect continuance thereof, and at the requeſt of the gentlemen and inhabitants of the county, it enacts, that John Hind, one of the king's ſerjeants at law, ſhall ſtand ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, to the uſe of himſelf, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, on condition to pay every Michaelmas 10*l*. to the ſheriff and two knights of the ſhire, who are thereby incorporated by the name of *Wardens of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſhire of Cambridge*, for the uſe of the ſaid knights of the ſhire towards the maintenance of their charges.

Long Stanton. *Long Stanton* houſe, built 1560, ſeven miles from Cambridge, has been the ſeat of the Hattons ever ſince the end of the 16th century. The chancellor Hatton was of this family. This village has two diſtinct pariſhes and churches.

Cottenham. *Cottenham* belonged to Croyland abbey, and is remarkable for a peculiar kind of new cheeſe. It gave birth 1630 to Thomas Tenniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1694, who died 1715.

Girton. *Girton*, the next village, produces a particular ſort of pippins called by its name.

Hokington vicarage belonged to Croyland abbey of the gift of Turketil. They had a diſpute with the abbey of Barnwell about its tithes. It was purchaſed by Queen's college Cambridge, about 1591, and is the only impropriation they have. It founded 12 ſcholarſhips, which are ſo ſmall that they are of little uſe to the college.

[d] Extract from Mr. Baker's Hiſtory of St. John's Houſe and St. John's college, fol. 3 and 4. copied from the original in the Britiſh Muſeum, and given to the Library of St. John's college by Dr. Newcome, Maſter, Jan. 5, 1765.
[e] Reg. Fordham. Vita Ric. II. 105, 106. Stowe's Ann. p. 304. Hollinſhed, II. 465.
[f] *Arborrow* meadows. MS. n. G.
[g] G. ex Aubrey MS.
[h] Paſ. Brevia 9 E. II. rot. 40. a. Madox. Hiſt. of Exch. p. 454.
[i] MS. n. G.

Gogmagog hills.

The camp on *Gogmagog hills* or *Vandlebury* has been ſuppoſed Britiſh. It is triple trencht, with two ditches, rudely circular, and 246 paces diameter. It is on the hill, as the Britiſh manner was, and the camp at Arbury might be Roman oppoſite to it. Near it runs a Roman way from the brow of the hill ſouthwards, which, together with the Roman coins found there 1685 in making a cellar, probably induced Dr. Gale in his Comment on Antoninus, to reckon it Roman, not regarding its circular figure, as it appears from Vegetius and from other inſtances in England that the Romans did not confine themſelves to a ſquare, but conſulted the nature and conveniences of the ground[12]. Several Roman coins in large braſs and a ſilver ring were found here 1730[k]; and in 1752 a ſmall braſs of NERO, NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. PRINC. IVVENT. Reverſe a globe on an altar[l]. The Roman way from theſe hills points to Grantcheſter, or as others to Cheſterton. All agree it paſſed near Cambridge. Perhaps Grantcheſter and this camp may have been æſtiva to Cambridge[m]. Salmon[n] ſuppoſes Cheſterton named from the æſtiva to Hogmagog hills, q. d. *Vadum ad Caſtra*. The road in Antoninus's 5th Iter from Colcheſter to Lincoln paſſes the river here. He fixes *Camboritum* on Hogmagog hills, where he ſays coins of Valentinus and Valens were found; and thinks Aubrey by *Arbury* meant the place of that name incloſed by a vallum without a ditch a mile above Aſhwell in Herts, at the head of the river that comes to Cambridge, where Mr. Camden[o] *once* placed *Magiovinium*. Salmon[p] queries if *Cam* had that name till it comes to Cambridge.

Vandlebury is the 4th of the chain of forts which begin at the large camp on the hill where the Hunting tower ſtood oppoſite to Audley inn. Littlebury church ſtands in another. The walled town at Cheſterford is a third. To Vandlebury ſucceeded Grantaceaſter, then Arbury, and laſt Belſars hills: all within ſight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Eſſex to the fens, and croſſed by ſeveral parallel ditches quite to the Devil's ditch, ſucceſſively made by Boadicea and the Iceni as they retreated before the Romans after they had ſacked Verulam.

This trench antiently had only one entrance to it as it were by a gate, but at this day, if I be not miſtaken, ſays Mr. Layer in his MS. collections, it hath four ſeveral entrances into it. The Vandals ſtationed here were ſent with the Burgundians by Probus into Bretagne, where they were ready in caſe of any diſturbances. Mr. Layer conceives theſe hills had the name of *Gogmagog* from a huge and mighty portraiture of a giant, which the ſcholars of Cambridge cut upon the turf or ſurface of the earth within the ſaid trench, and not unlikely might call it *Gogmagog*, which he had ſeen, but which was in his time diſcontinued. If this were the caſe, this enormous figure is to be added to thoſe already mentioned, as Dorſet, Berks, Buckingham, and other counties. Theſe hills are in *Stapleford* pariſh on the river Cam[q].

It is remarkable there ſhould be a *Vandlebury* and a camp at or near Biceſter and between it and Oxford. On Gogmagog hills is a modern houſe of lord Godolphin's, in digging the foundation for which were found a knuckle ring, with coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius[r]. In opening a tumulus by the ſide of the Roman way 1778 were found a number of bodies laid by each other's ſide, but in different directions[s].

Linton, a ſmall market town, had a priory, cell to St. Jacutus in Bretaigne, valued at £. 23. 8*s*. 10*d*.[t] given by Henry VIII. to Pembroke hall, who are now poſſeſſors of it, but no remains of it appear. It ſeems to have ſtood on the ſpot where a handſome houſe now ſtands cloſe by the river and bridge in Linton, lately purchaſed by the biſhop of Ely of lord Montfort. I have ſeen a bronze buſt of a ſatyr found here, very like that engraved by C. Caylus I. pl. LXV. fig. 1. Here alſo at *Bareham* was a priory of Crouched friars, cell to Welnetham, Suffolk[u], where three or four crutched friars uſed to dwell. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, who ſold it to the family of Milliſent, the widow of the laſt of whom married Mr. Landall preſent poſſeſſor in her right. The preſent manſion was probably built out of the materials of the priory, being an antient ſtructure, ſeemingly of the age of Elizabeth: no cloiſters remain, and the glaſs painting in the chapel window is very inconſiderable. The chapel ſtill uſed as ſuch is very ſmall. Mr. Cole had the original ſeal of this houſe; St. Margaret crowned holding a croſs in her right hand wherewith ſhe pierces a dragon, and in her left a book; before her a crouched friar on his knees, and over him a croſs patée. Round the ſeal, "S. prioris sce crucis de Barhaum."

Linton. Barcham.

Baberham was the ſeat of ſir Toby ſon of ſir Horace Palavicini, afterwards of the Benets, whoſe heir ſold it, and the magnificent houſe was pulled down 1767, and the materials ſold. Here were two great floods 1655 and 1749[x]. The church was given by Geffrey de Scales to Waltham abbey[y]. The conſtant tradition that prevails about ſir Horace Palavicini at the place where he lived, is, that he was collector of the Pope's dues in England in queen Mary's time, and on her death, and her ſiſter's acceſſion, he took the liberty of detaining his maſter's money, and ſtaying in a country, where, at that time, ſuch a piece of knavery and diſhoneſty would be ſure to meet with public applauſe, and not to be looked upon in the light it deſerved. Thus much is certain, that he was owner of the eſtate and houſe at Baberham, about five or ſix miles from Cambridge, where in the hall, on a noble chimney piece, adorned with the hiſtory of Mutius Scævola, were his arms, as they were alſo over the portal of the door of the manor houſe at Little Shelford, two miles from Baberham, built by him in the Italian ſtile, with a large piazza or gallery, with pillars in front of the ſecond ſtory. This laſt houſe was pulled down about 20 years ago, and a new one erected in the ſame delightful ſituation, on the banks of a pretty trout ſtream, by Mr. William Finch, an opulent ironmonger of Cambridge, who purchaſed the eſtate. The Palavicini family were all baptized and buried at Baberham, as appears by the following entries in the pariſh regiſter of that village.

Baber.

Toby, ſon of ſir Horatio Palavicini, born 20th May, and baptized the ſame day, 1593.

Baptina, daughter of ſir Horace Palavicini, baptized 22d September, 1594.

[12] G. [k] A. S. min. [l] Ib. [m] Horſley, 431. [n] Survey, 204, 205.
[o] Herts, Vol. I. p. 342. [p] Ib. 200. [q] Layer's MS.
[r] Spalding Society's min. [s] Ex inform. M. Tyſon.
[t] Tan. 48. [u] Ib. 51. [x] Carter, 117, 118. [y] Reg. Waltham abb. in Bibl. Cott.

Horace Palivicini, ſon of Toby Palivicini, and Jane his wife, baptized 1ſt September, 1611.

Tobias, ſon of Toby Palivicini, baptized July 14, 1612.

James, ſon of Toby Palivicini, baptized 3d December, 1620.

Sir Horace Palivicini, died 6th July, 1600; his body was buried the 17th, and his funeral kept Auguſt 4, 1600.

Tobias Palivicini, buried 19th November, 1612.

Elizabeth, daughter of Toby Palivicini, buried 23d May, 1620.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and the lady Anne Palivicini, married July 7th, 1601.

By the laſt entry it appears that ſir Horace's widow paid him the compliment not to marry again till a full year after the death of her huſband: but one cannot help obſerving, that it was the very firſt day after the year was complete.

The following epitaph upon ſir Horace is remarkable for the oddity of it, and confirms what is ſaid before of him, concerning his honeſty and integrity:

Here lyes Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene.
Hee was a Theife. A Thiefe! Thow lyeſt.
For whie? Hee robb'd but Antichriſt.
Him Death with beſome ſwept from Babram
Into the boſome of ould Abraham:
But then came Hercules with his clubb,
And ſtruck him down to Belzebub.

If we had not the aforeſaid authorities from the Regiſters and this epitaph, for ſir Horace's living in Cambridgeſhire, we were ſufficiently informed of that circumſtance, by that very ridiculous fellow, Tom Coryat, who tells us, p. 255. 259. of his Crudities, that he met at Mezolt one John Curtabatus of Chiavenna, who ſpoke pretty good Engliſh, having ſerved ſir Horace Palavicini many years in Cambridgeſhire. How long before 1593 ſir Horace ſettled himſelf at Baberham, I know not; but ſuppoſe only for a ſhort time. That he was in ſome repute at court in 1596, is evident, I think, from lord Arundel of Wardour, as he was afterwards created, referring his caſe (on his accepting the title of Count of the empire, for which he was put into confinement by the queen) to him among others, in theſe words, in his letter to one of the principal lords of queen Elizabeth's court[z], "Neither doe I "thinke England to be ſo unfurniſhed of experienced "men, but that either Horatio Pallavicino, ſir Ro"bert Sidney, Mr. Dyer, or ſome other, can wit"neſs a truth therein." That he was knighted before 1589, appears from a copy of verſes addreſſed to him on that occaſion, by Thomas Newton, in his *Illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia*, printed that year, and republiſhed in the 2d edition of Leland's Collectanea, 1770, Vol. V. p. 174. In the Acta Regia, p. 504, it appears, that he was employed by the queen the year following, *viz.* 1590, to William Landgrave of Heſſe; and at p. 508 of the ſame Collections, in this: "A patent for the ve"neration of Horace Palaviceni, a Genoeſe, dated "Nov. 2, 1586. at Weſtminſter. The king makes "denizens, and the parliament naturalizes. Horace "Palavicini was employed by the queen in her Ne"gotiations with the German princes."

Sir Horace Palavicini purchaſed the houſe at Baberham probably about this time, for on one of the fronts of the noble old houſe were theſe letters R. T. for Robert Taylor, and this date 1576. This noble Gothic building, being one of the beſt houſes in the county and the largeſt, was called Baberham Place, and Mr. Cole's father's houſe was contiguous to part of the offices, in a farm yard, he being tenant under the family of Benet, who owned it for ſome generations. Alexander Benet, eſq. who married a daughter of the late Peter Burrell, eſq. to the admiration of every one, in 1765 ſold the family houſe and pictures, and eſtate, and rectory, which had been in the family ever ſince Charles Iſt's time. The chief front to the eaſt was of brick, and had three fine ſemicircular bow windows in it. In the church are ſeveral good monuments of the family of Benet, who were baronets, and repreſented the county in many parliaments. Levinus Benet founded a free ſchool here. On the death of ſir Richard Benet the eſtate came to the Fiſhers. Robert Jones, eſq. an Eaſt India Nabob, purchaſed the eſtate of the perſon who bought it of Mr. Benet. He built a neat box on the ſite of the old houſe, and having repreſented Huntingdon in parliament died 1774.

The arms of Palavicini are thus blazoned according to father Meneſtrier: Cinque Points d'Or équipollez à quatre d'Azur, au Chef d'Or chargé d'une Eſtacade alaiſée de Sable.

Balſham, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, gave birth to Hugh de Balſham, founder of Peter houſe. Balſham.

At *Great Shelford* was born William Redman biſhop of Norwich 1602. In the church at *Little Shelford* is a monument for ſir John de Frevile t. Edward II.[a] whoſe family were ſeated here from the reign of Henry I. till Robert and his ſon George ſold it to John Banks, eſq. who alienated the principal part of it to ſir Toby Palavicini, who built here a neat manſion houſe, which was ſcarce finiſhed ere he ſold it to John Gill of Gillingham, eſq.[b] It was afterwards taken down by William Finch, eſq; who built a handſome ſeat on the ſpot. Great and Little Shelford.

Sawſton, ſix miles from Cambridge, ſtill belongs to the Huddleſtones, a catholic family, deſcended from ſir John Huddleſtone, high ſheriff of this county, who entertained princeſs Mary, and in the uſurpation of Jane Grey conveyed her behind him to Framlingham caſtle, for which, on her acceſſion, ſhe made him a privy counſellor, and gave him the materials of Cambridge caſtle to build his fine manſion here. John Nevill, created marquis of Montacute by Edward IV. who purpoſed to match his eldeſt ſon George duke of Bedford with his own eldeſt daughter Elizabeth, was one of the moſt notorious temporiſers of that or any other reign, and at laſt ſlain by his brother the earl of Warwick's ſervants, for intending to deſert from Henry VI. at the battle of Barnet. He married Iſabel daughter of ſir Edward Ingoldeſthorp of Burgh green, by whom he had two ſons, the younger buried here, and five daughters, the younger married to ſir William Huddleſtone of this place[c]. Sawſton.

At *Burgh green*, 12 miles from Cambridge, are ſome old monuments of the Burghs within and without the church. Burgh green.

[z] Printed in Peck's Deſiderata curioſa, vol. II. p. 52. Lib. 7.
[a] Blomf. Coll. Cantab. 7. [b] Layer MS. [c] Dugd. Bar. I. 307.

Willingham

Willingham. *Willingham* is memorable for a lad, who, before he was a year old, had marks of puberty; before he was three years old was above three feet and a half high, and before he was ſix, died as it were in an advanced age 1741 as his epitaph in the churchyard ſets forth [d].

Cheveley. *Cheveley* has a handſome ſeat of the late duke of Somerſet, who much enlarged it. It formerly belonged to the earl of Dover.

Newmarket. *Newmarket* is a long well-built market town partly in this county and partly in Suffolk [e], ſurrounded by a heath, and much reſorted to for its races, which are twice a year, in Eaſter week and in October. The king has a houſe here, built by James I. and being demoliſhed by the civil war, it was rebuilt by Charles II. and two royal plates are run for annually, one for £. 100. Theſe races are ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed in the reign of Charles II. The town was burnt down in March 1683, when the king, queen, and duke of York were there; the damage amounting to upwards of £. 20,000. towards which not quite £. 3000 was collected, and by a ſecond fire 17 . Here are two charity ſchools [f]. Near the heath were found about 1750 ſeveral coins of Trajan, one of Fauſtina ſen. rev. FOECVNDITAS, and one of Maximianus Herculius, rev. GENIO POP. ROM.

Kirtlington. Whether *Kirtling*, or, as it is alſo called *Catledge*, be the ſcene of the ſynod of A.D. 977, is uncertain. The Saxon Annals place it at Kyntlingtune, Bromton at *Kerling*, Hoveden at *Kyrding* in Eaſt Anglia [g], Florence of Worceſter at *Kyrtlinege* in Eaſt Anglia. Spelman finding no ſuch place there ſuppoſes it ſhould be *Kirtleton* in Oxfordſhire. He reads it Kyntlingtune, n being eaſily miſtaken for n; and Sideman biſhop of Devonſhire dying at this ſynod, willed to be buried in his own church at Crediton; but king Edward and archbiſhop Dunſtan ordered that he ſhould be buried in the church of Abingdon, and he was accordingly laid on the north ſide in the porch of St. Paul. So ſays the Saxon Chronicle, p. 124. and ſo biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it; thence inferring that *Kirtlington* was near Abingdon: but Spelman [h] tranſlates the command ꝑ hine man ꝓeꝑede to ꝺca manian mynꝺte ꝑ ıꝺ aet Abbanꝺune, that the *hinds* ſhould *go on pilgrimage* to Abingdon, and then concludes that the porch of St. Paul was at *Crediton*, contrary to the meaning of the original. Biſhop Gibſon adds, had the biſhop died in this county, Peterborough would have been a nearer monaſtery, unleſs Abingdon was preferred for being within the Weſt Saxon kingdom. Dr. Wilkins [i] places it at *Kyrtlington* in Oxfordſhire. The manor of *Kirtling* was purchaſed about 22 Henry VIII. by *Edward North*, clerk of parliament, and afterwards king's ſerjeant, &c. created a baron 1 Mary. He died 1564, and his great grandſon *Charles* marrying a daughter of the lord Grey of Wark, was created lord *Grey* 25 Charles II. and his ſon *William* united the two titles. That of Grey ended with him 1734, and his kinſman was created lord *Guildford* 1683, who died 1684, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and *nameſake*, created earl of Guildford 1752, whoſe ſon *Frederic* lord North was for 12 years ſucceſſively chancellor of the Exchequer. Much of Kirtling hall is pulled down. In the windows are arms of Henry VIII. and his laſt queen; others are adorned with medallions, &c. and in the hall is a portrait of a man with a falling band and this diſtich:

Terra eſt noctę die, ſed ego ſine lumine ſolis:
Occaſus terræ principis umbra mihi.

In the church are many family inſcriptions unnoticed by the Peerages.

Dominus Du. North baro
de Kertling poſt varios
errores et infortunia
morbumque coævum
pernicioſſiſſimū ex
fide Dei et Salvatoris
n̄ri miſericordia beatior factus aut^r fort^æ an.
do. 1665. Febr. 22. æta.
84. vivens poſuit.

Horſe At *Horſeheath* William Allington ſheriff of the county t. Henry V. and knight of the ſhire 7 Henry VI. had a ſeat. His deſcendant William was created baron Allington of Killard 1642, and died ; and his ſon William baron of Wimondley c. Herts 1682 35 Charles II. which title expired with his ſon Giles a minor, and the other title with his brother Hildebrand [k]. The eſtate was bought by John Bromley of the antient family of that name in Shropſhire. His only ſon Henry was created lord *Montfort*, baron of Horſeheath 1741 14 George II. which titles are enjoyed by his ſon Thomas. Every thing was ſold here 1775, the park let to farm, the dwelling houſe to be pulled down. Hugh de Balſham biſhop of Ely, founder of Peterhouſe, was born here [l].

Caſt Shad Part of the caſtle of the Veres at *Caſtle Camps* is ſtill remaining. Adjoining to it is *Sude* or *Sutbi*, q. d. *South Camps*, vulgarly called *Shady Camps*, the ſeat of the Darrels [13]. The advowſon was given to Waltham abbey [m].

Fleam *Fleamſdyke* began at *Pampisford*, and runs by Hilderſam and Horſeheath five miles. Brent ditch runs from Melborn to Foulmire. Mr. Eſſex accounts for theſe dykes as thrown up ſeverally as the Britans or Eaſt Angles retreated from the enemy.

Will The title of baron de L'iſle probably ended in Robert ſon of the firſt baron. Their eſtate at *Wilburgham* belongs now to the Wards. Here died in retirement the diſgraced and wretched ſimoniacal biſhop of St. David's Dr. Thomas Watſon 1717, 80 years old [n]. The knights Templars had a ſettlement here, in which they were ſucceeded by the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [o].

Tru *Trumpington* a village two miles ſouth of Cambridge, memorable for the Millar in Chaucer's Reeve's tale; the ruins of the mill ſtill remain. At Dam hill in this pariſh near the river have been found urns and other Roman antiquities with human bones now in Trinity college [p]. Lord Oxford had ſeveral beautiful vaſes and pateræ found here. I have a drawing by Beaupré Bell of a patera, having in the centre a griffin tearing a ſtag ſurrounded by a border of dogs, boars, hares, &c. and an outer one of flowers. A vaſe is engraved Pl. II. fig. 6.

Ful At *Fulburne* are alſo two churches in one churchyard dedicated to St. Vigor and to All Saints, and an almſhouſe for 11 poor people in the churchyard [q]. St. Vigor's church fell down through neglect of repairs a few years ſince. On one of its bells

[d] Phil. Tr. 475. Dawkes' Prodigium Willinghamenſe, 8vo.
[e] where ſee before, p. 79.
[f] Carter, p. 230.
[g] 249. b.
[h] Concil. p. 493.
[i] Concil. I. 262.
[k] Blomf. MS. coll.
[l] Bl. Ib.
[13] G.
[m] Layer's MS.
[n] Richardſon's Godwin.
[o] Tan. 46.
[p] Carter, 278.
[q] Blomf. MS.

was

was an inſcription that might be paralleled with that in the hinge at Mountneſſing in Eſſex before-mentioned, p. 53.

Jhe Nazarenus rex Judeorum.
Campana ſancti Vigoris.

And in the chancel a large braſs plate and inſcription for William Fulburne canon of St. Paul's, who died 1397 [r].

Cherry Hinton, ſo called from the abundance of cherry trees formerly growing there, is a village in a valley at the foot of Gogmagog hills, and the chief place where ſaffron is planted in this county [s]. In the chalkpits here are found various ſmall foſſil teeth and vertebrae of fiſh.

Triplow gives name to the hundred on whoſe ſkirts it ſtands. Here was born Elias Rubeus an author of Henry III's time 1280 [t], and here the parliament officers influenced by Cromwell formed the Council of Agitators 1648 [u].

Meldrith gave birth to Andrew Marvell, his father being vicar there [x].

Shepreth came from Chatteris abbey to the Wantons, of whom Nicholas left it to his nephew *John Layer* of the family of that name in Suffolk and Norfolk, and author of the collections for the hiſtory of three hundreds in this county, ſo often cited, who built a pretty houſe there and rebuilt the chancel, being patron of the rectory.

At *Ickleton* one of the Aubreys de Vere earls of Oxford founded a nunnery t. Henry II. valued at £. 71. 9s. 10s. *per annum* [y]. The nave of the church is one of the ſpecimens of rude Saxon architecture with maſſive ſhort pillars and rude capitals.

Swaffham Bolebec, four miles ſouth-weſt of Newmarket, ſo called from its lords, had a Benedictine nunnery founded by one of them, valued at £. 40. *per annum* [z]. This village is made up of three pariſhes; the other two called *Priors* or *Little Swaffham* from its belonging to Angleſea priory; and *St. Ciric*, have their churches in one yard. The tower of Swaffham Priors is ſquare at bottom with an octagon ſtory above and double that number of ſides upwards [a].

At *Horningſea* near Cambridge was a monaſtery of ſome note in the early Saxon times, ruined by the Danes about 870 [b].

The *Devil's ditch* was probably ſo called by corruption from one *Davilier*, who held the manor of Broome in Suffolk, by the ſervice of being conductor of the footmen of Norfolk and Suffolk, who were bound to ſerve the king in his Welſh wars, and their rendezvous was always to be at this ditch [c]. Mr. Warton [d] takes it for the diviſion of the Eaſt Angle kingdom, or rather their eccleſiaſtic juriſdiction. This ditch is one mile and an half from Newmarket, and the ditch on the Cambridge ſide. It begins at Reche from the weſt bank of the Cam, croſſes Newmarket heath and runs to *Catlidge* and ſo into Suffolk [e]. The ten or twelve pariſhes on its eaſt ſide, though in this county, ſtill belong to the biſhop of Norwich [14]. This looks as if, whoever made the other ditches, this was only a boundary of kingdoms.

"That the Devil's Ditch and like works were made by thoſe that inhabited between them and the ſea is manifeſt by its being on the ſide from the ſea, as it is in all thoſe in Wilts as noted by Dr. Stukeley, who aſſigned the ſame origin, that they were made ſome centuries before Cæſar by the firſt inhabitants that ſettled eaſtward, to ſecure themſelves from the attack of the inland Aborigines. The ſituation of this is ſo well choſen, that being only ſeven miles long it could ſecure Norfolk and Suffolk from midland invaſions, the fen ſecuring all between that and Lynne; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have ſome accounts of its having been in later ages, it would cover Eſſex alſo. Its greatneſs proves it the work only of an whole province, eſpecially as there was for greater ſecurity a ſecond parallel to it called Fleamdike, at ſeven miles diſtant, not ſo big, but longer, beginning at Fen Ditton and ending at Balſam about 12 miles. One argument of its great antiquity is that many ways have been cut through it and the ditch filled up, yet ſuch is the nature of the ſoil, being chalk almoſt to the ſurface, that it drinks in all the rain that falls, and no water is ever ſeen in it nor upon any part of the heath; yet near Stetchworth, where the chalk is deeper below the ſurface, violent rains will occaſion ſome water to run and remain in hollows. Not far from thence was a gap cut in a low place, to which the water floating the ſurface tended, which has by length of time brought ſo much ſoil with it as to fill up the ditch for about a furlong each way, ſo that it is now ploughed.

"Another ditch about one mile ſouth of Bourn bridge, between Abingdon and Pampesford, points to Cambridge, on declining ground. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Ikhield way to paſs over it, and therefore is older than the road. It is very large and deep, but what is remarkable is that it has no bank on either ſide. What became of the ſoil taken out, being chiefly chalk and rubble, and not fit for manure, is doubtful. This ditch is alſo conveniently ſituated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end cloſed with woods, the lower with flat ſoft land.

"*Brant* ditch, another ſuch ditch from Haydon, pointing near to Barrington, on the decline of the hill, is large, but on the lower land changes into a ſmall bank between two ditches, and two leſſer banks, continuing over part of Foulmire field till it ends in a piece of boggy ground: this part is juſt like that a mile north-eaſt of Newmarket.

"A bank of chalk, viſible in the fens, with deep moors on each ſide, continued for above a mile, ſetting off from north-eaſt of Swaffham and pointing to Denny.

"Another is ſaid to be continued above half a mile parallel to the river on Wicken uplands.

"Leſſer banks are, one in the field between Whitlesford and Foxton: another between Triplow and Foxton running up to Foulmire hedge [f]."

Reche, formerly a market town, to which before the draining of the fens ſhips of conſiderable burden came up, is now only a ſmall village or hamlet to Burwell, and famous for its horſe fair [g], which was granted to the corporation of Cambridge by king John by charter a. r. 2. Reche.

Burwell is now memorable only for having had two churches, of which but one remains, and the melancholy accident which happened here 1727, Burwell.

[r] Blomf. Coll. Cantab. p. 36.
[s] Carter, 204. Of this plant and cultivation ſee before in Eſſex.
[t] Fuller. Tan. Bib. Brit. [u] Carter, 277. [x] Fuller. Carter, 226. [y] Tan. 45.
[z] Tan. 46. [a] Blomf. Collect. 177, 178. [b] Tan. 40.
[c] MS. n. of Sm. Lethieullier, eſq. in Gibſon's Camden pen. Ed. See before, p. 72. [d] Hiſt. of Kiddington, p. 41.
[e] Carter, 246. [14] G.
[f] Dr. Maſon MS. The *ditches* a camp mentioned by Camden in Cambridgeſhire, a miſtake. [g] Carter 245.

when above 80 perſons were burnt and ſuffocated at a puppet-ſhew in a barn [h]. The only remains of the caſtle are the foundations ſurrounded with a deep moat and other outworks.

Landwade. *Landwade*, or as Mr. Camden calls it *Lanheath*, came to the Cotton family before Richard II. of whom ſir John was created a baronet 17 Charles I. and by marriage with Hinde became poſſeſſed of Maddingley. His great grandſon ſir John Hinde Cotton the 4th and preſent baronet enjoys both theſe eſtates. The family burying-place is at the former.

Iſelham. *Iſelham* belonged to the Uffords, a branch of the Peytons t. Henry III. and created earls of Suffolk 4 Edward III. which ended with the 2d earl 5 Richard II.[i] Here was a priory, cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus in Bretaigne, valued at £. 10. 13*s*. 4*d*.[k] The manor was held 18 Edward III. by Florence wife of Nicholas Fraunces of the earl of Arundel, by the ſervice of finding him whenever he came to a place therein called Heringeſmere, and there was war in England and not elſe, a ſmall piece of bacon on a lance, and a pair of gilt ſpurs, valued at 3*s*. 4*d*.[l]

Spinney. Wicken. *Spinney* in *Wicken* pariſh had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded by ſir Hugh de Malebiſſe its lord t. Henry III. united to Ely 1449 [m]. Here retired, died, and was buried Henry Cromwell, who was here viſited by Charles II. or one of his court, on which occaſion this tradition prevails, that his ſervants remembering the office he had formerly borne could not forbear ſhouldering a fork before him as a mace. It was the ſeat of the Gernons and Peytons. Lady Mary Baſſingburn 15 Edward II. endowed here an hoſpital for ſeven poor men, ſubject to the priory [n].

Chippenham. At *Chippenham*, four miles from Newmarket, is a houſe built by admiral Ruſſel, who won the battle of la Hogue, and whoſe daughter married Samuel Sandys, eſq; member for Worceſter, who ſucceeded to it 1729. It belonged afterwards to lord Sandys [o], as it did formerly to the Cromwells, Henry beforementioned having married a daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel. It has been ſince ſold to Criſp Molyneux, eſq; member for Lynne. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars [p]. Here was found 1718 a ſkeleton with iron chains and rings, probably of his horſe [q], and another at *Doddington* in the iſle of Ely, where the biſhops of Ely had a palace [r], as they had alſo with a park at *Downham* in the iſle [s].

Bedford Level. The *Great Level*, as it is called, of the fens, or *Bedford Level*, includes thoſe in the four counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Norfolk, though much the greater part except the firſt, including near 400,000 acres, was, till within about two centuries ago, almoſt intirely covered with water, except here and there a few iſlands. What accident occaſioned this alteration from the face which this tract is repreſented as wearing by the monkiſh hiſtorians, is not known. The reign of Elizabeth may be properly fixed on as the period when the great level began to become immediately a public care. In her 20th year a commiſſion was granted to ſir Thomas Cecil, ſir William Fitz Williams, and others, to drain the fens about Clow's croſs; with what ſucceſs is not known. An act of parliament paſſed 43 Elizabeth, on a general plan for draining not only this level but all the drowned lands in England; but the deſign failed on the queen's death. James I. revived it, but in ſo complex and unſteady a manner that nothing was effected till the reign of Charles I. In the 6th of that reign ſir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Hollander, well verſed in the buſineſs of draining, contracted with the commiſſioners of ſewers for draining the Great Level, to have 95,000 acres of the lands by him drained. His propoſals were rejected becauſe he was a foreigner; and an agreement was entered into with Francis earl of Bedford, who owned a very large quantity of this level, on the ſame terms. Charles granted to him and his adventurers a charter of incorporation, and the ſame year, which was only four from the date of Vermuiden's propoſals, the commiſſioners declared the great level drained, and his majeſty's ſurveyor attended to ſet out the earl's proportion: when by the irreſolution which marks the character of Charles I. the king's meaſures with regard to this proceeding were totally changed. Every diſcouragement was thrown in the way of the corporation. The king was declared undertaker of the work for 69,000 acres more: the earl who had devoted himſelf to the public ſervice here died 1641, the troubles came on, and his ſon William who adhered to the court no longer than its meaſures were to be juſtified, was by the parliament reſtored to the part his father had taken in the drainage of the fens. An act paſſed 1649, which gave new life to the undertaking, and was confirmed by another 15 Charles II. who eſtabliſhed a corporation for the better governing the great level, whoſe bounds were not ſettled. It conſiſted of a governor, ſix bailiffs, 20 conſervators, and commonalty, in whom were veſted 80,000 acres, part of the above 95,000: of the remaining 12,000 10,000 were veſted in the king, who aſſigned them to his brother the duke of York, and 2000 were given to the duke of Portland. Theſe commiſſioners have power to levy taxes on the 95,000 acres, and ſell them for non-payment. The ſeveral adventurers with the earl had expended above 400,000£. and were almoſt ruined as the expence of draining amounted to more than the value of the 95,000 acres which they were to have. The earl advanced to the title of duke died 1700. The great level had been divided 1697, into three diſtricts, North, Middle, and South, comprehended under the general name of the Bedford level, having a ſurveyor each and the middle two. From theſe a miſconceived diſtinction of intereſts aroſe during a minority in the Bedford family, to whom as principal proprietors of the North level the two others were deeply indebted. This debt was generouſly remitted 1753, and the North level ſeparated from the reſt by act of parliament, except in thoſe inſtances where their connection can operate for the good of the country; and upon this footing it now ſtands [t].

Bedford level is bounded eaſtward from Stoake bridge or cauſeway to Brandon bridge on the uplands of Northwold, Netherwold, Felton, Hockwold and Wilton c. Norfolk, and from Brandon bridge to the end of Worlington load upon Mildenhall river upon the uplands of Brandon, the

[h] Carter, 133. [i] Dugd. II. 47. [k] Tan. 50.
[l] Blomefield MS. [m] Tan. 47. [n] Tan. 51.
[o] Carter, 148. [p] Tan. 46. Blomf. 195. [q] A. S. min.
[r] Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely, 163. n. [s] Ib. Carter, 161.
[t] Pref. to Cole's Laws of Bedford Level 1761. 1—31.

low grounds of Wainsford, excluding the ſame: the uplands of Lakingheath, the low grounds of Earſewell, excluding the ſame: and the uplands of Mildenhall c. Suffolk ſouthward from Worlington load unto Burwell block on the uplands of Frekingham, Iſelham, Fordham, Soham, and Wicken c. Cambridge, and excluding the low grounds of Burwell, Landwade, and other places lying eaſtward from Burwell block aforeſaid, and from thence into the mill near Angleſey abbey upon the uplands of Burwell reach, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Bulbeck and Botiſham c. Cambridge.

Oldfield dyke by Marſhland in the iſle of Ely, being cut and broken down by ſome evil minded perſons, the cutting or breaking down of dykes was made felony by ſtatute 22 Henry VIII. c. 11.

Elge or Elig, ſays Bede [t], is a place in the province of the Eaſt Angles, containing about 600 families or hides, like an iſland, or ſurrounded by fens, whence and from the quantities of eels taken in theſe fens it has its name. Tombert who poſſeſſed it in right of his wife Etheldreda, was one of thoſe Eolbeanmen or princes afterwards called Eorles and *Comites*, who in the Saxon times held one or more diſtricts hereditarily and in fee or by royal grant, and with the biſhops compoſed the ſupreme council of the nation. Of this kind of provinces there were two in the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, *South* and *North Girvia*. Ethelreda, after the death of Tombert 655, was obtained in marriage after much ſolicitation by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, whom ſhe afterwards forſook, and took the veil at Coldingham, where her aunt was abbeſs. Thence ſhe removed to Ely, where ſhe intended to repair the old church of king Ethelbert's foundation at *Cratendune*, whoſe ſite is now called *Cratendon field*, about a mile ſouth from the preſent city. But ſhe ſoon pitched on a more commodious ſpot on an eminence near the river, where ſhe built a church and monaſtery 673. She became firſt abbeſs of her new foundation, and granted to it the whole iſle of Ely. In 678 ſhe died of an epidemic diſorder. Her body being found incorrupt 16 years after her death was replaced in a marble ſarcophagus brought from the Roman ſtation at Granta. The monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes 868, together with that of Soham. Beorhed, king of Mercia, took its revenues and juriſdiction into his own hands, and ſome ſeculars were afterwards ſettled there. Theſe Ethelward biſhop of Wincheſter ejected, having purchaſed the whole iſle of king Edgar 970, and ſettled monks here, appointing Brithnoth firſt abbot. His nameſake Brithnoth who gave ſo liberally to the convent, and was ſlain at Malden 999, was buried here in the choir, but was afterwards removed with other benefactors, and placed in a wall on the north ſide of the choir in the new church, where, in the late alterations, his bones were found, which agreed with the accounts of his large proportion, making him ſix feet and an half high: his head was carried away by the Danes, and ſupplied with a wax one not found [u]: his bones with thoſe of the other benefactors are removed into biſhop Weſt's chapel. Ely ſtood a long ſiege againſt William the Conqueror, who plundered the monaſtery. He alſo quartered on it a number of his principal officers for a time; but the abbot, whom he nominated, prevailed on him to reſtore its wealth and all its privileges. Richard, 10th and laſt abbot, withſtood the biſhop of Lincoln's claim over it, and ſuggeſted to Henry I. the idea of erecting a biſhopric here, which was not carried into execution till after his death 1107, in favour of Hervey biſhop of Bangor, from whom there has been a ſucceſſion of 52 biſhops to the preſent, Dr. James Yorke [x]. The biſhop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is ſovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all cauſes within the iſle, holds aſſizes, gaol delivery, and quarter ſeſſions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of proceſs and his cuſtos rotulorum [15 G.]. The monks had not an equal diviſion of lands with the biſhop, who was the perſon mentioned by Malmeſbury "as pocketing "above 1000*l.* a year, beſides what he ſpent on "his houſhold and hoſpitality, and allowing only "300*l.* to the monks [y]". It was a mitred abbey from 1413, and valued at the diſſolution at 1084*l.* *per annum* [z].

Of the firſt Saxon church built here 673, are very conſiderable remains, now converted into prebendal houſes, and the area of the nave left clear between them [a]. It was 169 feet long by 40 broad [b]. The eaſt end was lengthened 1102 [c]. The preſent church is 535 feet long from eaſt to weſt, 190 from north to ſouth, height 112, of the weſt tower and ſpire 270. The preſent church was begun by abbot Simeon before 1093 [d], and finiſhed by Richard the laſt abbot 1106 [e]. Norwold 1235-1251, added the preſbytery or ſix arches to the eaſt end at the expence of £.5350, and the ſpire on the weſt tower [f]; and Hotham rebuilt the three adjoining ones towards the dome, together with the octagon lantern 1342 [g]. St. Mary's chapel, on the north ſide of the choir, now Trinity church, was built by the convent 1321 [h]. Biſhop Ridel, who died 1189, built the weſt tower [i]; Euſtachius the Galilee [k]. The north and ſouth tranſepts were built in the reigns of Rufus and Henry I. the nave before 1174. The preſbytery is of a far more laboured and finiſhed ſtyle of building than the reſt, and for elegance, proportion, and decorations, may juſtly be deemed one of the choiceſt and moſt perfect remains of Gothic architecture. Into this the choir is now removed from under the octagon lantern, and the real harmony and proportion of this cathedral reſtored. In the old choir were found immured in the walls the bones of Wolſtan archbiſhop of York, Oſmund a Swediſh biſhop, Alwin, Elfgar, and Athelſtan biſhops of Elmham, Ednoth biſhop of Dorcheſter, and Brithnoth duke of Northumberland, and removed into ſimilar cells in biſhop Weſt's chapel. Here are monuments of biſhops Northwold 1254, Kilkenny 1256, de Luda 1298, Hotham 1336, Barnet 1373, Gray 1478, Alcock in a beautiful chapel built about 1488, Redman 1505, Stanley 1514, Weſt in another chapel built 1530, Cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh 1443, John Tiptoft earl of Worceſter and his two wives 3 R. III. beſides many modern biſhops, &c. [l] The

[t] IV. 19. Comp. the Saxon verſion.
[a] Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely.
[y] See Bentham, p. 135. n. Malmſb. de geſt. pont. p. 293.
[z] As at Peterborough and Glouceſter.
[a] Ib. 29. [b] Ib. 24. 29. 289. [c] Ib. 117. [d] Ib. 112. [e] Ib. 117. [f] Ib. 136. 148.
[g] Ib. 136. 156-7. [h] Ib. 156. [i] Ib. 37. 136. 143. [k] Ib. 136. [l] Ib. 282. 289.
[u] Archæol. III. ad fin.

cloiſters and conventual buildings have been long ſince demoliſhed. The refectory is the deanry; and an elegant little chapel, built by prior Crauden, now a granary, adjoins to it. Ely porta, or the great gate, was built between 1366 and 1397. At the diſſolution Henry VIII. placed in Ely a dean and eight prebends with vicars, lay clerks, choriſters, ſchoolmaſter and uſher, and 24 king's ſcholars[m].

The biſhop's palace was built by biſhops Alcock and Goodrich[n], and much improved by the late biſhop. They had three palaces in the iſle, beſides ſix others in different counties and London[o].

Of the caſtle built by biſhop Nigellus, t. Stephen, there are no remains but the name of *Caſtle ward*[p]. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a high mount like a keep.

Here were two hoſpitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen united by biſhop Northwold[q]. No traces of the vineyard are now remaining, except in biſhop Hervey's charter[r]. The temporal juriſdiction of the abbot, and afterwards of the biſhop, extended over the two hundreds of the iſle with the executive part of juſtice[s]. A great council of the nation was held here by Henry II. in the time of biſhop Ridell 1177.[t] Here are two conſiderable fairs; and moſt of the ſoft water is fetched from the river up hill in leathern bags, but they have good ſpring or well water in all parts of the town.

A. D. 1071, many Engliſh, unable to bear the Conqueror's oppreſſions, came hither under the conduct of the earls Edwin of Cheſter, Morchar, and Siward, and of Egelwin biſhop of Durham, ravaged the adjacent country under the command of Hereward, an Engliſh nobleman, and built here in the marſhes a wooden caſtle, called *Hereward's caſtle* in Matthew Paris's time. William hearing this, beſieged the iſland, made roads of great length in the marſhes, built many bridges over the bogs, and erected a caſtle at a place called *Wiſeberum*, on which all but Hereward and his followers ſubmitted[u].

The camp occupied by the Conqueror during this long and difficult ſiege is ſtill viſible at the ſouth end of Aldrey cauſey within the manor of Wivelengham at a place called *Belſar's hills*. Dr. Stukeley ſays it was Roman, and repaired by the Conqueror's head engineer[x]. The right name of the field wherein it lies is in records t. Henry III. *Belaſis*, probably from William's general of the name, afterwards one of the knights quartered on the monks. It is not improbable that Aldrey cauſeway was firſt made during the ſiege, and from time to time occaſionally repaired, and ſo continues a common way into the iſle[y]. The road from Ely to Cambridge has been lately made turnpike at the expence of £.300 a mile in ſome places.

During the conteſt between king John and the barons 1216, William Buuk with the Brabanters, by favour of the ice entering the iſland towards Herebie, and the earl of Salisbury, Falcaſius and others by Stuntney bridge plundered the churches, and committed great ravages, compelling even thoſe who were placed in all the churches to pay large ſums by way of ranſom for their lives[z], and the prior to pay 200 marks to ſave the cathedral from being burnt. It was plundered again 1267[a].

In the iſle of Ely was born Dr. William Bulleyn a learned phyſician and botaniſt in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, who died 1576.

Twenty-four ſmall earthen Roman lamps were found in the iſle of Ely, and were in the hands of W. Collins collector of exciſe at Stamford 1740.[b]

Soham monaſtery was founded by St. Fœlix, firſt biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, who made it his ſee, afterwards removed to Dunwich, as his bones were to Ramſey, when the great church here built by one Luttingus, a Saxon nobleman, was burnt, and the monks ſlaughtered by the Danes 870[c]. Elfric, biſhop of Elmham, gave Soham to Bury abbey[d]. Here was a market and is a charity ſchool. At Soham Roman urns were found, but no coins near them[e]. Soham.

At *Fordham* was a Gilbertine priory, founded by Henry III. valued at £.40. 3s. 4d.[f] Some walls remain. Admiral ſir Charles Wager was lord here 1716, and built a new ſeat, which he ſold to Gov. Harriſon, whoſe daughter and heireſs brought it by marriage to lord viſcount Townſend. The town is the head of the deanery. Fordham.

At *Snailwell* is the ſeat of the Clarks, of whom Samuel was created a baronet 10 William III. whoſe great grandſon Andrew ſtill enjoys it. Snailwell.

In the pariſh of *Sutton*, five miles weſt of Ely, was turned up by the plough 1634, a thin piece of lead, and ſeveral antient coins. The labourer thruſting his hand in the earth, which was a light mooriſh ſoil, pulled out three ſilver plates, the two largeſt faſtened with a round ſilver wire riſing through the middle, and locking them together. One of the plates (ſee pl. II. fig. 7.) had this Dano-Saxon inſcription ſlightly engraved round it: ÆDVƑEN ME A ƃAƃEÞ. O DRIÞTEN DRIÞTEN ÞINE AWERIE ÐE ME ÞIRE ÆTFERIE BVTON ÞYOME SELLE ÞIRE AGENES ƑILLES, which, except the three firſt words, Dr. Hickes[g] thus tranſlates: *O Lord, Lord, him always defend, who carrieth me about him. Grant him whatever he deſire.* Sutton.

Mr. Blomfield reads it[h] *Eadwen Meagage ſhe (is) owner (of me). Lord, him curſe that me from her carries, unleſs ſhe me gives of her own will.*

Dr. Hickes ſuppoſes them to contain a charm, and that the knots and fillets on the other ſide have a magical meaning. Mr. Blomfield takes it only for a diſh belonging to Edwin Meagage before the Conqueſt, and laid over theſe things hidden to preſerve them probably during the ſiege of Ely. Nobody ſeems to have attended to the Runic characters on the broken ſlip croſſing the plate; or that except the four firſt words the reſt are rhyme: ƓAƓEIƓAH being Mæſo Gothic for purchaſe, *Agaghe* may be a tenſe of it, and ſuppoſing the ȝ a ſtop, the verſe will begin with the firſt O Dnihten. Apæpian is to *protect* or *defend*, Apeꝑȝian to *curſe*, Aetꝑepian to *take away*, Bvton *without*, Sellan to *ſell*.

Ædpin me agaghe.
Dnihten hine apepie
Ðe me hipe ætꝑepie
Bvton hyo me ꝑelle
Dipe agener ꝑilleꝑ

[m] Tan. 35.
[n] Bentham. Ib. 183. 191.
[o] Ib. 163. n.
[p] Ib. 137.
[q] Ib. 147. Tan. 45.
[r] Benth. 134.
[s] Ib. 132.
[t] Ib. 142.
[u] M. Par. 7.
[x] Pal. Brit. 11. 38. 139.
[y] Benth. 104. n.
[z] M. Par. 278.
[a] Ib. 1000.
[b] Spalding Soc. min.
[c] Tan. 35.
[d] Reg. ejuſd. ab. & Blomf. Coll. C. MS.
[e] Dugdale's letter to ſir T. Brown in his poſthumous works, p. 4.
[f] Tan. 47. Blomf. Coll. Cantab. 239.
[g] Theſ. p. 187. inter nummos.
[h] Coll. Cantab. 197.

Edwin bought me
O Lord him curſe
That me from him takes away.
Unleſs he ſell me
Of his own accord.

Several large gold rings were found with them [14].

The church, built by Barnet biſhop of Ely, who died 1373, is one of the moſt beautiful buildings in the county, and ſituate on a hill [i].

Soham. At *Haddenham* was the baſe of a croſs, now removed to Ely minſter, commemorating Ovinus, Etheldreda's ſteward, native here, who died about 680.

✠ LVCEM. TVAM. OVINO.
DA. DEVS. ET. REQVIE
.AMEN.

Thorney abbey was founded by Saxulph firſt abbot of Peterborough. The church was rebuilt 1085 by abbot Gunter, and dedicated by Hervæus firſt biſhop of Ely 1128 [k].

The nave of the abbey church ſtill remains, and over the weſt door nine ſtatues of ſaints between two towers. The aiſles were taken down 1636, and not a ſingle monument of any antiquity remains. It is a curacy of exempt juriſdiction in the gift of the duke of Bedford, who has 19000 acres in the ſurrounding fens, and has made a fine cauſey from it to Peterborough. The ſchool houſe is ſuppoſed to have been part of the cloiſter. The inhabitants of this town are moſtly French proteſtants.

Malmesbury's deſcription of this ſpot as an image of Paradiſe and Heaven has been much wondered at in later ages, when the vineyards and orchards are no more to be found. But if we attend to his deſcription we ſhall find in it nothing more than what might be expected concerning a ſpot which a parcel of retired religious would take all poſſible pains to make agreable to themſelves. The ſituation is far ſuperior to Croyland, the ſoil within two miles of the town capable of bearing apple trees, which are planted as hedges by the ſides of the cauſey, and nearer the town are oaks and elms growing ſpontaneouſly. When Malmeſbury ſpeaks of ſo pleaſant and cultivated a ſpot, "amid the very "marſhes," he only ſhews they were capable of improvement, and as to the *æquorea planities*, which *viridantibus comis oculos advocat*, *currentibus per campos nullus offenſioni datur locus*, if we underſtand it with biſhop Gibſon of the eaſe with which a perſon might run over it without obſtruction, this is no more than might be ſaid of Tatterſall or Burrow fen in ſummer; or, if we refer *currentibus* to the eyes which could take in this extenſive level of water and ſedges without any interruption, he need not be ſuppoſed to deſcribe it in its wintry or worſt eſtate when under water, though even in thoſe times the higher ſituation of Thorney is in its favour. Its preſent inhabitants, if their teſtimony may be admitted, have not very different notions of their ſituation, and even at Peterborough and the neighbourhood they are ſurprized to hear a perſon expect to find Thorney in the fens. But one may ſee what idea the monks had of paradiſe by the deſcription of Ramſay abbey in its Hiſtory quoted by Mr. Camden in Huntingdonſhire. "It is encloſed with "alders, which, with *freſh green reeds* intermixed with "*bulruſhes* make a *beautiful ſhew*. Long before it "was inhabited it was covered with ſeveral ſorts of "trees, and with elms in abundance; but now of late "*ſince theſe woods were* partly *cut down, the land is* "*ſaid to be arable, and of a fat mould*, and is *plenti*-"*ful in fruit and corn, planted with gardens, rich in* "*paſture*. In ſpring the pleaſant meadows ſmile on "the ſpectators, and the whole iſle is *embroidered* as "it were with *a variety of flowers*." The whole deſcription is crowned with the plenty of its fiſh and fowl. Malmeſbury's deſcription of Thorney might vindicate him in his diſtinct notions of *Vineyards* and *Orchards* with an unprejudiced reader; and he blends the labours of art and nature to conſtitute his *monaſtic* paradiſe, though he does not admit the female ſex as eſſential to it. The revenues of this monaſtery, which was one of the mitred ones, were valued at between 4 and 500*l.* a year, and granted with the ſite to the earl of Bedford [l]. The town has ſtill a ſmall market.

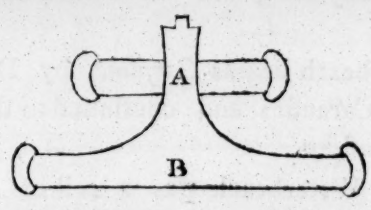
A Britiſh gold coin was found at Thorney [m].

Whittleſey. *Whittleſey*, a large village in the fens, gave birth to William de Whittleſey archbiſhop of Canterbury 1367. Here are two churches, one of which is engraved by P. S. Lamborne. Of its meer, one of the largeſt in England, well ſtocked with freſh fiſh, ſee in Huntingdonſhire.

March. At *March* in the iſle of Ely, in the road between it and Wisbeach, were found 1730, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot of 160 Roman denarii of all the emperors from Veſpaſian to Antoninus Pius, both incluſive [n]. The coins were chiefly of Antoninus Pius, and but two or three varieties [o] Another parcel of the lower empire was found at *Elme* [p], and an altar twenty-one inches high [q]. An urn with braſs coins was dug up here, 1713, near a tumulus; and foundations of buildings may be ſeen on a piece of high ground near the ſame place [r]. Dr. Stukeley ſays a Roman road goes from Granchеſter to Ely by Stretham, and thence by Upwell and Elme to Wiſbeach, which was a Roman town or ſtation. Coins have been found at *Welney* in urns within reach of the plowſhare [s].

Welney.

Well ſeems of Roman origin, and there was found this braſs inſtrument.



A paſſes through *B*, and faſtened with a nut [t].

Staney. The fiſhery of *Staney* having been by the ſervants of the abbey of Ely leaſed at will to one Begmund de Holland, and the kindred of one Aſwen a widow, at the rent of 2000 eels, the latter diſpoſſeſſed the abbey not only of the fiſhery but of Staney itſelf: whereupon in the reign of Edward, ſucceſſor to king Edgar, the abbot of Ely ſued in the alderman's court for the recovery of the poſſeſſion, and had judgment given him by default by Agelwinus, who was *totius Angliæ aldermannus* [u].

Wiſbeach. *Wiſbeach*, or *Ouſebeach*, q. d. the town on the beach or bank of the Ouſe, was given to Ely by

[14] G. [i] Blomf. Coll. Cantab. 196. [k] Regiſter in Mon. Ang.
[l] Tan 39. [m] Spalding ſoc. min. [n] Vyner Snell's lerter to Mr. R. Gale. Gale's Letters, p. 163.
[o] Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus ſen. Cl. Gothicus, Tetrici, Diocletian, Conſtantine M. Valentinian, Gratian.
[p] See Mr. Bell's letter to Mr. Blomfield, 1731. Gale's Letters, p. 465.
[q] Ib. 170. [r] Stukeley. [s] Bell, Ib. [t] Ib.
[u] Selden's titles of Hon. II. 5. 629. from a MS. book of Ely.

Alwyn afterwards biſhop of Elmham. It has a palace of the biſhop of Ely, a good market and ſix fairs. In the church is a rich braſs for Thomas de Bramſton, conſtable of the caſtle 1401. In the years 1613 and 1614 the ſea broke in and overflowed the whole town and the hundred about it with great loſs [x]. Secretary Thurlow rebuilt and finiſhed the caſtle juſt before the Reſtoration, when the eſtate returned to the biſhop. Here was before 1345 an hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, and another at *Leverington* hard by [y].

Leverington.

The ſtatute 1 Edward VI. 5, 10. which gives all colleges, free chapels, and chantries, with their eſtates, to the king, excepts *inter alia* the pariſh church called the *Chapel in the fee* in *Newton* within the iſle of Ely.

Newton.

The ſtatute 4 James I. c. 13, for draining 6000 acres of low ground ſubject to hurt by drowning, commonly called *the ring of Walderſey and Cooldham*, relates to this neighbourhood.

At *Upwell* was *Mirmaud*, a Gilbertine priory, cell to Sempringham, valued at £. 10. 7s. 7d. [z]

Upwell.

At *Chateris* in the iſle of Ely was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Alfwen wife to Ethelſtan earl of the Eaſt Angles about 980, valued at £. 97. 3s. 4d. [a] Here in a kind of tumulus near *Somerſham* ferry were found 1757 ſeveral human ſkeletons with the iron ſword, ſpear, and umbo of a ſhield, with an earthen urn and glaſs vaſe; which Dr. Stukeley refers to ſome Britiſh king reſident and buried here [b].

Chateris.

At *Bottiſham*, ſeven miles from Cambridge, William and John de Bottiſham, ſucceſſive biſhops of Rocheſter 1399, 1404, were born [c]. In the church is a braſs inſcription for Elias de Beckingham one of the juſtices itinerant to Edward I. [d]

Bottiſham.

At *Angleſey* in this pariſh was a priory of Auſtin canons founded by Richard de Clare, or Henry I. and valued at £. 124. *per annum* [e]. Over the door of the farm houſe are O. a croſs G. the arms of the abbey, impaling Clare, and P. W. and R. Part of the cloiſters make a cellar. Some arches ſloping downwards remain in a wall.

Angleſey.

In *Landbeach* church was found a heart in pickle wrapt up in hair, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. At *Waterbeach* adjoining are ſix almſhouſes for poor widows.

Landbeach.

At Waterbeach begins *Carſdike*, by Dr. Stukeley aſcribed to Carauſius and continued to the Nene in Northamptonſhire.

Denny in Waterbeach was a cell of Benedictine monks ſubject to Ely, founded 1160 by Robert, chamberlain to Conan duke of Britanny, and Aubrey Picot. The manor being purchaſed 13 Edward III. by the counteſs of Pembroke, third wife of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tournament on his wedding day 1338, ſhe removed hither the nuns of Waterbeach, whoſe houſe was founded 1293. She died in advanced age 1374, and was buried in a tomb of touch ſtone between the nuns' choir and that of the ſeculars [f]. The houſe was valued at £. 172 [g]. The refectory, the nave and tranſept of the church and part of the cloiſter walls remain [h]. The whole ſite was moated round, and a place ſtill retains the name of the Vineyard.

Denny.

The following original letter is inſerted from Mr. Blomefield's MS. collections for this county:

" Reverent and worſchypfull Syr, aftyr due re-
" commendacion premiſyd, pleſythe you at the re-
" verens of oure ſpouſe ihu, to qwom we be wil-
" fully profeſſyd, to here gracyouſly oure humble pe-
" tyſcioun, as now compellyd eyther to compleyn us,
" eyther elles to ſuffre oure devout place falle and
" peryſche in oure dayis qwyche hath been ſo longe
" tyme wrongfully oppreſſid be plee for oure beſte
" moſte ſubſtancyal lyvelode, ſo that oure goode and
" holſom modyr that was abbeſſe is ſo weryd and
" brokyn with thowt that ſche is overthrowyn with
" daily ſeeknes, unhabill to occupie the offiz, and we
" compellyd agens oure wille gyf it might odyrvyſe a
" been to cheſe anodyr, be the qwyche eleccioun aftyr
" our cuſtume we muſte paye to the biſchope of
" Lyncolne xx marke and to the biſchope of Nor-
" wych as myche, and as to the payment of the
" biſhope of Lyncolne we be ſo ſtreytly boundyn
" that the ſeyde lorde may ſtreyne oure goods of the
" wyche we have oure neceſſary ſuſtenaunce, and
" nowt only we be thuſe putte in diſcomforte and
" hevyneſſe butalſo oure jeuells qwyche were ordeynid
" of our fyrſte fundacion to araye oure chyrche and
" to ſtere uſſe and provoke others to worſchipe God
" and to have oure benefactoris in more freſche re-
" membraunz are now for nede leyde in morgage,
" and ſume loſte for ever, and others in haſte lyke
" to be loſte, and yerto oure placys beſyde all this
" miſery are ſo far decayed be non reparacion that
" we may nowt wele repayre yem ageen, and ſo owr
" tenants are the more pore and ye werſſe yer may
" paye to us ye dettez of yeyr fermes; and reverent
" ſyr, i beynge ful ſymple and zonge of age and
" choſin to be abbeſſe of yis wrongfullye oppreſſid
" place God knowt ful myche agens my will, in my
" compleynt makyng to God I was putt in mynde
" of the goods that been in zoure hands, and alſo
" of zure holſom and good diſpoſicion qwyche gave
" me a gret corage to make my petyſcion to zou for
" the recovere of ower pore place beſechynge zour
" goodeneſſe to conſydre how we be cloſyd withynne
" the ſton wallys and may nonodyrvyſe ſpeke with
" zou but only be wrytynge, and the rathur ſocour us
" for owr lord's love with ſweche goods as we may
" continue ſtylle the ſervant of ihu and odyr aftyr us
" in lyke wyſe, the qwyche we wolde thynke to us as
" a newe fundacon, and ſo in our ſuffrages we wolde
" annexe the ſowle of that worthy knyht ſyr John
" Faſtolff, and ſwyche odyr as ze will deſyr unto the
" ſoule of owre blyſſid foundatrice; and worſchipfull
" ſyr, is more eſy as zeet to releve us up azeen yan to
" belde a newe place, qwyche i truſte verylize wolde
" doo, and zif ze knewe the blyſſid diſpociſſion of
" my weel diſpoſyd modris and ſuſtris be qwos goode
" conſacon i truſt in ihu to have of zou ſume ſocour
" and comfort now at my moſt hevy begynnynge,
" and zif owre lord wolde move zour hert to ſee owre
" pore place i truſt verily to god we ſhoulde have zou
" and zours ever aftyr in goode remembraunz. The
" brynger of thys ſymple lettre wrytin in greete he-
" vynes hath experience of all owre inportable hurtys
" before reherſyd, the qwyche trewly was the cauſe
" that he wolde of his owne coſtis be meſſenger:

" our

[x] Blomf. Coll. Cantab. 244—247. Inſcription in the church.
[y] Tan. 52. 56.
[z] Ib. 46.
[a] Ib. 40.
[b] Gent. Mag. 1766. p. 119.
[c] Blomf. Ib. 34. Tan. 42.
[d] Blomf. Ib.
[e] Blomf. Collect. Cantab. 35.
[f] Leland.
[g] Tan. 44. 50.
[h] Blomf. MS. Col.

" our blyſſid lord revard him therefore, qwyche ever
" preſerve zou and zours body and ſoule in goodneſſe
" for hise gret mercy. Wrytyn at denneye the laſte
" day of januer.

Zour pore bedewoman jone
keteryche abbeſſe of Denneye.

Endorſt
To the right worſchipfull gentilman, parſton,
Executur to ſyr John Faſtolff.

In *Stretham* church is an old altar tomb for Nicholas de Kynaſton, founder of the chancel, and rector here, t. Edward I.[i]

At *Milton*, a ſmall village on the Ely road, was the retirement of the eminent antiquary the rev. Mr. William Cole, vicar of Burnham, in the county of Bucks, and the intimate friend of Browne Willis. Here, Dec. 16, 1782, in his 68th year, he cloſed a life ſpent in learned reſearch into the hiſtory and antiquities of this county in particular, which nothing but his declining ſtate of health prevented this work from ſharing the benefit of. He left to the Britiſh Muſeum, to be locked up for 20 years, his valuable collections in 100 volumes in folio, fairly written in his own hand, which was not unlike that of Mr. Thomas Baker, to whoſe memory he has bequeathed a monument in St. John's college chapel. Mr. Cole was buried under the belfrey of St. Clement's church in Cambridge.

Earls of Cambridge.

The title of earl of Cambridge was conferred on *James* marquis of Hamilton 1619, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *James* and his ſecond ſon *William*, who, dying without iſſue of his wounds received in Worceſter fight, the title became extinct. The title of duke of Cambridge was after the reſtoration conferred on *Charles Stuart* eldeſt ſon of James duke of York, who, died 1661, and afterwards on his three brothers *James*, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, who all died young 1667, 1671, 1677. Queen Anne conferred it on *George Auguſtus* Elector of Hanover, afterwards king George I. who was the laſt that bore this title.

[i] Blomf. Collect. Cantab. 22.

Rare Plants found in Cambridgeſhire.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze wort; in wet meadows and woods; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Acorus *Calamus*: Sweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in deep dirty rivers and ponds; in *Dove-houſe* cloſe, *Cambridge*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in the hedges of the firſt cloſe on the right hand going from *Cheſterton* up *Mill-lane*.

Agaricus *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric; in meadows and paſtures; at *Teverſham*.

Agroſtis *polymorpha* δ ſtolonifera: Creeping Bent graſs; in meadows; near *Trinity Conduit Head*.

Aira *cærulea*. Purple Hair Graſs; on *Teverſham* moor.

—— *criſtata*. Criſted Hair graſs; in barren paſtures; on the *Hill of Health*.

—— *flexuoſa*. Heath Hair Graſs; in meadows.

—— *præcox*. Early Hair Graſs; in ſandy places about *Gamlingay*.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in the paſtures about *Gamlingay* and *Balſham*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer water Plantain; on the moors at *Shelford* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Allium *vineale*. Crow Garlic; in meadows and paſtures; at *Girton*, and in the cloſe called by Mr. *Ray*, the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſon; in *Chriſt* college pieces, *Cambridge*, at *Ditton*, and elſewhere.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in ſea marſhes; at *Wiſbech*.

——— *officinalis* β. A variety of the Marſh Mallow; in the iſle of *Ely*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel or blue flowered Pimpernel; amongſt the corn on the left hand of the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton* a little beyond the firſt cloſes.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; on rubbiſh; near *Emanuel* college, *Cambridge*.

Anemone *nemoroſa*. Wood Anemone; in woods; at *Madingley* and iſle of *Ely*.

——— *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower; on *Gogmagog hills*, and *Hilderſham*, and at *Bartlow*.

Anethum *Fæniculum*. Fennel or Fincle; in *Parker's pieces*, *Cambridge*, and in *Caxton* church yard.

Angelica *ſylveſtris*. Wild Angelica; in marſhy woods and hedges; at *Cheſterton*, by the river *Cam*, and elſewhere.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch or Ladies Finger; in dry meadows, eſpecially chalk; at *Cheſterton*, *Gogmagog hills*, and in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *Cymbalaria*. Ivy-leaved Toad-flax; on the walls of the Great houſe at *Drayton*.

——— —— *Elatine*. Sharp-pointed Fluellin; in corn fields; at *Teverſham*.

——— ——— *Linaria*. Toad-Flax; in barren meadows and fields; in the lanes and cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, on *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *majus*. Greater Snap-dragon; on old walls; in the iſle of *Ely*.

——— ——— *minus*. Leaſt Toad-flax; in the corn by the lower road on *Gogmagog hills*.

——— ——— *ſpurium*. Round-leaved Fluellin; in corn-fields; in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*, and elſewhere.

Aphanes *arvenſis*. Purſley Piert; on the *Hill of Health*.

Apium *Petroſelinum*. Parſley; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; in a cloſe on the right hand of *Teverſham* moor as you enter the moor from the town.

Arabis *turrita*. Tower wall Creſs; on *St. John* and *Trinity* college walls, *Cambridge*.

—— *Thaliana*. Codded Mouſe Ear; in ſome cloſes on the north ſide of *Gamlingay* town.

Arenaria *rubra*. Purple flowered Chickweed or Spurry; on *Gamlingay* heath.

——— *rubra* γ marina. Sea Spurry; on ſea ſhores; at *Wiſbich*.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chickweed; in the corn fields on the borders of *Triplow heath*, *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain-leaved Chickweed; in woods and hedges; at *Baiſham*.

Ariſtolochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort; in woods and hedges; at *Whittlesford*.

Artemeſia *campeſtris*. Field Southern Wood; in meadows near *Shelford*.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs; in and about *Madingley* wood in the iſle of *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; in Great *Shelford* church yard.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſegraſs, German Madwort; on rubbiſh; about *Newmarket* town.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort; on *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-Hair; on the churches of *Ditton*, *Coton*, *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— ——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden Hair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on the churches of *Cheſterton*, *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— ——— *Scolopendrium*. Harts Tongue; in the hedges of a grove near *Cheſterton*, about *Ely* cathedral, and elſewhere.

——— —— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-Hair; on the ſouth ſide of *Stretchworth* church, about the cathedral at *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; on ſea ſhores; at *Wiſbich*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; on the drier part of *Hinton moor*, on *Gogmagog hills*, on *Newmarket heath*, *Royſton heath*, and elſewhere.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; about the caſtle-hill, *Cambridge*, by the lane ſides that leads from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*, and in many other places.

Athamanta *oreoſelinum*. Mountain Stone Parſley; on *Gogmagog hills*.

Atriplex *haſtata* β. Wild Orach; —— *patula* β. Spear-leaved Orach; } by the river ſide below *Wiſbich*.

—— *portulacoides*. Sea Purſlane; near *Wiſbich*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale: in the lanes about *Fulborn*, in *Dove-houſe* cloſe, *Cambridge*, and at *Reech*.

Ballota *nigra* β alba. A variety of ſtinking Horehound; on rubbiſh at *Coldham* near *Barnwell*, and on the banks of the road to *Newmarket* near the *Paper-mills*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Berberry-buſh; at *Cheſterton*, *Granchester*, and elſewhere.

Betonica *officinalis*. Wood Betony; in *Madingley* and *Kingſton* woods.

Betula *alba*. Birch Tree; at *Chippenham*, and elſewhere.

—— *Alnus*. Alder Tree; at *Fulborn* and elſewhere.

Bidens *cernua*. Whole-leaved Water Hemp Agrimony; in marſhy and watery places; at *Audrey cauſeway*.

—— *tripartita* β minima. Leaſt Water Hemp Agrimony; in marſhes; on the moor between *Cherry Hinton* and the road to the Hills, and on the moor. M. T.

Borago *officinalis*. Borage; in *Emanuel* college, *Parker's piece*, in *Cow fen*, and elſewhere.

Briza *media*. Middle quaking Graſs, Cow Quakes, Ladies Hair; in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe, *Cherry Hinton*, and at *Madingley*.

Bryonia *alba*. White Bryony; in the *Chalk-pit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Bryum *carneum*. Shining Bryum; in wet places in *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors, and elſewhere.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax; in corn fields; by the lower road on *Gogmagog hills*, among the wheat at *Teverſham*, and elſewhere.

—— *tenuiſſimum*. Leaſt Hares Ear; on that ſide of the moor *Cherry Hinton* which is next the hills road.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Water Gladiole or flowering Ruſh; in the *Stour* near the *Paper mills*, at *Granchester*, and elſewhere.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throatwort or Canterbury Bells; in *Madingley wood*, on *Gogmagog hills*, and elſewhere.

—— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Bell Flower; on *Gogmagog hills*.

—— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort or Canterbury Bells; in *Madingley* and *Kingſton wood*.

Carduus *acaulis*, Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; on *Cherry Hinton moor* and near the new poſt-houſe, *Cambridge*.

—— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures of a chalky ſoil; in many cloſes about *Madingley*, *Childerley*, *Kingſton*, and elſewhere.

—— *helenoides* β heterophyllus. Melancholy Thiſtle; in paſtures; about *Cherry Hinton*.

Carex *caneſcens*. Grey Carex; on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Carex *dioica*. Small Carex; on the bogs on *Gamlingay* heath.

—— *diſtans*. Looſe Carex; on *Hinton* moor.

—— *flava*. Yellow Carex; on *Cherry Hinton moor*, and elſewhere.

—— *globularis*. Globular headed Carex (*Lyons faſc.*) on *Gogmagog* hills and *Hinton* Chalkpit.

—— *muricata*. Prickly Carex; in the cloſes near *Granchester* meadows.

—— *panicea*. Pink Carex; in the wood at *Everſdon*.

—— *paniculata*. Panicled Carex; on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

—— *pendula*. Pendulous Carex; in wet woods and hedges; at *Fulborn*, and elſewhere.

—— *pilulifera*. Round headed Carex; on *Gamlingay* heath.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; in the fenny meadows near *Quy* water, and on *Hinton* moor.

—— *ſylvatica*. Wood Carex; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Carlina *vulgaris*. Carline Thiſtle; on *Newmarket* heath.

Carum *Carvi*. Caraways; in the meadows by the road ſide between *Cambridge* and *Quoy*, and elſewhere.

Caucalis *Carota*. Wild Carrots or Birdneſt; in the *Chalkpit* cloſe.

—— *daucoides*. Fine leaved Baſtard Parſley; about the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath, and in cornfields about *Kingſton*.

—— *latifolia*. Purple flowered great Baſtard Parſley; in corn fields in this county frequent, as between *Cambridge* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle; in *Parker's* piece *Cambridge*.

—— *ſcabioſa*. Great Knapweed or Matfellon; in the *Chalkpit* cloſe, *Cherry Hinton*.

—— *ſcabioſa* (flore albo). Great Knapweed, with a white flower; at *Babram*.

Ceraſtium *aquaticum*. Marſh Mouſe ear Chickweed; on the banks of the river *Cam*.

—— *arvenſe*. Long leaved rough Chickweed; on heaths and dry banks amongſt buſhes; on the *hill of health*, and elſewhere.

—— *ſemidecandrium*. Leaſt Mouſe ear Chickweed; on the *hill of health*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; —— *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; } in the horſe ferry in the way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry-hinton*.

Chelidonium *hybridum*. Violet coloured Horn Poppy; among the corn between *Swaffham* and *Burwell*.

—— *majus*. Celandine; in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

Chenopodium *Bonus Henricus*. Common Engliſh Mercury; on rubbiſh, walls, corn fields, and highways.

—— *maritimum*. Sea Blite, or White Glaſswort; by the river ſide below *Wiſbich*.

—— *murale* β. A variety of Common Gooſe Foot; —— *Vulvaria*. Stinking Orache; } in rubbiſh, ways, and walls; in *Jeſus lane*, *Cambridge*.

—— *urbicum*. Upright Gooſefoot; on dunghills; in *Cherry Hinton* town.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in mountainous meadows

meadows and paſtures in the *Chalkpit* cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; in a creek overagainſt the tiled houſe on *Rimney balk*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort; on *Gogmagog* hills, *Newmarket* heath.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in the fen ditches about *Marſh* and *Chateris* in the Iſle of *Ely*.

Circæa *Lutetiana*. Enchanter's Nightſhade; in the lanes and cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower; on *Triplow* heath, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *Helianthemum* β (flore albo). Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower with a white flower; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber, or Traveller's Joy; } in the meadows and lanes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Wild Baſil; }

——— *vulgare* (var. fol. non crenatis). A variety of Wild Baſil; in the ploughed lands on the borders of *Gogmagog* hills and *Newmarket* heath.

Cochlearia *Armoracea*. Horſe Radiſh; in *Parker's Pieces*, *Cambridge*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; on the bogs in the Park at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Conferva *reticulata*. Net Conferva; in ditches and ponds in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lilly of the Valley, or May Lilly; in *Whitewood*, *Gamlingay*.

Convolvulus *arvenſis* β. A variety of Small Bindweed; amongſt the corn between *Little Everſdon* and *Harleſton*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in chalky ſoils: at *Hilderſham*, *Abingdon*, and *Whittlesford*.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawkweed; in meadows and paſtures; between *Little Shelford* and *Whittlesford*, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Crocus *officinalis*, ſativus. Saffron; on *Gogmagog* hills, and frequently planted in this county.

Cucubalus *Otites*. Greater Spaniſh Catchfly; near the gravel pits, on the north ſide of *Newmarket*, and at *Chippenham*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; About *Cherry-hinton*, and elſewhere.

Dianthus *Deltoides:* Maiden Pink; on a little hill where furze grows next to *Juniper* hill near *Hilderſham*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel or Shepherd's rod; at *Ditton*, and elſewhere. M. T.

Delphinium *Conſolida*. Lark's ſpur; amongſt the corn on *Swaffham* fields, and elſewhere.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long leaved Sun Dew, or Roſa Solis; on *Hinton* moor; about the watery places, plentifully.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Sundew, or Roſa Solis; on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Echium *vulgare* β anglicum. Engliſh Viper's Buglofs; on the *Hill of health*, *Madingley*.

Epilobium *paluſtre*. Marſh Willow herb; on the bogs at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *limoſum*. Smooth Horſetail; in marſhes and watery places: in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*, and at *Granchester*.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum*. Wood Horſetail; in and about *Madingley* wood.

Erica *tetralix*. Croſs leaved heath; on the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

—— *vulgaris*. Common heath or Ling; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs; on *Cherry-hinton* moor, and elſewhere.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue flowered Fleabane; in dry meadows and paſtures; at *Whittlesford* and *Linton*.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; in the oſier holts about the bridge at *Ely* plentifully, and in the other oſier holts by the river ſide in the Iſle of *Ely*.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle tree or Prickwood; in woods and hedges; at *Granchester*, and elſewhere.

Euphorbia *amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge; in woods and hedges at *Cheveley*.

——— *platyphyllos* β ſegetalis. Corn Spurge; amongſt the corn near *Kingſton* wood and about *Triplow*.

Euphraſia *officinalis*. Eyebright; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Feſtuca *ovina*. Sheep Feſcue graſs; in dry paſtures.

——— *rubra*. Purple Feſcue graſs; on *Gogmagog* hills.

——— *myuros*. Wall Feſcue graſs; on a wall at *Barnwell*.

——— *decumbens*. Decumbent Feſcue graſs; on *Shelford* moor, and in the cloſes at *King's hedges* near *Impington*.

Fontinalis *antipyretica*. Greater Watermoſs; in the well on the road ſide at *Madingley*.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea Heath; in ſea marſhes; at *Tid Goat* near *Wisbich*.

Fumaria *officinalis* β capreolata; in woods and hedges: in the corn on the borders of the hills towards *Hinton* moor on *Gagmagog* hills.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Yellow Nettle Hemp; in *King's* wood, and in the wood at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. A variety of Hemp leaved dead Nettle; amongſt corn at *March*.

Galium *mollugo*. Great Ladies Bedſtraw, or Baſtard Madder; in hedges and on heaths; at *Linton*.

——— *montanum*. Mountain Ladies Bedſtraw; on *Gamlingay* heath.

——— *paluſtre*. White Ladies Bedſtraw; in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

——— *ſpurium*. Corn Ladies Bedſtraw; amongſt the corn about *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *uliginoſum*. Marſh Ladies Bedſtraw; in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Geniſta *Anglica*. Needle Furze or Petty Whin; on a ſmall hill near *Hilderſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *tinctoria*. Dyer's Broom, or Woodwaxen; in paſtures and margins of fields; at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in dry paſtures; on *Gogmagog* hills, and on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian; in and about *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *centaurium*. Leſſer Centaury; in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *centaurium* (flore albo). Leſſer Centaury, with a white flower; at *Linton*.

Geranium *cicutarium*. Hemlock Craneſbill; on the *Hill of Health*.

Geranium

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining leaved Cranesbill; on walls and on sandy shady places; at *Barnwell* and *Chesterton*.

——— *molle*. Common Dove's-foot Cranesbill; on the *Hill of health*.

——— *moschatum*. Musk Cranesbill of Muscovy; in the rutts of the road on *Gamlingay* heath.

——— *pratense*. Meadow Cranesbill; in damp meadows and pastures; at *Ditton*, *Histon*, *Girton*, and elsewhere.

——— *rotundifolium*. Dovesfoot Cranesblll; in *Whitewood*, and in hedges near *Trinity Conduit*.

——— *sanguineum*. Bloody Cranesbill; about the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath.

——— *sanguineum* β. Bloody Cranesbill, with larger, paler, and more deeply divided leaves; on the banks of the *Devil's ditch*, *Newmarket* heath towards *Reche*.

Geum *urbanum*. Avens; in the *Chalk-pit* close at *Cherry hinton*.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milkwort or black Saltwort; in sea marshes; at *Wisbich*.

Glycyrrhiza *glabra*. Common Liquorice; planted at *Elme*, in the isle of *Ely*, and elsewhere.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's foot; on divers parts of *Newmarket* heath and on *Gogmagog hills*.

——— *montanum*. Least Cudweed; in *Gamlingay* park and elsewhere.

Hedysarum *Onobrychis*. Medick Vetchling, Cocksfhead, commonly called Saintfoin; on *Gogmagog hills*, and elsewhere.

Hedypnois *hieracioides*. Yellow Succory or Rough Hawkweed; in margins of fields of a chalky soil; on *Gogmagog hills*, at *Comberton* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Helleborus *fætidus*. Great Bastard black Hellebore, Bear's-foot, or Setterwort; in meadows, pastures and hedges; near *Cherry Hinton*, and in some closes near the mill at *Fulborn*.

——— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in the closes adjoining to the parsonage garden at *Ditton* and in *Bigwyn* closes beyond the town.

Heracleum *Sphondylium* β. A variety of Common Cowparsnep; in *Kingston* wood.

Hieracium *umbellatum*. Narrow leaved bushy Hawkweed; on a small hill overgrown with furze near *Hildersham*, and in *Gamlingay* park.

——— *sabaudum* β. A variety of broad leaved bushy Hawkweed; in *Gamlingay* park.

Hippocrepis *comosa*. Tufted Horseshoe Vetch; on the chalky grounds about *Gogmagog hills*, and elsewhere.

Hippurus *vulgaris*. Mare's Tail; in the *Stour* near the *Paper-mills*, at *Fulborn*, and elsewhere.

Humulus *Lupulus*. Wild Hops; in hedges at *Chesterton*, and elsewhere.

Hyacinthus *non-scriptus* (flore albo). English Hyacinth or Harebells (wth a white flower); in *Kingston* wood.

Hydrocharis *Morsus Ranæ*. Frogbit; in ditches and slow rivers; at *Granchester*, in the river *Cam*, and elsewhere.

——— *Morsus Ranæ* (flore pleno); at *Audrey* causeway.

Hydrocotyle *vulgaris*. Pennywort or White Rot; in marshy places; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Hypericum *Elodes*. Marsh St. Peter's wort; in the boggy grounds at *Gamlingay*.

——— *humifusum*. Trailing St. John's wort; at *Hildersham*.

Hypericum *perforatum*. St. John's wort; in the *Chalk-pit* close, *Cherry Hinton*.

——— *quadrangulum*. St. Peter's wort; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Hypnum *Adiantoides*. Upright Hypnum; on bogs and wet heaths; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *bryoides*. Dwarf Hypnum;
——— *alopecurum*. Fox tail Hypnum;
——— *dendroides*. Tree Hypnum;
——— *proliferum*. Proliferous Hypnum;
——— *fericeum*. Silky Hypnum;
——— *serpens*. Creeping Hypnum;
——— *sciuroides*. Squirrel tail Hypnum;
——— *triquetrum*. Triangular Hypnum or Trunks of Trees;

in shady places in hedges and woods; in and near *Moorbarns* thicket, *Madingley*.

Hyocyami *nigri varietas*. A variety of the common Henbane; on the castle hill, *Cambridge*.

Hypochæris *maculata*. Broad leaved Hungarian Hawkweed; on the banks of the *Devil's ditch*; near *Reche* not far from *Newmarket*, and elsewhere.

Hyoseris *minima*. Small Swines Succory; in meadows and pastures of a gravelly soil, near the wind mills on *Newmarket* heath, and in a sandy oatfield adjoining to *Whitewood* wood.

Jasione *montana*. Sheeps Scabious; on a small hill near *Hildersham* and at *Gamlingay*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Cress; near the wind mills on *Newmarket* heath.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in the pastures about *Madingley*, *Barton*, *Coton*, and elsewhere.

—— *pulicaris*. Lesser Fleabane; in the way from *Cambridge* to *Histon*.

Iris *fætidissima*. Stinking Gladwyn; in a grove by the side of the road from *Cambridge* to *Histon* church, and elsewhere.

Isatis *tinctoria*. Wild Woad; in the isle of *Ely* and *Littleport*.

Juncus *bulbosus*. Bulbous Rush; in damp meadows and heaths; at *Gamlingay* and elsewhere.

——- *campestris*. Field Rush; on the *Hill of health*.

——- *conglomeratus*. Round headed Rush; in damp heath and meadows, at *Gamlingay*, and elsewhere.

——- *pilosus*. Common hairy Wood Rush; in the woods at *Eversden* and *Kingston*.

——- *squarrosus*. Moss Rush or Goose Corn; in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Juniperus *communis*. Juniper; on the little hill called *Juniper hill* at *Hildersham*.

Lactuca *Saligna*. Least wild Lettuce; on the bank of a little lane leading from the *London* road to the river a little beyond the *Spittle house* end at *Cambridge*.

——— *virosa* β. A variety of strong scented wild Lettuce: in hedges and margins of fields; in the isle of *Ely*.

Lathyrus *latifolius*. Broad leaved Pease Everlasting; in *Madingley* wood and other woods near *Cambridge*.

——— *Nyssolia*. Crimson Grass Vetch; in margins of fields; at *Hadnam*.

——— *palustris*. Marsh Chickling Vetch; in a bushy close near *Little Eversdon* church.

——— *pratensis*. Tare Everlasting or common Yellow Vetchling; in *Madingley* wood.

——— *sylvestris*. Narrow leaved everlasting; near the *Castle Crampes*; in the hedges in the way that leads from thence to *Bartlow*.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on the banks of the road from *Stourbridge* to *Newmarket*, and elſewhere.

Leontodon *Taraxacum* δ paluſtre. Marſh Dandelion; on *Hinton* moor.

Lepidium *ruderale*. Narrow leaved Wild Creſs or Dittander; on the banks of the river below *Wiſbich* near the wind-mills.

Lichen *calicaris*. Channeled Liverwort; on trunks of trees in *Gamlingay* park.

——- *ciliaris*. Ciliated Liverwort; on trunks of trees in and near *Moorbarns* thicket.

——- *farinaceus*. Mealy Liverwort; on trunks of trees in *Gamlingay* park.

——- *juniperinus*. Juniper Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees; in and near *Moorbarn's* thicket.

——- *nigreſcens*. Blackiſh Liverwort; on Willows; in *Grancheſter* meadows. M. T.

——- *phyſodes*. Palmated Liverwort; on trunks of trees, ſtones, and heaths in *Gamlingay* park.

——- *pyxidatus*. Cup Liver wort; heaths and woods.

——- *pyxidatus* β. A variety of ditto; in *Gamlingay* park.

——- *pyxidatus* ξ *digitatus*. Fingered Liverwort; in heaths and woods; on *Newmarket* heath.

——- *rangiferinus*. Rhendeer Liverwort; on *Gogmagog* hills.

——- *ſaxatilis*. Stone Liverwort; on ſtones, rocks, and trunks of trees at *Whitwell*.

Liguſtrum *vulgare*. Privet or Prim; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Limoſella *aquatica*. Common Mudwort; in a cart rut as ſoon as you are out of *Milton* in the way to *Ely*.

Linum *Cartharticum*. Purging Flax; in the Chalk pit cloſe, and on the moor at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *perenne*. Wild Perennial Blue Flax; on the borders of the corn fields about *Gogmagog* hills, in ſome cloſes about *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *perenne* β. A variety of Wild Perennial Blue Flax; in the ſame places.

——— *uſitatiſſimum*. Flax; in cornfields at *Wiſbech*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Common Gromwell or Graymill; in groves and dry places: at *Hinton* and *Teverſham*.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Small Littorella; on *Hinton* moor.

Lonicera *Caprifolium*. Honey Suckle; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Hinton*.

Lotus *corniculatus* β & γ. Two varieties of Common Bird's Foot Trefoil; at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Lycoperdon *boviſta*. Common Puff ball or Bulls fiſts; in meadows and paſtures.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Clubmoſs; on the bogs in *Gamlingay* heath.

Lyſimachia *Nummularia*. Moneywort; in *Kingſton* wood.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; on *Teverſham* moor, and elſewhere.

——— *vulgaris*. Yellow Looſeſtrife, or Willow herb; in woods bogs and banks of rivers; on the banks of the river *Cam*, and elſewhere.

Lythrum *hyſſopifolia*. Hedge Looſeſtrife, Hyſſop, or Graſs Poley; in the corn fields and ſhady lanes about *Hiſton*, and elſewhere.

——- *Salicaria*. Purple Spiked Looſeſtrife; in marſhes and banks of rivers at *Hiſton*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in *Kingſton* wood.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and ways; on the *hill of health*.

Medicago *falcata*. Yellow Medick; in the margins of fields and highways; between *Linton* and *Bartlow*, and elſewhere.

——— *polymorpha* β. The Smalleſt Hedgehog Trefoil; in an old gravel pit in the corn field near *Wilbraham* church; alſo at *Newmarket*, where the *Cucubalus otites* grows.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Purple headed Creſted Cowwheat; in *Madingley* and other woods in this county abundantly.

——— *pratenſe*. Meadow Cowwheat; in meadows and paſtures at *Stichworth*, and in *Whitewood*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Yellow Cowwheat; in woods at *Gamlingay*.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Common Calamint; in highways and margins of fields; at *Cheſterton* and *Shelford*.

——— *Nepeta*. Field Calamint; in highways and on banks; at *Grancheſter*, at *Hilderſham*, and *Babram*.

Mentha *arvenſis* β. A variety of Corn Mint; in watery places and damp corn fields; at *Shelford*.

——— *pulegium*. Pennyroyal or Pudding Graſs; about the Caſtle hill, and elſewhere.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Long Leaved Horſemint; in lakes and watery places, at *Grancheſter*, in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Hinton*, and at *Triplow*.

Menyanthes *Nymphoides*. Fringed Water Lily; in ſlow rivers and ditches; at *Streatham* ferry, and in the river *Cam*.

——— *Trifoliata*. Buck or Bog Bean; on moors and marſhy places; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; about *Madingley* wood.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe-tail; in the fields where *Stourebridge* fair is kept, and elſewhere. M T.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum*. Spiked Water milfoil; in the river *Cam*, at *Stretham* ferry, and elſewhere.

——— *verticillatum*. Verticillated Water-milfoil; in the *Stour*, and elſewhere.

Myrica *Gale*. Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle, or Goule; in the fens in the Iſle of *Ely*, in many places abundantly.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel, or baſtard Aſphodel; in the bogs on *Gamlingay* heath.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. Pale Daffodil, or Primroſe Peerleſs; in meadows and paſtures at *Whittlesford*.

——— *Pſeudonarciſſus*. Engliſh Daffodil; in woods and hedges at *Whitwell* and *Whittlesford*.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Mat graſs; on *Gamlingay* heath.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Cat-mint; in hedges at *Ditton*, and elſewhere.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily; in ſlow rivers and ponds; on *Triplow* heath; in the horſeway from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and on *Teverſham* moor.

——— *lutea*. Yellow Water Lily, in the river *Cam*.

Ononis *inermis*, arvenſis. Corn Reſtharrow; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Ophioglofſum *vulgatum*. Adderstongue; in damp meadows and paſtures: at *Ditton* and *Granchefter*.

Ophrys *Apifera*. Bee Orchis; in a cloſe near *Burrough* church, and in *Kingſton* wood, at *Shelford*, and elſewhere.

——— *aranifera*. The Green winged humble Bee Satyrion; in a buſhy cloſe by the footway between the two *Abingtons*.

——— *lilifolia*. Dwarf Orchis; in the watery places of *Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

——— *Monorchis*. Muſk or Yellow Sweet Orchis; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and in ſome pits about *Gogmagog* hills.

——— *muſcifera*. The Fly Orchis; on the banks of the Devil's ditch, and in the cloſes about *Hinton* and *Teverſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *ovata*. Common Twayblade; in damp woods and groves; in the wood at *Gamlingay*; in the Chalkpit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *paludoſa*. Marſh Twayblade; on the boggy and fenny grounds near *Gamlingay*.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in *Kingſton* wood, and at *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *conopſea*. Sweet Orchis; in meadows and paſtures; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*; in the *Devil's* ditch, *Newmarket* heath, and at *Cheſterton*.

——— *latifolia*. Broad leaved Orchis; in meadows and paſtures; at *Cheſterton*.

——— *latifolia* (flore albo). Broad leaved Orchis with a white flower; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *maculata*. Female handed Orchis; ——— *maſcula*. Male Orchis; } in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *morio*. Female Orchis; in damp meadows and paſtures; at *Girton*.

——— *morio* (flore albo). Female Orchis; at *Moor barns* thicket.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; in the chalk pitt cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and on *Newmarket* heath.

——— *pyramidalis* (flore albo). in the ſame place.

——— *uſtulata*. Dwarf Orchis; on *Gogmagog* hills and in the *Devil's* ditch on *Newmarket* heath.

Origanum *vulgare*. Common Pot Marjoram; in groves and hedges of a chalk ſoil; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Ornithogalum *pyrenaicum*. Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem; in a buſhy cloſe near *Little Everſden* church.

Orobanche *major*. Broomrape; on the roots of broom; at *Granchefter*, and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon Wort; in Little *Linton* warren by the Cow gallery, and on a ſmall hill overgrown with Furze at *Hilderſham*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleenwort; on the bogs in *Gamlingkay* park.

Oxalis *Acetoſella*. Wood Sorrel; in woods and groves; in the Devil's ditch, *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

Papaver *Argremone*. Rough headed Poppy; ——— *dubium*. Long ſmooth head Poppy; } in corn fields.

Papaver *ſomniferum*. White Poppy; in corn fields and uncultivated places; at *Water-beach*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris Truelove, or One Berry; in *Kingſton* wood, and in the wood at *Everſden*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in wet meadows on *Teverſham* moor; on that ſide of *Hinton* moor next the Lime Kiln, and at *Trumpington*.

Paſtinaca *ſylveſtris*. Wild Parſnep; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Peplis *Portulaca*. Water Purſlane; in the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

Peziza *coccinea*. Scarlet Peziza; on rotten wood in woods and hedges; at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

——— *punctata*. Dotted Peziza; on horſe dung, in *Gamlingay* park.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; in woods and hedges; at *Moorbarns* thicket, at *Shelford* and *Cherry Hinton*, and on *Newmarket* heath.

Phaſcum *acaulon*. Oval Phaſcum; in heaths and banks of a ſandy ſoil; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Phleum *paniculatum*. Bulboſe Cat's tail Graſs; on *Newmarket* heath.

Pimpinella *major*. Greater Burnet Saxifrage; in the woods at *St. George's*, *Hatley*, and in many other woods on the borders of *Bedfordſhire*.

——— *ſaxifraga*. Leſſer Burnet Saxifrage; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Plantago *coronopus*. Buck's horn Plantain, Star of the Earth; on *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

——— *lanceolata* β. A variety of Ribwort Plantain; on *Gogmagog* hills, and *Hill of Health*.

Poa *maritima*. Sea Meadow graſs; near *Wisbich*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Snakeweed, or Greater Biſtort; in damp meadows; at *Whitwell* and *Shelford*.

——— *Fagopyrum*. Buck Wheat; in corn fields between *Hilderſham* and *Wilbraham*.

Polygonum *Hydropiper* β minus. Small creeping Arſemart; in watery places at *Waterbeach*.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; in wet woods and ſhady places; ——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody; in wet woods and ſhady places; } in *Gamlingay* park.

——— *Thelypteris*. Marſh Fern; in buſhy marſhes, groves and hedges; ——— *vulgare*. Common Polypody; on the cathedral at *Ely*, and elſewhere.

Polytrichum *commune*. Greater Golden Maidenhair; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

Populus *tremula*. Trembling Poplar, or Aſp; in wet woods at *Cheſterton*.

Potamogiton *compreſſum*. Small branched Pond weed; ——— *lucens*. Shining Pondweed; in rivers and lakes; } in the river *Cam*.

——— *natans*. Broad leaved Pondweed; in ponds and ſlow rivers on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *pectinatum*. Fineſt Fennel leaved Pondweed; in the river *Cam*.

——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pondweed; in the river *Cam*.

——— *puſillum*. Small Pondweed; in the waters about *Stourbridge*, and elſewhere.

Potentilla *anſerina*. Silver weed or Wild Tanſey; in places

places where water has been ſtagnant in the winter: at *Linton*.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil; on *Gogmagog* hills near the *Paps*. M T.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Burnet; in fields of a chalk ſoil; at *Cheſterton*.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Greater Cowſlip, or Oxlip; in *Kingſton* and *Madingley* woods.

——— *veris*. Common Cowſlip or Pagils; in *Madingley* wood.

Prunus *Cerafus*. Black Cherry; in woods and hedges; at *Teverſham*.

——— *Cerafus* γ Avium. Common Wild Cherry; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Pyrus *communis*. Pear tree; in hedges about *Hinton*.

Ranunculus *aquatilis* β. Various leaved Water Crowfoot; in the river *Cam*.

——— *aquatilis* γ. Various leaved Water Crowfoot; in rivers at *Cheſterton*.

——— *auricomus*. Sweet wood Crowfoot or Goldylocks; in woods and hedges; at *Ditton* and elſewhere.

——— *bulboſus* β. Upright Pale leaved Crowfoot; in gardens, ſides of roads, and rubbiſh; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *lingua*. Great Spearwort; in ſome ditches on *Teverſham* moor, and in many ditches in the fens of the Iſle of *Ely*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small flowered Crowfoot; in meadows and paſtures of a gravelly ſoil; under the hedge at *Madingley* overagainſt the church, and elſewhere.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket; in corn fields, meadows, and paſtures of a chalk ſoil: on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

——— *Luteola*. Dyer's weed, Yellow-weed, or Wild Woad; in the cloſe at *Cherry Hinton* called the Chalk pit cloſe.

Rhamnus *Catharticus*. Purging Thorn or Buck Thorn; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *Frangula*. Black berry bearing Alder; in *Gamlingay* Park and *Whitewood*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries; by the river ſide at *Abington*, and elſewhere.

—— *rubrum*. Common Currants; in woods and hedges; at *Bournbridge*.

—— *Uva criſpa*. Gooſeberries; in *Great Shelford* churchyard, at *Gurton*, and in a hedge by *Parker's piece*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine; on heaths and hedges; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

—— *villoſus* β. A variety of Apple Roſe; in *White* wood, *Gamlingay*.

Rumex *hydro-lapatheum*. Great Water Dock; in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

——— *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock; about the Caſtle hill, *Cambridge*.

—— *maritimus*. Golden Dock; on rubbiſh and highways; in the Iſle of *Ely*, and at *Wiſbich*.

Sagittaria *ſagittifolia*. Arrow head; in ditches and banks of rivers; at *Cherry Hinton*.

Salix *Helix*. The Yellow Dwarf Willow; in the horſe way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*, and in the cloſe juſt by the water you paſs over to go thither.

—— *repens*. Creeping Willow; in the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort; in hedges and highways; at *Cherry Hinton*, *Madingley*, and *Gamlingay*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round Leaved Water Pimpernel; on *Teverſham*, *Hiſton*, and *Trumpington* moors, and in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle; in *Madingley* wood, and in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Hinton*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet; in wet meadows; at *Whitwell* and *Shelford*.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort; in meadows and hedges; at *Barnwell*, and elſewhere.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis; in a pit near the Chalk pit cloſe on that ſide of the lane next *Cherry Hinton* town, and at King's hedges *Cheſterton*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage; in dry meadows and paſtures; near *Barnwell*, and elſewhere.

Scabioſa *arvenſis*. Field Scabious;
——— *Columbaria*. Small Scabious; M T
——— *ſucciſa*. Devil's bit;
} in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Schœnus *albus*. White headed Bogruſh; in marſhes; on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and on *Teverſham* moor.

——— *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Bogruſh; in marſhy places; between *Little Shelford* and *Whittlesford*.

——— *mariſcus*. Long rooted baſtard Cyperus; in the watery places on *Hinton* moor, and divers other fens.

——— *nigricans*. Round black headed Marſh Bogruſh with Gramill ſeeds; everywhere in the watery places on *Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Scirpus *lacuſtris*, Tall Club-ruſh or Bull-ruſh; in pools, rivers, and lakes; in the river *Cam*.

—— *lacuſtris* β. A variety of ditto; in pools, rivers, and lakes; by the horſe way from *Cambridge* to *Cherry Hinton*.

—— *maritimus*. Round rooted Clubruſh, or baſtard Cyperus; on banks of rivers, and on the ſea ſhore; at *Wiſbich*.

——— *ceſpitoſus*. Dwarf Clubruſh; in marſhes by *Stourbridge*.

——— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Clubruſh; on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Scutellaria *galericulata*. Hooded Willow-herb, or Scull-cap; at *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Sedum *album*. White Stone-crop; on walls and houſes; at *Chattereſs* on the thatched houſes.

——— *acre*. Yellow Stone-Crop or Wall-Pepper; at *Shellford* and elſewhere.

——— *acre* β ſexangulare. Sexangular Stone-Crop; on walls, &c. on *Trinity Conduit* head *Cambridge*, and on *Ely* cathedral.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Livelong; on walls, paſtures and hedges; at *Shelford*, and elſewhere.

Senecio *paludoſus*. Marſh Groundſel, or Bird's Tongue; in and on the banks of the ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*, and near *Stretham* ferry, and at *Chattereſs*.

——— *viſcoſus*. Stinking Groundſel; on heaths, groves, and hedges; in the Iſle of *Ely*.

Serapias *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Marſh Baſtard Hellebore; on *Teverſham* and *Cherry Hinton* moors, and at *Triplow*.

——— *longifolia*. White flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in woods and groves; on *Teverſham* moor,

at

at *Quoy*, in *Kingſton* wood, and in the Iſle of *Ely*.

Serratula *tinctoria*. Common Saw-Wort; in woods and paſtures at *Madingley*, and elſewhere.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder; on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Silene *Anglica*. Engliſh Catchfly, or Corn Campion; among the corn near the *Devil's* ditch *Newmarket* heath.

—— *Noctiflora*. Night flowering Campion; amongſt the corn on the left hand of the road leading from *Newmarket* to *Canvaſs* hall in *Wood Ditton*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Honewort; on ditch banks as you go from *Cambridge* to *Madingley*.

—— *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep; in ditches near Papermills, and on *Gamlingay* heath.

Sium *latifolium*. Broad leaved Water Parſnep; in the river *Cam*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; in ditches; at *Cheſterton* and *Cherry Hinton*.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Common Golden Rod; in paſtures at *Gamlingay*, and elſewhere.

Sonchus *paluſtris*. Marſh Sowthiſtle; near *Stretham ferry*.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh, or Quicken tree; in *Gamlingay* park, and in *Whitewood*.

Spergula *arvenſis*. Corn Spurry; amongſt corn, and in ſandy places; at *Madingley* and *Gamlingay*.

—— *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry, or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; at *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham*, on the moors, and elſewhere.

Sphagnum *paluſtre*. Grey Bogmoſs; on the bogs in *Gamlingay* park.

—— *arboreum*. Tree Sphagnum; on trees; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Spiræa *filipendula*. Dropwort; about *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

—— *Ulmaria*. Meadow Sweet, or Queen of the Meadows; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Purple Splachnum; on *Cherry Hinton* and *Teverſham* moors.

Statice *armeria*. Common Thrift or Sea Gilly flower; by the river ſide below the town of *Wiſbich*.

Stellaria *Graminea* β. A variety of Leſſer Stitchwort; on bogs in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Water Sengren or Freſh Water ſoldier; in the rivers and fen ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*; in the river ditches near *Stretham* ferry, and about *Audrey* cauſey, and at *Mepole*.

Symphytum *officinale*. Comfrey; in *Cow fen*, *Cambridge*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Tanſey; in *Gamlingay* park, and elſewhere.

Teucrium *chamæpitys*. Ground Pine; in barren fields; on the lays about the borders of *Triplow* heath.

—— *ſcordium*. Water Germander; in many ditches in the Iſle of *Ely*; in a ditch on the right hand of the road leading from *Cambridge* to *Hiſton*, and at *Mepole*.

Thalictrum *flavum*. Common Meadow Rue; on *Cherry Hinton* moor, and at *Cheſterton*.

—— *minus*. The Leſſer Meadow Rue; in the Chalky grounds about *Newmarket*, *Linton*, and *Bartlow*.

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toadflax; on *Triplow* and *Newmarket* heaths, on *Gogmagog* hills, and elſewhere.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil; in gravelly or chalky dry hills; on *Gogmagog* hills and *Newmarket* heath, and elſewhere.

—— *ſerpyllum* γ. Hoary Thyme; on *Gogmagog* hills.

Tragopogon *pratenſe*. Yellow Goatsbeard; in meadows and paſtures; as in the Chalk pit cloſe *Cherry Hinton*.

Tremella *auricula*, Jew's ear: on rotten wood: near *Moorbarn's* thicket.

Trifolium *agregarium*. Hop Trefoil; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

—— *arvenſe*. Harefoot Trefoil; on the hill of health *Cambridge*, and elſewhere.

—— *filiforme*, Small Trefoil; on *Gamlingay* heath, and elſewhere.

—— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil; in *Parkers* pieces *Cambridge*.

—— *glomeratum*. Round headed Trefoil; on *Newmarket* heath and at *Cheſterton*.

—— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and at *Madingley*.

—— *Melilotus officinalis*. Melilot; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

—— *ſcabrum*. Oval headed Trefoil; on *Newmarket* heath, and at *Gamlingay*.

—— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil; in dry meadows and paſtures; at *Gamlingay*.

—— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; in dry meadows near the windmill at *Gamlingay*.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Marſh Arrow headed Graſs; on *Teverſham*, *Shelford*, and *Hinton* moors.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Graſs; in a buſhy cloſe near Little *Everſdon* church.

—— *junceum*. Sea Wheat Graſs; near *Wisbich*.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Rough Tower Muſtard; on the walls in *Dead Man's* lane *Wiſbech*, and by *Bournbridge*.

Tuſſilago *Farfara*. Common Coltsfoot; at *Stourbridge* near *Barnwell*; and elſewhere.

—— *Petaſites*. Butter Bur; in wet meadows and paſtures; at *Granchеſter*.

Typha *latifolia*. Greater Cat's tail, or Reed mace; on the bogs at *Gamlingay* and on *Teverſham* moor.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, or Moſs berries; in the bogs at *Gamlingay*.

Valantia *cruciata*. Croſswort; about *Madingley* wood and near *Moorbarn's* thicket.

Valeriana *locuſta*. Corn Sallet, or Lamb's Lettuce; in corn and other fields; at *Granchеſter* and *Gamlingay*.

—— *officinalis*. Wild Valerian; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*, and elſewhere.

—— *rubra* (flore albo). Garden Valerian, with a white Flower; about *Ely* cathedral, and elſewhere.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage Leaved Black Mullein; on *Gogmagog* hills towards *Hinton*, and at *Shelford*, *Fulborn*, and elſewhere.

Verbena *officinalis*. Vervain; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Veronica *Anagallis*. Long Leaved Water Speedwell; in the way from *Cambridge* to *Hinton*, and elſewhere.

Veronica *Becabunga*. Brooklime; on *Cherry Hinton* moor.

——— *montana*. Mountain Speedwell; in thick woods and hedges at *Linton*.

——— *ſcutellata*, Marſh Speedwell; at *Barnwell*, and elſewhere.

——— *Spicata*. Spiked Speedwell; in mountainous meadows; in ſeveral cloſes adjoining to *Newmarket* heath beyond *Bottiſham*, and in meadows about *Horſe heath hall*.

Viburnum *Lantana*. Pliant Mealy, or Wayfaring tree; in *Madingley* wood, in the Chalk pitt cloſe *Cherry Hinton*, and in *Kingſton* wood.

——— *Opulus*. Water Elder; in *Madingley* wood.

Vicia *Cracca*. Tufted Wood Vetch; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Cherry Hinton*.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinkle; in *Madingley* wood, and elſewhere.

—— *minor*. Leſſer Periwinkle; at *Cherry Hinton*.

Viola *birta*. Violet with Throatwort leaves; in the Chalk pit cloſe at *Hinton*,

Ulva *inteſtinalis*. Gut Laver; in a ditch at *Newton*, and at *Granchester*.

Utricularia *vulgaris*. Hooded Water Milfoil; in the fen dykes in the Iſle of *Ely*; in the *Stour* near the Papermills, and elſewhere.

——— *minor*. Leſſer Hooded Milfoil; on *Teverſham* and *Gamlingay* moors; in muddy ditches and marſhes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
NORMAN
CROSS
HUNDRED
HURSTINGSTONE
Walmsford
Sutton
Castor
Yarwell
Longthorp
PETERBOROUGH
Woodstone
Overton Longville
Overton Waterville
Abvalton
Chesterton
Fletton
Standground
Whittlesea Dyke
WHITTLESEA
Whittlesea Grounds
Flagg Fen
Glass Moor
Farcet
Haddon
YAXLEY
Morborn
Folkesworth
Stilton
Caldecot
Lutton
Holme
Whittlesea Mere
Horse Fen
Stilton Fen
Holm Fen
Ramsea Middle Hearn Moor
Ramsey Upwood Fen
Ramsey Turf Fen
RAMSEY
Ramsey Forlick
Warboys
Bury
Upwood
Bury & Wistow Fens
High Fen
Somersham High & North Fen
Wistow
Great Raveley
Little Raveley
Wood Walton
Conington
Sawtry Little Fen
Sawtry Great Fen
Luddington
Thurning
Gidding Magna
Gidding Parva
Steple Gidding
Winwick
Hamerton
Clapton
Benwick
Ramsey Mere
Pondsbridge
Sword Dyke
Beryll's Beam
Old West Water
Hammonds Eau
Somersham
Broughton
Old Hurst
Ripton Abbots
Alconbury Common
Yaxley Lode
Longueast Lode
Monks Lode
Denton Dyke
Holme Load
Palmers
New Dyke
Ramsey Heights
Ramsey Hollows
Whittlesea Mere
Ugg Mere
Ramsey Mere
Water Newton
Longthorp
Castor Mills
Walton
Orton Longueville
Fletton
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Flagg Fen
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Ramsey Hollows
Warboys
Bury & Wistow Fens
High Fen
Somersham High & North Fen
Hammonds Eau

A Map of HUNTINGDONSHIRE from the best Authorities.

Engraved by J. Cary.

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5

Longitude West from London. 0 East from London.

HUNDRED

Somersham

Coln & Earith Fen

Bluntisham Heath

Bluntisham Fen

Holywell Mead.

Kings Bush

Conington

Papworth St Everard

Papworth St Agnes

Graveley

Toseland

Yelling

Hilton

Offord Cluny

Offord Darcy

Godmanchester

Huntingdon

Brampton

Ellington

Grafham

Buckden

Diddington

Great Paxton

Little Paxton

Hail Weston

Stirtloe

Abbotsley

Waresley

Gamlingay

Gamlingay Wood

Gamlingay Park

Caxton

Eltisley

Croxton

Papworth Everard

Fenny Stanton

Hemingford Abbot

Hemingford Grey

St Ives

Houghton

Wilton

Hartford

Ripton Abbots

Ripton Regis

Broughton

Old Hurst

Wood Hurst

Somersham

Needingworth

Over Ferry

Alconbury

Stukeley Parva

Stukeley Magna

Wabridge

Wooley

Buckworth

Weston

Barham

Brington

Molesworth

Bythorne

Keystone

Catworth

Little Catworth

Spaldwick

Easton

Stow Longa

Hargrave

Covington

Tilbrook

Kimbolton

Swineshead

Perenhall

Great Stoughton

Stoughton Parva

Stoughton Moor

Rislip

Colmworth

Eaton Socon

Little End

Little Barford

Eynsbury

Upper Wintringham

Lower Wintringham

Caldecot

Welde

Paddock Hardwick

Hunny Hardwick

Cross Hall

Wyboston

Graveley

Toseland

Yelling

Hilton

Offord Cluny

Offord Darcy

Godmanchester

Huntingdon

Brampton

Ellington

Grafham

Buckden

Diddington

Great Paxton

Little Paxton

Hail Weston

Stirtloe

Abbotsley

Waresley

Gamlingay

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[a] And Huntant
[b] fol. 203. a.
[c] "*In augment*
[d]

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

ON the back of Cambridgeſhire lies the county of *Huntingdon*, Saxon Huntedunerycyne [a], ſo ſituate as to have Bedfordſhire on the ſouth, Northampton on the weſt, and alſo on the north, where it is divided from it by the river *Avon*; and Cambridgeſhire on the eaſt. It is a good corn country, and well adapted for cattle to the eaſt, where it is fenny; in other parts diverſified with ſunny hills and ſhady woods. The inhabitants ſay it was once all covered with woods; and it appears to have been a foreſt till Henry II. in the beginning of his reign diſforeſted the whole as ſet forth by an old perambulation, "except "Waybridge, Sapple, and Herthei, which were the "lord's woods and remain foreſt."

The ſouth part is watered and covered with flowers by the *Ouſe* ſo frequently mentioned before. Upon this river, among others of leſs note, are three famous towns. After leaving Bedfordſhire it enters this county, where it firſt viſits *St. Neot's* (commonly called *St. Neede's*), from Neot a learned and holy man, who ſpent his whole life in propagating Chriſtianity, and whoſe body was tranſlated hither from *Neotſtok* in Cornwall; and in honour of him Alfric turned the palace of earl Elfrid into a monaſtery, which was richly endowed by Roiſia wife of Richard lord of *Clare*, ſoon after the Norman invaſion. Before this the place was called *Ainulphsbury* from Ainulph another holy man, which name ſtill remains in a part of it. Below this at *Hailweſton*, a very ſmall village, are two little ſprings, one of freſh water, the other ſomewhat ſalt: the latter is reckoned by the neighbours good againſt the itch and leproſy, the former againſt dimneſs of ſight. Not far from thence the Ouſe ſalutes *Bugden*, an handſome ſeat of the biſhops of Lincoln, and by *Hinchingbroke*, once appropriated to nuns transferred hither by the Conqueror from *Elteſley* in Cambridgeſhire, and now the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Cromwells*, comes to *Huntingdon*, Saxon Huntandun, according to Marianus, and in the public ſeal *Hunterſdune*, q. d. *Hunter's Mount*, as Henry its archdeacon, who lived 400 years ago, renders it [b], whence it bears a Hunter in its arms, and the new Latin name of *Venantodunum* has been coined by our countryman Leland [c]. This is the principal town of the whole county, to which it likewiſe gives name, "ſurpaſſing, as the forecited "archdeacon obſerves [d], all the neighbouring towns "both in pleaſantneſs of ſituation, beauty of building, nearneſs to the fens, and plenty of game and "fiſh." In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, as I find in Domeſday book [e], "there were in this burgh "four ferlings [f], in two of which were 116 burgeſſes "paying cuſtom and geld, and under them 100 "bordarii [who help to pay the geld]: in the other "two ferlings were 140 burgeſſes ſubject to all "cuſtoms and the king's geld." It ſtands in a rather high ſituation on the north bank of the Ouſe, extending in length to the north, having four churches, and antiently a ſmall monaſtery founded by the empreſs Matilda and Euſtace *Lovetoft*, whoſe walls I ſaw below the town to the eaſt. On the river near the bridge, which is beautifully built of ſtone, is the hill and ſite of a caſtle built A. D. 917 by Edward the elder, greatly enlarged by David king of Scots, to whom, according to an antient hiſtorian, "king Stephen gave the burough of Hun-"tingdon for an augmentation of his eſtate [g]," and afterwards Henry II. becauſe it was a retreat for rebels, and the Scotch and *St. Lizes* had often ſet up claims to it, levelled it with the ground to cut ſhort the diſpute, having ſworn in his anger during their importunities, that neither the St. Lizes nor the Scots ſhould ſquabble about it any longer. From the keep of this caſtle is an extenſive proſpect, and under it lies a meadow called *Portſholme* ſurrounded by the Ouſe, the largeſt and moſt flowery ſpot the ſun ever beheld, to which in ſpring one may juſtly apply this line [h]:

Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore.

The Spring with various colours paints the ſtudded meads.

So beautiful a picture does it exhibit. On the hither ſide of the river over againſt Huntingdon ſtands what one may call its mother, whence it ſprung, now called *Goodmancheſter*, formerly *Gormonceſter*. A large village, famous for agriculture, in a free open plain, and ſloping towards the ſun. No town in England has ſo many ſtout hinds or employs more ploughs. They boaſt of having formerly received the kings of England in their way hither with a ruſtic proceſſion of 180 ploughs. Certain it is they apply themſelves with the greateſt diligence of any of ur people to a ruſtic life, which Columella [i] ſays is "allied to wiſ-"dom." Henry of Huntingdon before quoted [k], calls this "no unpleaſant town;" and truly ſays "it was a "noble city." For not to mention the frequent finding of Roman coins and the diſtance in the Itinerary, the very derivation of the name proves that this was the city called in Antoninus DUROLIPONTE, corruptly for DUROSIPONTE; *Duroſi-ponte* (excuſe the change of one letter) ſignifying in Britiſh the *Bridge over the river Oſe:* for all allow that this river is promiſcuouſly called *Uſe*, *Iſe*, *Oſe*, and *Ouſe*. But the antient name falling into diſuſe among the Saxons it came to be called *Gormanceſter* from *Gormon* a Dane, to whom our Alfred on concluding a peace ceded theſe provinces, as that old line teſtifies,

Gormonis a caſtri nomine nomen habet.

From Gormon's caſtle now it takes its name.

Goodmancheſter.

Duroliponte.

[a] And Huntandunerycyne. [b] Hiſt. VI. 207. (361.) [c] Coll. II. 184, 185. [d] Ubi ſupra.
[e] fol. 203. a. [f] Sir Edward Cook explains a ferling by 32 acres. Spelman by 10 acres.
[g] "*In augmentum honoris* de Huntedune datis ei Dunecaſtra & Caerleol." are the words of John Hexham inter X Script. p. 258.
[h] [i] Pref. [k] ubi ſup.

This is the perſon of whom J. Pike[l] an antient hiſtorian writes thus: "King Alfred ſo humbled the "Danes, that they gave as many hoſtages as he de- "manded to quit the country or embrace Chriſtianity, "which laſt they accordingly did: for their king "Guthrum otherwiſe called Gormond, with 30 "lords, and almoſt the whole nation, received bap- "tiſm, and was adopted by Alfred as his ſon by the "name of Athelſtan. Here then he lived, and had "the provinces of the Eaſt Angles and Northum- "brians aſſigned him: to rule as his inheritance "under ſubordination to the king thoſe countries he "had formerly ravaged as a marauder." Nor muſt we forget that ſome other antient writers have called this place *Gumiceſter* and *Gumicaſter*[m], and confidently affirmed that Machutus had his biſhopric here.

Slepe. *St. Ive's.*

The Ouſe breaking away hence, and approaching now to Cambridgeſhire, runs by a very pleaſant town among the meads, called antiently by the Saxons *Slepe*, but at preſent *St. Ive's*, from *Ivo* a Perſian biſhop, who made ſuch a figure for ſanctity in England about A. D. 600, as is reported, preached the goſpel with unremitting diligence, and left his name to this place where he died, and from whence the monks ſoon removed his body to *Ramſey*.

Somerſham.

Turning ſcarce three miles hence we ſee *Somerſham*, lately a beautiful houſe of the biſhop of Ely, given by earl Brithnot to that church, A. D. 491, and James *Stanley*, a moſt luxurious prelate, enlarged it with new buildings. A little higher up ſtood the wealthy

Ramſey.

monaſtery of *Ramſey* among the fens where the rivers meeting with ſofter ground ſtagnate. Take the following brief deſcription of the place from the private hiſtory of the houſe[n]. "Ramſey, q. d. Ram's "iſland on the weſt (for the fens render it inac- "ceſſible on every other ſide), is divided from the "finer ground by clayey quagmires about two ſtones' "throw acroſs. This place, which formerly received "only ſhips conveyed by gentle gales between the "pleaſant banks of a ſluggiſh ſtream, now by great "pains and coſt, by filling up the ſwamps with wood, "ſand, and ſtones, is approached by perſons on "foot by a hard cauſeway near two miles long, but "not near ſo wide, covered with alders and beds of "green ſedges and bullruſhes, being long before it "was inhabited covered with various trees, but eſ- "pecially large quantities of elm. Now, by length "of time, the woods being in part deſtroyed, it ap- "pears a rich arable ſoil enriched with fruits, ſmiling "with corn, planted with gardens, abounding in "paſtures and beautiful meads exhibiting in ſpring "a charming proſpect; the whole iſland being a "picture of different flowers. It is beſides encircled "with fens abounding with eels and marſhes breed- "ing various ſorts of fiſh and water fowl. One of

Ramſey Meere.

"theſe is called *Ramſey Mere* after the name of the "iſland, ſurpaſſing the reſt around it in beauty and "produce. On that part of the iſland where grows "the largeſt and thickeſt wood it waſhes its ſandy "ſhore in a beautiful manner to the delight of the "beholders. In its vaſt pools [o] are often caught by "drags and other kind of nets, as well as by hooks "and other fiſhing tackle, ſuprizing large pikes

Haked.

"called by the inhabitants *Hakeds*[p]; and the fiſhing "ſportſmen find continual employment always "catching the various watry fry, which is always as "faſt recruited." The author then proceeds more at large to relate how Ailwin of the blood royal, who on account of the great influence and favour he was held in by the king was ſtyled *Healf Koning* or *Half King*, admoniſhed by the dream of a fiſherman, built this monaſtery, which biſhop Oſwald forwarded, and kings and others ſo endowed that 60 monks had a yearly revenue of no leſs than £.7000 of our money. But as it has been long ſince deſtroyed, I may be thought to have dwelt too long on this ſubject. I ſhall add, however, from the ſame writer, the inſcription on Ailwin's tomb, as bearing an unuſual ſtyle of honour:

HIC REQVIESCIT AILWI-
NVS INCLITI REGIS EAD-
GARI COGNATVS, TOTIVS
ANGLIAE ALDERMANNVS, ET
HVIVS SACRI COENOBII
MIRACVLOSVS FVNDATOR.

q. d. "Here reſts Ailwin kinſman of the renowned "king Eadgar, Alderman of all England, and by "miraculous inſtinct founder of this abbey."

From hence to Peterborough, which is about ten miles off, king Canute finding the way dangerous by floods and inundations, made, at great expence, a road called by our hiſtorians *Kingſdelfe*, not far from the great lake called *Wittleſmere*. As this abbey was the ornament of the weſt part of this county, ſo that of the middle part was *Saltrey*, antiently a monaſtery of Ciſtercians, built by the ſecond Simon de St. Liz earl of Huntingdon. Not far from which is *Cunnington*, antiently held of the *Honor of Huntingdon*, as the lawyers ſpeak, where within a ſquare ditch are traces of an antient caſtle, the ſeat, as was alſo Saltrey, by gift of Canute, of Turkill the Dane, who lived here amongſt the Eaſt Angles, and invited over Suene king of Denmark, to ravage England. After his departure it came to Waltheof, ſon of Siward earl of Northumberland, earl of Huntingdon, who had married Judith, William the Conqueror's own ſiſter's daughter, by whoſe eldeſt daughter it came into the royal family of Scotland. For ſhe had for her ſecond husband David earl of Huntingdon, who afterwards aſcended the throne of Scotland, younger ſon of Malcolm Can-mor king of Scotland, and Margaret his wife, of the Saxon blood royal, grand-daughter to Edmund Ironſide by his ſon Eadgar the exile. David had Henry, and Henry another David earl of Huntingdon, by whoſe youngeſt daughter Iſabel Cunnington and other eſtates deſcended in dower to Robert *Brus*, from whoſe eldeſt ſon Robert ſurnamed *the Noble*, James king of Great Britain is lineally deſcended; and from Bernard his younger ſon who inherited this Cunnington with Exton, ſir Robert *Cotton*, who beſides his other virtues is an admirer of and proficient in literature, and having collected the remains of venerable antiquity from all parts, has here formed a cabinet, from which he has often with ſingular kindneſs furniſhed me light in my dark purſuits.

But theſe places lying in a lower ground and for many months under water, and the ſoil in ſome places as it were floating on the ſurface of the water, are

[l] Who wrote a hiſtory of England to the death of John. MS. Cott. Jul. D. VI. 1. and flouriſhed in the beginning of the 12th century. Tan. Bib. Brit. 599.

[m] By the name of *Gumiceſter* Henry III. granted it to his ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter. Holland.

[n] Publiſhed by Gale, Ox. 1691. fol. p. 385.

[o] *Gurgites.*

[p] The German name is *Heket*, or *Hecht*. Pennant, Zool. III. 270.

much

much infeſted by the thick air and offenſive vapour of the meers and fens. Here that clear lake called *Wittleſmere*, well ſtocked with fiſh, extends itſelf for ſix miles in length and three in breadth, in a very fenny part of the country; but the inhabitants reckon the thickneſs of the air is compenſated by the advantages of the fiſhery, the plentiful paſturage, and the quantity of turf ſo fit for firing. King Canute ordered the fen to be parcelled out among the ſeveral towns upon it by Turkill the Dane aforementioned, who divided it in ſuch a manner that each town had ſuch a proportion of the fen for its own uſe, as each town had firm land[q] abutting on the oppoſite fen. He ordained that no townſhip ſhould dig or mow without leave in the fen belonging to another, and that they ſhould all have a common right of paſturage, i. e. horn under horn, in order to maintain peace and harmony among them. But this by the by.

When the ſons and ſervants of Canute ſent for from Peterborough to Ramſey were croſſing this lake, "a moſt violent ſtorm aroſe with a whirlwind as "they were chearfully ſailing along, amuſing themſelves with ſinging, and envelopt them on every "ſide, ſo that they abſolutely deſpaired of their "lives or aſſiſtance. But the mercy of the Almighty did not quite fail them, nor ſuffer the "dreadful gulph to ſwallow them up; but mercifully by his providence delivered ſome of them "from thoſe raging waves, and permitted the reſt "according to the ſecret workings of his righteous "judgement to paſs out of this frail life in the midſt "of thoſe waves. When the report of this danger "reached the king's ears, fear and trembling laid "hold on him; but after he had recovered himſelf, "by the advice of his nobles and friends to prevent "for the future the misfortunes occaſioned by this "raging element, he cauſed a dyke to be marked "out by his ſoldiers and ſervants with their daggers "and ſwords in the adjoining marſhes between "Ramſey and Wittleſey, and afterwards cleaned by "labourers, whence, as we learn from the credible "teſtimony of our predeceſſors, ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants give that dyke the name of "*Swerdeſdelf*, from its having been marked out "with ſwords, and others will have it called *Cnoutſ-delf* from the king *." It is commonly called at preſent *Steeds dike*, and is accounted the boundary between this county and Cambridgeſhire.

The eaſt ſide of this county is adorned with the caſtle of *Kinnibantum*, now *Kimbolton*, antiently the ſeat of the *Magnavilles*, afterwards of the *Bobuns* and *Staffords*, now of the *Wingfelds*. Below it was the little abbey of *Stonley*, founded by the *Bigrams*[r]. Not far from hence is *Awkenbury*, which king John gave to David earl of Huntingdon, and John the Scot his ſon to Stephen *Segrave*, which I the rather mention as he was one of thoſe noblemen that ſerve as inſtances of the inſtability of power. He reached the ſummit of his ambition with difficulty, ſupported himſelf there with much trouble, and met with a ſudden fall[s]. "In his youth from clerk he turned "ſoldier[t]; though of low birth, by his diligence "he acquired ſo much wealth and honour that he "was reckoned among the chief men of the king-"dom, was appointed as juſtice of England, and "managed almoſt all the affairs of the nation as he "pleaſed." At length he quite loſt the king's favour, and lay concealed till his death in a monaſtery; "and thus he who at firſt through pride re-"nounced the prieſthood for the army, returned to "the tonſure he had left." Not far from hence is *Leighton*, where ſir Gervaſe *Clifton* began a handſome houſe; and *Spaldwicke*, which king Henry I. gave to the biſhop of Lincoln to make up his loſs when he took the dioceſe of Ely out of his. *Leighton.* *Spaldwick.*

The river *Nen* entering this county paſſes by *Elton*, the ſeat of the famous and antient family of the *Sapcotts*, where is a private chapel, of ſingular beauty, with moſt beautiful painted windows, built by Elizabeth *Dinham*, widow of baron *Fitz Warin*, who married into this family. A little higher up near *Walmsford*, was a ſmall city, older than all theſe places, which Henry of Huntingdon[u] calls *Caer Dorm*, and *Dormeceaſter* on the Nene, and mentions as utterly ruined before his time. This was certainly Antoninus' DVROBRIVÆ, q. d. *the paſſage of the river*, now in the ſame ſenſe called *Dornford*, near *Cheſterton*, and exhibiting evident traces of a ruined city beſides antient coins. For to this the Roman road leads ſtrait from Huntingdon; and a little above *Stilton*, antiently called *Stichilton*, it appears with a high ridge, and is called in an antient Saxon charter *Ermingſtreet*. Here it paſſes through the middle of a ſquare rampart, whoſe north ſide ſeems to have been fortified with a wall, and the other ſides only with banks of earth. Near it were ſome time ago dug up ſeveral ſtone cheſts or coffins in the eſtate of R. Bevill of an antient family famous in this county. Some think this city ſtood on both ſides of the river, and that the little village of *Caſter* on the oppoſite bank was part of it, and this opinion is certainly ſupported by antient hiſtory, which informs us that on the Nene was a place called *Dormundeceaſter*[x], where Kinneburga having built a ſmall monaſtery, it began to be called firſt *Kinneburgecaſter*, and afterwards by contraction *Caſter*. This Kinneburga was the Chriſtian daughter of Penda the Pagan king and wife of Alfred king of Northumberland, "who exchanged her rank as queen "for that of the handmaid of Chriſt (to borrow the "words of an antient writer[y]) and preſided over this "houſe of her own foundation as a mother to the "holy virgins." It was afterwards about A. D. 1010 levelled with the ground by the Danes. *Elton.* DUROBRIVÆ *Caſter* in Northamptonſhire. *Dormundeceaſter.*

The river before it leaves the county paſſes by *Bottle bridge* (ſo called now for ſhortneſs for *Botolph bridge*) an antient ſeat, conveyed by inheritance from R. *Gimels* by the *Draitons* and *Lovets* to the family of the *Shirleys*. To it adjoins *Overton*, corruptly called *Orton*, which being confiſcated for felony, was redeemed of king John by Nigel *Lovetoft*, whoſe ſiſter and coheireſs married Hubert or Robert de *Brounford*, and their children took the name of Lovetoft. *Bottlebridge.* *Overton.*

This county of Huntingdon in the decline of the Saxon government had an officiary earl *Siward*; for earldoms were not yet hereditary in England, but the governors of ſhires were according to the cuſtom of that time called earls, with the additional title of the ſhires they preſided over, as this Siward while gover- Earls of *Huntingdon.*

* Hiſtoriola Elienſis. Foundation Charter of Saltrey abbey.

[q] Gibſon underſtands *firma terra* of the *farm* ground of each village; Holland, the *firm* ground.
[r] *Bigraves.* The miſtake copied from Leland I. 2, 3. [s] M. Paris, 576. [t] Knight, G. I. 170. b.
[x] *Gormundeceaſter.* MS. n. Gale.

See the Earls of Northampton.

nor here was called earl of Huntingdon, and ſoon after having the government of Northumberland conferred on him, had the title of *Earl of Northumberland*. His ſon was *Waldeof*, who governed this county with the title of earl by favour of William the Conqueror, whoſe own ſiſter's daughter Judith he had married. "The eldeſt daughter of Waldeof (according to William Gemiticenſis[z]) was given in marriage, together with the earldom of Huntingdon, to *Simon Silvanect* or *de St. Liz*, who had by her *Simon*. Earl Simon dying, *David* brother of St. Matilda queen of England (and afterwards king of Scotland) married his widow, and had by her a ſon named *Henry*[a]." By the revolutions of fortune and the king's favour, ſometimes the Scots, another while the St. Lizes held this honour *, viz. *Henry* ſon of David, then *Simon St. Liz* ſon of Simon I.[b] after him *Malcolm* king of Scotland ſon[c] of earl Henry, and upon his death[d] *Simon S. Liz* III. who dying without iſſue[e] *William* king of Scotland brother of Malcolm ſucceeded. For thus writes Ralph Diceto[f] a contemporary author, "A. D. 1185, when earl Simon, ſon of earl Simon, died without iſſue, the king reſtored the earldom of Huntingdon with its appurtenances to William king of Scotland." Afterwards his brother *David*[g] had it and David's ſon *John*, ſurnamed *Scot*, earl of Cheſter, who died without iſſue,[h] and *Alexander* II. who married the daughter of our king Henry III. and enjoyed this title a little while[i]. The Scots as the wars came on loſt this title and a fine eſtate in England. Edward III. a long time after[k] created *William Clinton* earl of Huntingdon. Richard II. appointed in his ſtead *Guiſcard de Angoleſme*, and upon his death *John Holand*[l], who was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*[m] and his ſon *Henry*[n], who were both likewiſe dukes of Exeter. This is that Henry duke of Exeter whom Philip de Comines[o], as himſelf tells us, ſaw barefoot begging, preſerving his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter though he had married a ſiſter of king Edward IV.[p] *Thomas Grey*, afterwards marquis of Dorſet, was the next that had this honour conferred on him for a little while[q]. For it appears from the records, that *William Herbert* earl of Pembrook "brought the charter of creation," by which his father was made earl of Pembrook, "into Chancery to be cancelled," and that Edward IV. in the 17th year of his reign created him earl of Huntingdon. In the laſt age Henry VIII. beſtowed this title on *George Haſtings*[r], who was ſucceeded by *Francis*[s], and he by his ſon *Henry*[t], a perſon truly diſtinguiſhed by the character of real nobility and piety, who dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother *George*[u] and he by his grandſon *Henry* who ſtill enjoys the title[x].

This ſmall county contains 78 pariſhes.

* John Fordun Scotichron. VIII. 36. and 39.

[z] Book the laſt. c. 16. The Conqueror after Waltheof was beheaded for a conſpiracy, offered his widow to St. Liz, but ſhe diſliking his perſon was turned out of her eſtate, and Simon married her eldeſt daughter. He died the beginning of H. I. (Dugd. I. 58.)

[a] Henry had this earldom from Stephen to the prejudice of young Simon, and died 1152. Simon was reinſtated. (Ib.)

[b] He died 18 Steph. (Dug. 59.) [c] *brother*. G. againſt all hiſtory. [d] 1165. [e] 1184. (Dug. Ib.)

[f] Inter X. Script. p. 627. [g] on whom William conferred it. (Ib.) He died 1219. M. Paris, p. 440. Dug. 609.

[h] 1244. Dugd. I. 45. [i] He died 1249.

[k] 11 E. III. He died 1354, 28 E. III. buried at Maxtoke priory which he founded. (Dugd. I. 530-1.)

[l] He was half brother to R. II. and was beheaded at Pleſhy, by the populace in revenge for the duke of Glouceſter's death, and buried in the church there, 1 H. IV. 1399. (Dugd. II. 79.)

[m] He died 25 H. VI. and was buried with his two ducheſſes in St. Catherine's church by the Tower. (Ib.) John was ſtyled duke of Exceſter, earl of Huntingdon and Ivory, lord of Sparre, admiral of England and Ireland, lieut. of Aquitain, and conſtable of the Tower of London. Holland. See his ſeal engraved in the Hiſtory of St. Katharine's hoſpital, pl. IV.

[n] Gibſon makes John and Henry both ſons of John, whereas Henry was grandſon of the firſt John. This 2d John and his ſon Henry were dukes of Exeter. [o] III. p. 79.

[p] He was found dead in the ſea between Dover and Calais 13 E. IV. (Dugd. 82.) [q] 12 E. IV.

[r] 21 H. VIII. He was grandſon of lord Haſtings beheaded by R. III. died 35 H. VIII. and was buried at Stoke Pogeis. (Dugd. I. 586-7.)

[s] He died 1561, buried at Aſhby de la Zouch. (Ib. 588.)

[t] He died 1595, buried with his father. (Ib. 589.) [u] He died 1604, buried with the former. (Ib. 589.)

[x] He died 1643, buried with the former. (Ib.) He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Ferdinand*, and he 1655 by his ſon *Theophilus*. (Dugd. Ib.) He 1700 by his ſon *George*, who died unmarried 1702, and was ſucceeded by his half brother *Theophilus*, as was he 1746 by his ſon *Francis* 10th and preſent earl.

ADDITIONS.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is in length from north to ſouth 28 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 22, circumference about 67. It contains four hundreds, ſix market towns, 79 pariſhes, 240,000 acres, 8220 houſes, and about 50,000 inhabitants. Under the heptarchy it made part of Mercia [a]. Speed, from ſir Robert Cotton, who ſeems to have collected materials for its hiſtory [b], obſerves that its families have been ſo worn out, that though it has been rich in gentry, very few ſurnames of any note remain beyond the reign of the laſt Henry. The cauſe of ſuch decay nearer London is owing to the change of property by luxury and wealth, but here ſays biſhop Gibſon, probably the reaſon is that aſſigned by a later author, that moſt of the county being abbey land, fell to new purchaſers at the diſſolution, and perhaps then new poſſeſſions might have the ſame fate here that church revenues have in other places in lay hands. This is ſpoken in the true ſpirit of a churchman, who conſiders that things conſecrated to God, however illegally or unjuſtly, muſt bear the indelible ſtamp of divine right, and be eternally claimed by the moſt righteous being. An error in judgement might be admitted as giving a claim of right: but an error in honeſty never can, in any other court but that of ſuperſtition. Sir Robert Cotton ſays this county was not completely diſafforeſted till Edward I; ſuch were the encroachments in the reigns ſucceeding Henry I that the inhabitants could gain no redreſs till by the great charter of Henry III. His ſon indeed reſumed his father's conceſſions, till in his 29th year he confirmed the charter, and left no more foreſt than his own demeſne. The government of this county is very peculiar, Cambridgeſhire being joined to it under one ſheriff, who is choſen out of that county one year, out of the Iſle of Ely the ſecond, and out of this county the third, and in the Iſle of Ely alternately out of the north and ſouth parts [i].

"Huntingdonſhire in old time was "much more "woody than it is now, and the dere reſortid to the "fennes. It is ful long ſins it was deforeſtid [c]."

"The elder part of the town of *St. Neots*, where "the pariſh church is, kepeth the old name of *Ainſ*-"*byri*, ſo called corruptely for *Enulphesbury*. *Uſe* or "*Ouſe* river there hard by the town ſtanding on the "eaſt ſide of it divideth Huntyndunſhire from Bed-"fordſhire, and yet a litle lower both the ripes be "in Huntendonſhire. The bridge at St. Neots is of "timber [d]." According to the Ely and Ramſey hiſtorians St. Neot firſt placed here monks, who were long before diſperſed by the Danes, and replaced by Leofric or Alfric. Biſhop Tanner ſhews that neither St. Neot ſcholar of Erconwald biſhop of London, mentioned by Malmeſbury [e], nor his nameſake who flouriſhed in king Alfred's time, could have lived ſo late as the year 991; for the black monks were driven out by Gilbert earl of Clare, but Roiſia his ſon's wife gave it as a cell to Bec abbey, and it was naturalized by Henry IV. and valued at the diſſolution at £. 241. [f] Sir Richard Cromwell had a grant of the abbey 33 Henry VIII. At this town the earl of Holland took up arms to prevent the ill deſigns of the parliament againſt Charles I. but was defeated, and eſcaped with many noblemen of his party. It is a market town and vicarage, with a handſome ſtone bridge and church with a fine ſteeple, and gave title of baron to ſir *Edward Montague* created at the ſame time (12 Charles II.) viſcount Hinchinbroke and earl of Sandwich, and killed in Solebay fight 1672. Theſe titles are enjoyed by his great grandſon John preſent and fourth earl. Dr. White biſhop of Ely and his brother were born here. Here is a charity ſchool.

Aynſbury is a large village, contiguous on the eaſt to St. Neot's, and joined to it by a bridge. The tower is ſeparated from the church on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. Aynſbury.

Spaldwicke and *Buckden* were given out of the fee of St. Etheldred to the biſhop of Lincoln for the juriſdiction of the biſhops of Ely in Cambridgeſhire [g]. Spaldwicke.

In the church, which is a handſome building, are buried biſhops William Barlow 1613, Sanderſon 1663, Thomas Barlow 1691, Reynolds 1743, and Green 1779. "Rotheram biſhop of Lincoln built the "new bricke tower at Buckden. He clene tranſlated "the hall, and did much coſte there beſide [h]." Biſhop Ruſſel 1480 built great part of the palace, and is commemorated by a hawk cut on the dormants of the dining room, which he built, inſcribed *je ſuy le Ruſſ-cellay*. See Pl. III. fig. 1. Biſhops Williams 1621 and Sanderſon 1660 laid out much money in its repairs [i]. It is perhaps the meaneſt epiſcopal palace in the kingdom, being built in great meaſure of brick, and moated on two ſides. It conſiſts of a double court, ſquare tower, and library over the gateway. It was exchanged by the abbot of Ely with the biſhop of Lincoln for leave to make his abbacy a biſhoprick t. Henry I. Here is a charity ſchool. Bugden.

Southoe was head of the barony and firſt ſeat of Nigellus de Lovetot [k]. Southoe.

Huntingdon, called by the Saxons Duntandene [l] and Duntendunepoſte [m], is a pleaſant market town, principally conſiſting of one long ſtreet beginning at the ſtone bridge near Godmancheſter and extending near a mile to a certain place called *Baum's hole* upon the great north road. The market hill is not HUNTINGDON.

[a] Mag. Brit. II. 1043.
[b] Smith, vit. Cot. p. 3.
[c] Leland I. IV. 48.
[d] Lel. I. 1. 118.
[e] de geſt. pontif. IV.
[f] Tan. 190.
[g] Lel. IV. 48.
[h] Lel. IV. 48.
[i] Buck under his print of it.
[k] MS. Ayloffe.
[l] Sax. Chron. p. 107. 109. 119.
[m] Ib. 36.

ſarge but neat, and placed near the middle of the town. It is adorned with All Saints church on the weſt ſide, and on the eaſt with a handſome court hall with an aſſembly-room built over it a few years ſince. Leland ſays[m] ſome ages before it had 15 churches, in his time reduced to four, the reſt fallen by time and neglect, and ſome traces of their walls and yards remaining. Ecton reckons only 9 (7 deſtroyed). Since the civil war it has had only two of the four. St. Mary's is the corporation church: All Saints is in the market place; the ſtone tower and ſpire of St. Benet, and the churchyard of St. John are all that remain of thoſe churches. "Luve-"tote tranſlated the channons from the place where "now St. Maries church is to the place without "the town where a late it ſtood[n]." Elſewhere[o] Leland ſays the houſe of canons at a little diſtance from the town, where now ſtands St. Mary's church, was removed out of the noiſe of the town by Euſtace earl of Huntingdon. In it was buried David Bruce the Scot earl of Huntingdon. There was alſo an elegant monument with the figure of a knight on horſeback (*eques*) in his hunting dreſs, aſcribed by the townſpeople to another earl of Huntingdon. The ſeal of the town is a hunter with his accoutrements, and they had a very old coin dug up not far from the town with a greyhound on it, but the inſcription effaced by time[p]. It was granted to ſir Richard Cromwell 33 Henry VIII. and was a priory of black canons founded before 973, removed as above t. Stephen or Henry II. valued at £. 187. 13*s.* *per annum*.[q] Sir Robert Cotton aſcribes the foundation of the caſtle to the Conqueror[r], and the decay of the town to the alteration made in the river by one Grey a minion of the time, as he calls him, whereas before it had been navigable to the town, and is now made ſo to Bedford for ſmall veſſels. King John granted by charter a peculiar coroner, receipt of toll and cuſtoms, a recorder, townclerk, and two bailiffs. The town is now incorporated by the name of a mayor, 12 aldermen and burgeſſes[s]. The caſtle hill commands the river. Oliver Cromwell was born here in St. John's pariſh April 25, 1599. His father was Robert Cromwell, eſq. of this town, his mother Elizabeth Stewart. Her brother left him an eſtate of between 4 and 500*l.* a year, and after he came of age and married, he ſettled in this town, where the houſe in which he was born ſtill remains at the north end. It is new fronted and ſaſhed, but the original chamber is ſtill ſhewn. Here were two antient hoſpitals founded by the earl of Huntingdon, and an Auſtin friary, founded about 1285[t], and here is now a charity ſchool, with a large endowment.

The chapel of the caſtle and the hall, the town of Tyerford, the mills and the charge of the town were given to the priory[t].

Godmanchester.

Godmancheſter by its huſbandry grew ſo wealthy and conſiderable, that in the reign of James I. it was incorporated as a borough by the name of two bailiffs, 12 aſſiſtants, and commonalty[3]. Here is a freeſchool incorporated 3 James I.[4] and a handſome bridge.

Mr. Ward[u] places DUROLIPONTE at *Cambridge* as better ſuiting the name and diſtance. Baxter[x] at *Huntingdon*, reading it *Durocinonte*, the *Durcinate* of Ravennas. Mr. Gale[y] queries if it ſhould not be read *Duro-ſiponte*, *biponte*, *viponte*. *Offord*, or *Old-ford*, is juſt by. See in the Alps the *Lepontini* among whom the river Thiſis, or Theſis, and the bridge Durolipons, which is *Pons Oeni* here, Oenesbrug (Eynsbury) as there Inſprugge.

The life of St. Neot cited by Leland, Coll. III. 11. ſays, the foundations and coins diſcovered at Godmancheſter, and human bones of unuſual ſize, ſhew it was formerly a conſiderable place; and as it is divided from Huntingdon only by a bridge, it may have been part of that town which roſe out of its ruins. The writer of the life of St. Machutus makes him biſhop of Guma, or Gunicaſtria, or Gumicaſtria, which laſt reading Leland[z] approved, but ſuppoſed it a miſtake for Gumcaſter. He purchaſed of a prieſt there among other coins one of C. Antius with long hair. The men of *Gumiceſtre* gave thirty marks for having the common of their paſture between Hemingeford and Huntingdon bridge as they uſed and ought to have[a].

Stephen Marſhal a parliament divine, head of the Smectymnians, was born at Godmancheſter.

"When the nunnery at Elteſley where St. Pandonia "the Scottiſh virgin was buried was deſtroyed, a new "one was made at *Hinchingbroke* by Huntendune" by William the Conqueror[b]. It was a Benedictine priory, valued at £. 17. *per ann.* granted to ſir Richard Cromwell 39 Henry VIII.[c] and was formerly the ſeat of the Cromwells, particularly of ſir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the protector. He ſold this eſtate with that at Huntingdon to ſir Edward Montague, and it is now the ſeat of the earl of Sandwich, who takes the title of viſcount from it. It has a moſt magnificent room built by ſir Oliver Cromwell for the reception of king James I. when he came from Scotland to London 1603, after the death of queen Elizabeth. Hither cornet Joyce brought the king from Holdenby.

The monks of Ramſey pretending to have found the relics of St. Ivo at *Slepe* founded a little Benedictine priory there ſubject to them[d], and gave his name to the town. It has now a conſiderable market and fair, and a handſome ſtone bridge. The opinion that it had a mint in the Saxon times reſts entirely on a miſtake of a coin of Eadmund having on the reverſe IVE MONETA, the name of the mint maſter[e], which in the Philoſophical Tranſactions was appropriated to St. Ives, whereas that name was not known in the Saxon times, and it is called *Slepe* in Domeſday[f]. Roger de St. Ives an Auguſtine friar wrote againſt ſir John Oldcaſtle about 1390[g].

Near St. Ives are two ſmall villages called *Old Hurſt* and *Wood Hurſt*, whoſe chapels are in the gift of the vicar. It was formerly a woodland country, and I doubt not but the former was called *Wold Hurſt* correſponding to the *Wolds* in Lincolnſhire and the *Wilds* in Kent. But the moſt remarkable thing near to Old Hurſt is a very large ſquare ſtone near the road ſide as you go to St. Ives, with a very

[m] Collect. III. 11.
[n] Collect. Ib.
[o] G.
[p] G.
[q] n. MS.
[r] Leland. I. 1.
[s] See Hickes, Tab. V. 4.
[t] Ib.
[u] Tan. 194, 195.
[v] G.
[w] Coll. III. 11.
[x] Tan. 193.
[y] f. 204. a.
[z] Lel. It. IV. 49.
[a] Tan. 192.
[b] Speed.
[c] Charta H. III. in Cott. MS. Jul. C. II.
[d] Horſl. 431.
[e] P. 112.
[f] Mag. rot. 15. Joh. Madox, Hiſt. Exc. 284.
[g] Tan. 193.
[h] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 641.

antient inſcripſion not now legible. It is ſuppoſed the hundred of *Hurſtingſtone* took its name from this town and ſtone.

Brampton adjoining, which was antient demeſne of the crown, and held from king John's time by the family of Haſtings, belongs now to the earl of Sandwich.

The manor of the ſoake of *Somerſham*, which includes ſeveral of the adjoining pariſhes and the large eſtate there, belonged ſome few years ſince to the Hammonds of Kent [g], but is now the property of the duke of Mancheſter, by purchaſe from the laſt Thomas Hammond, eſq; who left no children. Here is a freeſchool, to which the Hammond family have been contributors, and a noble ſchool houſe near the church yard, which was begun to be built 1782, and is not yet finiſhed. The front of it, which is a great ornament to this pleaſant village, is upwards of 54 feet long. The rectory is annexed to the regius profeſſor of divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge. A new peal of ſix bells was put up 1782. The old peal conſiſted of five very indifferent ones. The preſent is moſt muſical and delightful, and was caſt by Mr. Arnold, bell-founder at St. Neots. Dr. Layard diſcovered a medicinal water here, on which he printed a treatiſe 1759 [h].

The biſhop of Ely had a noble palace at Somerſham, and in the reign of Edward III. the lady Blanche Wake, a near relation of that monarch, being a daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter, reſided at the ſmall adjoining village of *Colne*. Time has totally deſtroyed her houſe, and nothing now remains but the moat that ſurrounded it. It was about a mile diſtant from the biſhop's palace, and in the time of biſhop Liſle there happened a moſt violent quarrel between this lady and the biſhop about their boundaries. This produced a rencontre between their domeſtics, in which one of her ſervants was killed. This enmity ended not but with the total ruin and death of the biſhop. The whole ſtory is affectingly told in Mr. Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely. p. 161, 162.

One wing of the biſhop's palace, which was a good manor houſe, and the reſidence of the late Thomas Hammond, eſq; remained ſome few years ſince, but has been totally pulled down by the preſent duke of Mancheſter.

About the year 1731, in a piece of fen land belonging to William Thomſon, eſq; the plough turned up and broke a ſmall urn containing ſeveral Roman coins, and Mr. Thomſon and the rev. Mr. Whiſton of Ramſey digging near the ſpot found another which contained about 60, moſtly copper, and of the later emperors. This was near the road leading from Somerſham to Chateris in the iſle of Ely. Afterwards when the ſame turnpike road was carried farther, near *Merſh* in the iſle of Ely upwards of 300 ſilver coins were found [i]. It is plain from the bad country they were obliged to travel through, that the Romans were then in great diſtreſs, and retiring to the ſea coaſt, and there are ſtill ſeveral Roman banks to be ſeen near Wiſbech thrown up to preſerve them from inundations of the ſea.

Daniel Whiſton, younger brother to the celebrated William Whiſton, was curate at Somerſham 52 years *for conſcience ſake*, as is expreſſed on the monument erected to his memory in the chancel by his ſon the rev. Thomas Whiſton miniſter of Ramſay, now in his 69th year. He had before ſerved the curacy of Horſeheath c. Cambridge, and was once in danger of loſing this but for the interpoſition of Dr. Clarke with a noble peer in the neighbourhood. When he was perſecuted by Thomas Hammond, eſq. the very learned Dr. Clarke made application in his behalf to the famous Sarah ducheſs of Marlborough. She wrote a very ſharp letter to Mr. Hammond deſiring he would deſiſt; if he would not, ſhe would defend Mr. Whiſton at her own expence in every court in the kingdom. This circumſtance ſaved him from the violence of the High Church Squire. He was offered ſeveral livings, but would not accept of any, as he refuſed to ſubſcribe to the uſe of the Athanaſian creed. He thought, and juſtly too, that the admiſſion of that creed into the church is a diſgrace to the ſervice. His "Primitive Catechiſm" was printed by his brother William with improvements. In the ſame chancel has juſt been erected another monument for his only daughter Suſannah Weſt, a pious, learned, and excellent woman, who died about two years ſince, and for his only ſon Mr. Thomas Whiſton before-mentioned, who is ſtill living: his ſiſter's name is at top, his own at bottom. The inſcription for him is very modeſt, being the laſt words of the late lord Roſcommon, who died in Italy,

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me at my end.

Somerſham was part of queen Henrietta Maria's jointure, but col. Valentine Walton, one of the king's judges, got it ſettled on him and his poſterity for ever, and though the church there belonged to the Margaret profeſſor at Oxford, he got the titles of *Colne* a little chapelry belonging to the pariſh to be ſeparated from it and annexed to that chapel, by which means he made it a little rectory and gave it to Dr. Laurence head of Baliol college and Margaret profeſſor of Oxford, who had been very kind to Walton when priſoner at Oxford was ejected for his loyalty, and nominated to an Iriſh biſhopric by Charles II. ſome years before his death [k]. Colne.

Holywell, near St. Ives, is a village of great antiquity, and takes its name from a remarkable well there. The church and church-yard are on an eminence, and at the bottom of the hill is this well of clear and excellent water, which was always called the *Holy well*. I doubt not but its water was converted to many ſuperſtitious uſes in the times of popery, and brought in a good revenue to the prieſt of the place. Holywell.

At *Needingworth*, a hamlet of Holywell, was born ſir Ambroſe Nicholas, lord mayor of London 1576, who founded and endowed an almſhouſe in Mugwell Street [l]. Here is a charity ſchool. Needingworth.

Bluntſham church is remarkable for its circular chancel. Dr. Knight, the learned antiquary and author of the lives of Colet and Eraſmus, &c. died rector, and was buried here 1746. Here is a freeſchool. Dr. Knight found in the church-yard an old ſtone with the following inſcription on a famous wreſtler and prize-fighter of the laſt century, who died 1621, which he cauſed to be cleaned and new cut: Bluntſham.

[g] G.
[h] reprinted 1767. See his and Dr. Morris's experiments on it, Phil. Tranſ. LVI. art. 3.
[i] See before, p. 141*. Theſe are the coins which Dr. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 77, ſays were found at *Ramſay*, 1721.
[k] Wood Ath. Ox. II. 130.
[l] Mag. Brit. 1060.

Here

Here lyes the Conqueror conquered,
Valiant as ever England bred;
Whom neither art, nor ſteel, nor ſtrength
Cou'd e'er ſubdue, till death at length
Threw him on his back, and here he lyes
In hopes hereafter to ariſe.

In September 1741 a moſt extraordinary hurricane happened at Bluntſham. A ſtorm from the ſouth-weſt, bringing with it a miſt and ſeeming not 30 yards high from the ground, rolled along at the rate of a mile and a half in a minute, with a noiſe like thunder. It began exactly at noon, and laſted about 13 minutes, eight of them in full violence. Dr. Knight's houſe was untiled, the ſtatues and baluſtrades on it blown down as alſo all the ſtabling: 60 empty barns in the pariſh, the alehouſe and about 12 dwelling-houſes out of 100, and all ſhook from their underpinnings; all the mills in the country, and many ſtacks of hay and corn: the pigeons that were flying in its track were daſhed to pieces againſt the ground. The fine ſpire of St. Ives and that of Hemmingford were blown down. Its courſe was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wiſbech and Downham to Lynne and ſo to Snetſham, not further ſouth-weſt than Huntingdon or north-eaſt than Downham. Very few trees eſcaped. Its violence was not leſs at Somerſham. Mr. Whiſton, who then lived at Wisbich, watched it very narrowly. There were two currents of clouds that moved on with great force and rapidity; one from the north-weſt, the other from the ſouth-weſt. The ſouth-weſt was the ſtrongeſt. Theſe two currents united between Wisbich and Lynne, when nothing could withſtand their violence. The ſtorm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynne, which coſt the town 8000*l.* to rebuild. It was accompanied with thunder and lightning at Cambridge, where it was not ſo violent, and only a few booths were blown down at Sturbitch fair. It ſeems to have been ſuch a ſtorm as happened in Suſſex about 12 years before [m]. A calm ſucceeded for an hour, and the wind then continued pretty high till 10 o'clock at night [n].

Ramſey. *Ramſey* abbey was founded for Benedictine monks 968 by Ailwin a lord, or, as the Annals of Waverley, *conſul* of all England, or, as Maurice Johnſon conceived rather lord high chamberlain, and valued at £. 1716. *per annum* [o]. Sir Richard Cromwell had grant of the ſite 31 Henry VIII. which his great grandſon Henry ſold to col. Titus, whoſe ſurviving coheireſs left it to her ſervants. They ſold it to Coulſon Fellows, eſq; and it is now in poſſeſſion of his ſon William Fellows, eſq. lord and patron. All that now remains is the ruins of the gateway of elegant architecture, and the ſtatue of the founder holding the key and ragged ſtaff or batoon, with the inſcription given by Camden, engraved by Stukeley, who ſaw much painted glaſs in this church 1736 [p], moſtly gone 1745, now intirely. The hiſtory of this abbey, quoted by Mr. Camden, from its foundation to the Norman Conqueſt, was printed by Dr. Gale, Oxford, 1691, from the MS. in the Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer. But the 4th part, from which probably Mr. Camden quoted the founder's epitaph, and which is cited by Spelman, is loſt. The abbots had place in parliament, the head of their barony being *Broughton*, at ſome diſtance to the ſouth, which had annexed to it in this ſhire four knights fees [q]. "Engayne had ſome tyme Broughton the barony in Huntendunſhire of the abbots of Ramſey [r]." The market ſunk with the abbey, but recovered itſelf in the laſt century, being very convenient for the ſale of cattle [s]. The fair of St. Yvo anciently granted to this abbey was prohibited by Henry III. but afterwards recovered by the abbot [t].

Geoffrey de Mandeville, having expelled the monks out of this abbey, and fortified it for a caſtle, was in a battle before this church the only perſon killed, being ſhot with an arrow by one of the meaneſt ſoldiers. Blood flowed plentifully from the walls of the church while it was held for a caſtle, a manifeſt proof of the divine wrath [u].

The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, the pariſh church very antient at the top: on the ſouth ſide ſtood the abbey, its church long ſince gone: the monks hall, or the abbot's parlour and dining room above, converted into a houſe by ſir Richard Cromwell, whoſe initials are about it. I ſaw there 1782 a neglected abbatial chair. Dr. Stukeley ſaw many evidences in the hands of the owner 1736. Ramſey gave birth to William de Ramſay the poetical abbot of Croyland. Here was a good free-ſchool and houſe thereto belonging, endowed with 100 acres of fen land near the town by a decree in chancery 1663, which produced near £. 60. *per annum* for the maſter: but now the lands are in great meaſure overflowed with water, and the ſchool houſe about two years ſince abſolutely fell down in a very calm evening without any apparent reaſon, and now lies in ruins. The truſtees for this charity had for many years been greatly negligent, to ſay no more. There is likewiſe in this town a charity ſchool for girls, the gift of John Dryden, eſq; whoſe ſeat was at Cheſterton, and he the moſt charitable man that ever lived in this county. He left £. 16000. in charitable benefactions to ſeveral towns and villages, in it as is expreſſed on his monument in Cheſterton church. To this gentleman our celebrated poet Dryden wrote a poetical epiſtle, which may be ſeen in his works. It is a noble eſtate at Cheſterton and the neighbouring towns, and deſcended by a ſiſter of Mr. Dryden to the antient and worthy family of the Piggots of Shropſhire, who enjoyed it till it was ſquandered away at Newmarket, and ſold by their repreſentative Robert Piggot, eſq;

Biſhop Gibſon has erroneouſly placed at St. Ives the dreadful fire which happened at Ramſay May 21, 1731, which deſtroyed above 80 dwelling houſes, beſides ſhops, barns, granaries, &c. with an amazing quantity of malt and flour.

From the rare and very extraordinary title of *totius Angliæ Aldermannus* given to *Ailwin*, we may conclude, that among our Saxon anceſtors *Ealdorman* ſometimes ſignified an officer of much greater eminence then what it was in thoſe times commonly made uſe of to expreſs, as on the other hand we at this day find it ſignifying ſuch as are far beneath the antient notion of it. The laws of our Anglo-ſaxon kings mention ſeveral different degrees of magiſtrates under the general appellation of *Aldermanni*. Thus we have (beſides this title of *totius Angliæ Aldermannus*) *Aldermannus regis*, *Aldermannus Orienta-*

[m] See Budgen's paſſage of the hurricane from Bexhill 1729. 1730, 8vo.
[n] Mr. Fuller in Phil. Tranſ. 461. p. 851.
[o] Tan. 191.
[p] It. I. 77.
[q] G. Selden. titles of honour, p. II. 157. 741.
[r] Lel. IV. 48.
[s] Mag. Brit. 1053.
[t] Mat. Par. 839 and 972.
[u] M. Paris, p. 80.

lium Anglorum, *Aldermannus Comitatus*, *Aldermannus Civitatis*, *Aldermannus Burgi*, *Aldermannus Hundredi* five *Wapentachii*, &c. Therefore the beſt method of informing ourſelves rightly of the true meaning and extent of this title is by conſidering the ſubject matter or addition to the word whenever we meet with it. Mr. Selden [x], ſir H. Spelman [y], and many others of our antiquaries, take this officer to have been the ſame under our Anglo-ſaxon kings as that which during the Norman period was called *Capitalis Juſticiarius* or *Juſticiarius Angliæ*, the Chief Juſticier of England; but as the office of Chief Juſticier was intirely of Norman original, and was introduced here together with the Exchequer by the kings of that race, as is plainly demonſtrated by the learned Mr. Madox [z], it ſeems more probable that the *totius Angliæ Aldermannus* was the ſame officer who was ſometimes called *totius Angliæ Vicedominus*, for we find ſuch an officer not only in the times of the Anglo-ſaxon kings, but even in the Norman reigns. Bingulph *Vicedominus* ſubſcribes to a charter of the year 948, given us by Ingulphus, and William Fitz Oſburn earl of Hereford, and Odo earl of Kent, were each of them *totius Angliæ Vicedominus* [a] under William I. as ſome others were to ſucceeding kings.

A mile ſouth from *Ramſey* is *Bury*, a mean village, with a good church on a hill, at the weſt end of which againſt the weſt door of the tower are remains of a building which Dr. Stukeley calls an hermitage, ſuch as he deſcribed at Ryhale in the county of Rutland. A handſome bridge of two ſtout arches of ſtone, built probably by ſome abbot of Ramſay, croſſes the brook here. Sir Oliver Cromwell ſold his eſtate here to the Bernard family.

Kingſdelf occurs in records before Canute's time. Mr. Camden afterwards diſtinguiſhes it from that made by his order. Edgar in his charter to the church of Peterborough [b] makes it the bounds of his donation, and dælf is rather a *ditch* or *chanel* than a raiſed cauſeway [c]. "The delphe as much as ſtands of in "—— hundrede is yn the ſhyre of Huntyngdune, "and a little part of it in Normancros hundred in "the ſame ſhire, and it is totally to ſpeke of in "Huntingdonſhire, and if there be any part of the "delph over the Nene longinge to Thorney it is no "great thing [c]." The road here mentioned might probably be the work of ſome abbot of this rich monaſtery like that from Deeping to Spalding made by Egelric, abbot of Peterborough and biſhop of Durham 1008, called from him *Elricbrode*, q. d. Egelric's road [d].

Warboys is a large village near Somerſham, memorable for its witches, on which account an annual ſermon is preached at Huntingdon on Lady day by one of the fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge, for which a ſtipend of 40*s.* was left. Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. ſold this manor to ſir John Leman, lord mayor of London. William Leman, eſq. his deſcendant, of Northaw, c. Herts, died 1781, and is buried in a vault in this chancel.

Wittleſea meer is ſix miles long and three broad, and frequently agitated in the moſt violent manner with wind. The river Nen forms other conſiderable meers, as *Ugmeer*, *Brick* meer, *Ramſey* meer, and *Benwick* meer. This laſt is now converted into tillage, and bears very good crops.

Wittleſey, as other rivers in this tract, doth ſometimes in calms and fair weather, ſuddenly riſe tempeſtuouſly as it were into violent waterquakes to the danger of the poor fiſhermen, by reaſon as ſome think of evaporations breaking violently out of the bowels of the earth. As for the unhealthfulneſs of the place whereunto only ſtrangers not natives there are ſubject, who live long and healthfully, there is amends made as they account it by the commodity of fiſhing [e]. In February 1739-40 it was ſo frozen over that two prizes were run for on it.

"One of the Simons Saincte Liz made *Pſaltre* ab- Saltrey.
"bey [f]." The Ciſtertians of Wardon in Bedford were brought to *Saltrey* 1146 by Simon de St. Liz. This houſe was valued at £. 141. *per annum*, and granted to ſir Richard Cromwell, 29 Henry VIII. [g] Here was buried Robert Bruce lord of Annandale. There are no remains of it. Here are three other villages of that name diſtinguiſhed by different epithets. Henry Saltrey a writer on Purgatory was native or monk of this place. Roman urns were found in Sautre field about a mile from the town 1722 [h].

At the entrance into *Great Stewkley* cloſe to the road is a large round hill ditched. Richard Broughton, author of "Monaſticum Britannicum," was born here. Great Stewkley.

Not far from Sawtrey is *Little Gidding*, famous in the laſt age for being the reſidence of a ſuperſtitious family, who thought they did God ſervice by ſecluding themſelves from the world in a conſtant round of miſtaken devotion. This ſociety, formed by the Farrars, was called the Arminian nunnery, and by the furious zeal of reformation objected to archbiſhop Laud as an inſtance of his favouring popery, whereas in truth the leading principle of theſe devotees was weak enthuſiaſm. Little Gedding.

The late ſir John Cotton, great great grandſon to ſir Robert, Mr. Camden's friend and patron, finding the family ſeat at *Connington* ruinous, and having a predilection to that at Stratton in Bedfordſhire, took it down, leaving only a ſtone colonnade of the front. It was built by ſir Robert, and ſtood at the weſt end of the church fronting the north, but is now ſucceeded by a modern farm houſe. In the garden on a terrace were two octangular ſtone ſummer-houſes, one of which was fitted up with Roman inſcriptions from the Picts wall. Thoſe of them which remained were preſented by ſir John Cotton to Trinity college, Cambridge, where they were fixed up at the foot of the library ſtairs, and have been engraved by P. S. Lamborn. The church is a large handſome building full of family monuments, four large modern marble medallions, with inſcriptions for ſir Robert Cotton, his ſon ſir Thomas who died 1662, his grandſon ſir John, and his ſecond wife, who both died 1702. Sir Robert's epitaph is as follows: Connington.

Robertus Cottonus miles & baronettus, dominus hujus
Manerii de Conmington,
Antiquæ & nobilis familiæ Bruceorum quondam
Manerii Dominorum, per parentalem ſucceſſionem
hæres;

[x] Titles of honour, part II. C. V. p. 6. 8. [y] Gloſſarium in voc. [z] Hiſt. of Exchеq. paſſim.
[a] Malm. de geſtis regum. Roger Hoveden, Flor. Wigorn. ſub an. 1067. Hen. Huntingdon, Ordericus Vitalis, &c.
[b] Sax. Chron. 119. [c] G. [d] Lel. IV. 48. [d] Ingulph. p. 64.
[e] Holland. [f] Lel. IV. 49. [g] Tan. 194. [h] Spalding Soc. min.

Sagaciſſimus Antiquitatum hujus gentis indagator,
Et conſervator notiſſimus.
Natus 22 Januarii MDLXX Dentoniæ [i],
Obiit 6 die Maii MDCXXI in domo ſua
Weſtmonaſterienſi,
Et juxta hic conditur expectans Reſurrectionem
fœlicem.
Communis mundo ſupereſt rogus.

and his ſon's written by Dr. Smith;

Thomas Cottonus baronettus Rob. filius, hæres, et imitator paternæ ſedulitatis in conquirendis Britannicarum Antiquitatum monumentis
H. S. E.
Oppreſſæ patriæ & regi Carolo I. fidem præſtitit.
Bibliothecam ineſtimabilem ſummo ſtudio
nec minoribus impenſis conſervavit,
locupletavit, & poſteritati eruditæ dicavit.
Duas uxores, lectiſſimas feminas, ſibi ſociavit;
Ex priori filium Johannem, filias Luciam & Franciſcam
ſuſcepit:
Ex poſteriori tres filios (uno prorepto) & duas filias
Superſtites reliquit
Obiit 13° An. Dom. 1692.
Johannes Cotton patri amantiſſimo poſuit.
Quantula pars hominum corporis exuviæ.

On the north wall are theſe honorary inſcriptions: *Prince Henry of Scotland, lord of Connington, and Imperator, Rex Franciæ, Anglo-Saxonum, Angliæ, Scotiæ*; with the arms which make the quarterings of Cotton; but none of the painted glaſs mentioned by Dr. Stukeley in the windows [k]. Sir Robert brought from Fotheringay caſtle the whole room where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded [l]. Lord Colerane ſaw a chair of an abbot of Peterborough in this church 1743 [m].

Allerton. The name of *Allerton* is derived by Dr. Neve, its rector and archdeacon of Huntingdon, from Roman origin, *Ad vallum, Alwalton*; or *Adelwoltune* from Adelwold biſhop of Wincheſter [n].

Mr. Gale ſaw, 1731, ſome very high banks of an antient town near Allerton, on the eaſt ſide of the high road among fields and hedges, four miles north from Stilton, and half a mile from Water Newton. Here Dr. Stukeley places *Durobrivæ*, and ſuppoſes Allwalton a corruption of *Aldwerkton*.

Kimbolton. "*Kimoltoun*, a market town in the egge of Hun-
" tenduneſhyre. The town itſelf is but bare. The
" caſtle is double diked, and the building of it
" metely ſtrong: it longid to the Mandevilles erles
" of Eſſex. Then to Bouns erles of Hereford and
" Eſſex, and fins to the Strafords. Sir Richard
" Wingfeld built new fair lodgyns and galeries
" upon the old foundation of the caſtle. The priory
" of canons not far out of Kimolton was of the
" foundation of the Bigrames, whoſe manor place
" bearing their name yet remains thereabouts.
" There lay in this priory few men of name buried
" but of Bigrames and Conyers. There is a plotte
" now clene deſolatid, not a mile by weſt from Kim-
" olton, called Caſtle hill, where appear ditches and
" tokens of old buildings [o]." The Wingfields ſold it to the Mountagues, of which family ſir *Henry* was created 18 James I. baron Montague of Kimbolton and viſcount Mandevil, and 1 C. I. earl of Manchester, and his grandſon *Charles* duke of Manchester 5 George I. The firſt earl ſpared no coſt to improve this caſtle, which his grandſon almoſt rebuilt [p]. It was the jointure and retirement of queen Catherine after her divorce from Henry VIII. and here ſhe died. The priory abovementioned by Leland was that of *Stonley*, which in his Collectanea I. 77. he ſays was founded by William Mandeville earl of Eſſex about 1180. It was valued at £. 46. [q] Here is a mean almſhouſe, built by the townſpeople 1701.

At *Catworth* was born ſir Wolſtan Dixie, lord mayor of London 1586 [r].

From St. Neots to *Stoughton* village is three miles. " Ther hard by the church is a pretty houſe of Oly-
" ver Leders and pratie commodities about it [s]."
It now belongs to — Coniers. The maps place here knights templars mote.

" The lordſhip of *Leighton* and village belongeth
" to a prebend in Lincoln. One Carneballe, pre-
" bendary there, did build a piece of a pretty houſe
" ſtanding within a mote. Smith, now incumbent,
" hath made a freeſchool there [t]." It gave name to the hundred.

Sir Gervaſe Clifton was created baron Leighton by James I. and began a handſome houſe here, but did not live to finiſh it. His only daughter married Eſme Stuart duke of Lenox, and his great grandaughter lady Catherine O'Brien was reſtored to the title by Charles II. It has ſince been the poſſeſſion of lady Butler, daughter and heir of the late Richard earl of Arran by marriage with the ſole daughter of James duke of Richmond, who had it by marriage with a daughter and heir of lord Clifton. From a place near this the earl of Arran was created a baron by the title of lord Butler of Weſton 1693.

" The ſureſt and beſt knowen *limes* that can be
" ſette in the fens in the upper part of Hunting-
" donſhire is the Nene river [u]."

The chapel at *Elton* has been long ſince ruined, and the manſion rebuilt by the Probies, its preſent owners [x], one of whom endowed a ſchool here.

The Roman ſtation at *Caſter* was rather nearer the river than the preſent village, and on the north ſide of it: the fortification is on the ſouth ſide near *Cheſterton*; the high ridge paſſes through it obliquely, not parallel to the ſides, nor paſſing through the gates, which makes it look rather like a ſummer camp. The name of *Dornford* is not much known at preſent, though the coins are called *Dormans*, and the way *Norman gate*, probably corruptions for *Roman*, and the paſſage over the river *Dunsford ferry* [y]. Dr. Gale [z] removes DVROBRIVÆ to *Brigcaſterton* without authority, the diſtances better ſuiting *Caſter*, of which before in Northamptonſhire. At Cheſterton is a field called Caſtle field [a].

In digging near the ſide of the high road near Cheſterton 1754, was found a coffin of a yellowiſh hard ſtone, ſix feet two inches long, covered with a flat lid, which had on the under ſide an edging let quite down about one inch and a half or two inches deep, coinciding with the edges of the cheſt, and containing an entire ſkeleton near ſix feet long, the teeth ſound and firm, the ribs fallen

[i] A houſe near Connington, where his father and mother lived during his grandfather's life. (Smith.)
[k] Itin. I. 77.
[l] Ib. 2d ed. [m] Min. of Spalding ſoc. [n] Ib. [o] Lel. I. 2.
[p] G. [q] Tan. 184. [r] Mag. Brit. [s] Lel. I. 1.
[t] Lel. I. 3. [u] Lel. IV. 48. [x] G.
[y] Ward in Horſley Brit. Rom. 432. Moreton's Northamptonſh. p. 509—512. [z] Anton. 94. [a] Stukeley.

from the back bone, the right leg broken in the middle and repaired by a callus: alſo three glaſs lachrymatories, of which that which was entire contained a corrupted fungous ſubſtance mixed with water, and of an aromatic ſmell on firſt opening, a ſmall braſs ſeal with this mark , three or four pins, like ebony or agate, one of braſs; ſeveral defaced coins, one of Fauſtina, and one ſilver of Gordian, and ſcraps of white wood, inſcribed,

AAΩITT VTERE TA ⊕ FEI IX.

The ſubſtance of nine or ten other ſkeletons was found near the cheſt, and all of them only at the depth of one foot [z].

In making the turnpike road from Kate's Cabbin to Walnsford bridge along the ſide of the city of *Durobrivæ* in the cemetery of the place they turned up many urns of different clay and ſhape, and coins, ſeveral coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one ſtone, well cut, covered with another handſome ſtone. They dug up a leaden coffin of 400lb. weight, containing a ſkeleton: all had ſkeletons in them; one a coin of Antoninus Pius; another a female ſkeleton with a child in the womb in ſitu: another had two pretty little urns, one on each ſide. Dr. Stukeley had a ſilver Nerva ℞ Libertas publica: a ſmall braſs Valentinian ℞ Victoria. A conſecration of Conſtantine the Great going to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horſes, Quintillus, &c. On the dry gravelly hill by Stibbington hedges they croſſed another burying ground by the river ſide: the Uſtrina or burning places have the earth very black, and bits of charcoal and innumerable fragments of urns, bones, and ſtones, that covered them for a mile. At the ſouth gate of the city digging a ditch, they found the foundation of hewn ſtone and thick pointed iron bars 10 feet long, as of a portcullice. Hermen ſtreet runs through the city, croſſes the river Nyne at the wooden bridge on ſtone piers, ſome of whoſe timbers were taken and uſed in the new navigation [a].

The eſtate of the Bevills came by the ſiſters of the laſt ſir Robert Beville between the Hewetts of Warſley in this county, and the Drydens, and from them to the Hagars, of whom one was an admiral [g].

Stilton, a miſerable village, with two conſiderable inns, has the credit of making the Engliſh Parmeſan cheeſes, which are in reality made in Leiceſterſhire, and only ſold here in great quantities. Here is a charity ſchool. The Bell inn was kept by Cooper Thornhill, who rode to London, 75 miles, three times in eleven hours; and won a cup at Kettering races with a poney which he took thither 12 miles, and went accidentally on the courſe. He died 1759, aged 54. His corn rick, valued at 800*l.* though ſet on high ſtones, was eaten by mice and rats, and found full of them when taken down for threſhing.

Morburn was given by Turketul to Croyland abbey. Morburn.

At *Yaxley* the abbot of Thorney had a ſmall market [b]. It has a beautiful church with a lofty ſtone ſpire. Yaxley.

At *Stanground* is the ſeat of lord Tyrconnel. Stanground.

Of *Woodſtone* and *Fletton* ſee hereafter in Northamptonſhire, where they are inſerted by miſtake. Woodſtone. Fletton.

In the church-yard of *Overton Longueville* is a very antient monument of a lord Longueville, lying in armour, with his entrails twiſted round his left arm, alluding, as the tradition of the place is, to a wound he received fighting with the Danes there, notwithſtanding which he continued fighting till he had ſlain their king, and ſoon after expired [c]. The manor belonged to the earl of Lincoln. Overton Longueville.

The famous *Carſdike* Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed came quite from Cambridge, though he had only traced it from Waterbeach, c. Cambridge, by the name of the Old Ouſe, or, as ſir William Dugdale [d], a branch of the river Grant. It runs by Charefen, and paſſes into the preſent river called Old Ouſe, going to the great wooden bridge upon Audrey cauſeway, thence along the preſent channel of that river weſtward to Earith. At Earith it enters Huntingdonſhire, croſſes Huntingdon river, goes by Littleport the oldeſt Ouſe, and proceeds northward in that ſtream now called the Weſt water by Benwick, then by that ſtream called the old river Nene to Whitleſea dike, which is the continuation of Carſdike. At Benwick it enters the old Nene, running by March to Cambridge river, and goes upwards in the old Nene by Ravenſwillow and Horſey bridge, and to Peterborough. Dr. Stukeley had two hypotheſes about this canal [e]. At firſt he ſuppoſed it the work of Agricola, begun in the northern or midland parts of Britain, continued by Hadrian, but neglected ever ſince Severus' time, till ſcoured and reſtored by Carauſius, who continued it from Peterborough to Cambridge. Dr. Moreton [f] has given a very particular deſcription of it from the Nen to the Welland, and derives its name from *Caer Dorm*, where he ſuppoſed it to begin, and be called *Caer Dike*, or the *ditch of the city*, by way of eminence through the county of Northampton, ſince in Leiceſterſhire it does not conſtantly retain that name. Carſdike.

Guiſchard De Angle, or D'Angoleſme, earl of Huntingdon, died 1380, and was buried in the Auſtin friars, London [g]. His widow Conſtance married ſir John Cornwall, afterwards lord Fanhop, who 1421 diſburſt 1800 marks for the ranſome of John de Angle his ſon-in-law, whom ſome call earl of Huntingdon [h]; but Dugdale [i] ſays, Fanhope married Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt, widow of John Holland earl of Huntingdon [k]. *Earls of* Huntingdon.

[a] Mr. Manning in A. S. min.
[b] Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 189.
[c] Biſhop Kennet in Peck's Deſ. Cur. I. VI. N° 19.
[d] Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 373.
[e] Palæog. Brit. II. 37. Hiſt. of Carauſius I. 125. II. 133—139.
[f] Hiſt. of Northamptonſh. 514, 515.
[g] Dugd. Bar. II. 173. G.
[h] Brook, 263. and Kniveton's MS. note.
[i] II. 80. 212.
[k] See alſo Nath's Worceſterſhire II. 418.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Huntingdonſhire.

Mr. Ray tells us he had not obſerved any plants peculiar to this county, the more rare being common to it with *Cambridgeſhire*. (Gibſon).

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden hair, Wall-rue or Tent-wort; on old walls, and in moiſt chinks of ſtones: at *Wolley*.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch; in meadows, paſtures, and in hedges, eſpecially in a chalky ſoil.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's-ear; on a bank by the northern road a little beyond *Huntingdon*.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; by the road ſides in this county.

Geranium *ſanguineum*. Bloody Cranes bill; on limeſtone rocks, and in dry ſtoney paſtures.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cud-weed or Cat's-foot; in dry hilly paſtures.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in damp meadows and paſtures: about *Bugden*.

Linum *perenne* β. Wild blue Flax with ſmall heads and flowers; in meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil.

Lythrum *Hyſſopifolia*. Graſs Poly, or ſmall Hedge Hyſſop.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, ſweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; in boggy places.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True Love or One-berry; in woods and ſhady places.

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stone-crop; on walls about *Bugden*.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night-flowering Campion; in woods.

PEDIGREE of OLIVE

Morg

WALTER CROMWELL.

Thomas, Baron Cromwell, of Oakham, Earl of Essex, beheaded 32 Hen. VIII. July 28, 1540. ..... = Morg alias

Elizabeth, da. of Sir John Seymour, sister to Edward duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of England. = Gregory, created baron Cromwell of Wimbledon, 32 H. VIII. d. 5 E. VI. b. at Launde, co. Leicester.

Sir Richard Williams, knt. t. Henry VIII. took the name of CROMWELL. = Frances, da. and co of Sir Tho. Murfyn, mayor of London,

Frances, wife of Rich. Strode of Newenham, co. Devon.— Another daughter the wife of John Strode of Carneham in Dorset.

Mary, eldest da. of John marquis of Winchester, b. at Launde. = Henry, ld. Cromwell, d. 1592.

Thomas Cromwell. — Henry.

Edward d. s. p.

Catherine and Frances.

Joan, da. and at length heir of Sir Ralph Warren, lord mayor of London, 1536. ob. 12 Oct. 1584.

Sir He brook, 1563,

Frances Rugge. = Edward, died and bur. in Down Patrick, in Ireland. Sold Oakham to Harrington.

Sir Gregory.

Catherine, = Sir Lionel Talmache, bart. ancestor of the earl of Dysart.

Thomas, Visc. Lecale, Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland.

Elizabeth Meverell, died 1653. b. at Tikencote.

Elizabeth, marr. Sir John Shelton, of Shelton, c. of Norfolk.

Frances, mar. Sir John Wingfield, knt. of Tikencote.

Anne, marr. Sir Edward Wingfield, knt. of Powers-court, Ireland; ancestor of visc. Powerscourt.

2 Anne, widow of Sir Horatio Palavicini, of Baberham, co. Camb. marr. July 7, 1601. = Sir Oliver of Hinchinbrook, knighted by Eliz. K. B. at the coronation of James I. died aged 93, and § bur. at Ramsey, Aug. 28, 1655.

1 Elizabeth, d. of Sir Tho. Bromley, lord chancellor.

2 Robert of Huntingdon. ob. circa 1617.

Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas Steward, of Ely, She died 18 Nov. 1654.

3 *Henry, of Upwood, co. Huntingdon, d. 1630. bur. at Upwood.

Margaret, da. of Tho. Wynde, of South Wotton, co. Norf.

5 *Richard of Upwood, d. 1620. b. at Upwood.

*Elisa ..... d. 161

§Sir of and I bu. a sey, J 1629

Oliver. Giles. Mary. Anne.

*Anne, b. Aug. 28, 1623.

*Hen 1625, d. Dec. 16

Vere Essex, lord Cromwell, earl of Ardglass, succeeded his nephew Thomas.

1 Wingfield, marr. Mary, daug. of Sir William Russel, of Strensham, co. Worcester. d. 1668.

Mary, marr. William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tiffington, co. Derby.

Oliver, d. s. p.

2 †John, bap. May 14, 1589. a colonel in Holland.

4 §Colonel William, carver to the queen of Bohemia, died Feb. 23, 1665 6.

Ada. mar. sir Hy. Palavicini. ‡ Thomas.

§Hannah, mar. John Baldwin, Sept. 11, 1627. Eliz. mar. sir Ric. Ingoldesby, d. 1666.

†Katherine, b. May, 15, 1594.

Jane ma. Tobias Palavicini, d. 1637.

Richard Cromwell, æt. 10 ann. 1613, mar. Elizabeth Hake; *d. Oct. 9, 1628.

*Henry of Upwood and Ramsey, bapt. June 4, 1615.

*Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 12, 1616.

Sir Oliver St. Joh co. Northampton of the Common P

Frances and Jane, died young.

Mary.

Thomas, lord Cromwell, earl of Ardglass, marr. Honour, da. of Dr. Michael Boyle, archbish. of Armagh, ob. s. p.

1 Lucy, da. of Sir Edward Carr, of Sleaford, co. Linc. relict of sir Richard Dyer, of Stoughton, co. Hunt. knt. died Jan. 1639, bur. at Ramsey.

1 † Henry, born Aug. 25, 1585, died Sept. 18, 1657. b. at Ramsey. A da. died young.

2 Battina, da. of Sir Horatio Pallavicini, knt.

3 §Lady Elizabeth Ferrers, buried Sept. 2, 1658, in Ramsey church yard, at the foot of the cross.

Richard Cromwell, *Henry of Upwood and Ramsey, bapt. 1613, mar. June 4, 1615. = *Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 12, 1616. = Sir Oliver St. John, of L co. Northampton lord ch of the Common Pleas in th

Henry, *d. Oct. 9, 1634.

*Richard, d. May 1, 1626.

*Anne, ba. Ap. 22, 1621.

Oliver.

Anne, da. of Colonel Robert Weldon, of London, = Sir Robert married 2d to Thomas the first lord Trevor.

Mary, 2d da. of Sir Francis St. John, bart. = Sir John, d. Dec

Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham-hall, co. Suff. esq. = Mary. Sir Robert

Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, co. Glouc, esq.

Elizabeth Cromwell, da. and heir. d. 1709.

1 Anne, unmar. 1650.

2 § Carina, ba. Sept. 1, 1622. marr. William Hedley, of Broughton, co. Hunt.

3 § Elizabeth, bapt. 6 Sept. 1626. marr. Hen. English, esq. of Norfolk.

1 James, colonel under Char. I. d. s. p.

2 Henry Williams, of Ramsey, bapt. June 22, 1625. d. Aug. 3, §1673; bur. at Ramsey.

Anne, only daug. and heiress of Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, uncle to the Protector.

† Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 14, 1593.

1 †Henry, bapt. Aug. 31, 1595.

†Catharine, b. Feb. 1, 1596.

4 †OLIVER, b. Ap. 25, 1599. died Sept. 3, 1658, æt. 59.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ja. Bourchier, of Felsted, in the county of Essex, ‡ bur. at Wicken Sept. 18, 1672.

§Robert, ba. Jan. 13, 1608. d. 1609. bur. Apr. 4, 1609.

†Margaret, bapt. Feb. 22, 1600. † marr. Valent. Walton, June 20, 1617.

Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, esq.

Edward Southwell, lord Clifford, ob. Nov. 1, 1777, possessed of the Cromwell estate. = Sophia, da. of Samuel Campbell, of Mount Campbell, in Ireland, esq.

Horatio, bapt. Sept. 1, 1611.

Tobias, bapt. July 14, 1612, bur. Nov. 6.

Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 20, 1618, bur. May 23, 1620.

James, bapt. Dec. 3, 1620.

†George, ba. July 20, 1620. †Anne, b

Edward Southwell Clifford, lord Clifford.

Three other sons.

Three daughters.

†Robert, b. Oct. 13, 1621. di. young.

†Oliver, ba. Febru. 6, 1622. di. young, of the small pox, during the civil war.

†RICHARD, b. Oct. 4, 1626. d. at Chesshunt, co. Herts, July 13, 1712. ag. 85.

May 1649, dau. and coheiress of Rich. Major, of Hursley, co. Hants, esq. born 1626, d. Jan. 5, 1675. ag. 49. = †HENRY, b. at Hunting[n]. Janua. 20, ‡1627. died March 23, 1673-4. ag. 47. bur. at Wicken, co. Camb. lord dep. of Ireland.

‡1653 Elizabeth, d. of sir Fr. Russel, of Chippenham, co. Camb. bart. d. ‡Apr. 7, 1687. ag. 52. b. at Wicken. [Epit.]

1st hus. † Lieu. Gen. Henry Ireton, lord dep. of Ireland, d. Sept. 26, 1651, at the siege of Limeric.

Bridget, ba. Aug. 5, 1624. bur. at Stoke Newington, co. Midd. Sept. 5, 1681.

2d hus. = Lieu. Gen. Cha. Fleetwood. lord dep. of Ireland, afterw. Gen. of the army.

†Elizabeth, bap. July 2, 1629. died 6 August, 1658.

= John Cleypole, of Narborough, co. Northampt. esq.

Henry. Da. mar. ... Carter, merch[t]. of Yarmouth. died about 1723. s. p.

2 Jane ma. Lloyd.

3 Eliz. m. Polhill.

1 Bridget, d. 1727 or 8.

= Thomas Bendish, of Gray and of Southtown, Suffol

A son, b. Nov. d. Dec. 15, 1652.

Anne, b. Mar. 14, d. July 15, 1651.

Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1653. d. Sept. 24, 1654.

A da. b. May 17, d. May 27, 1655.

Dorothy, b. Sept. 15, 1657. d. Dec. 13, 1658.

5 Elizabeth, b. Mar. 26, 1650. d. in Bedford Row, Ap. 8, 1731, aged 81, unmarr. bur. at Hursley.

6 Anne, b. Mar. 27, 1659. d. Dec. 7, 1727. ag. 69. s. p.

= Thomas Gibson, M.D. physician gen. of the army. died July 10, 1722, aged 75. He was uncle to Bp. Gibson, who inherited his fortune after his wife's death.

7 Dorothy, b. Aug. 1, 1660. d. in childbed, May 14, 1681, ag. 21. s. p.

= John Mortimer, esq. of Somersetshire.

2 Oliver, b. July 11, 1656. died single May 11, 1705, ag. 49, at Hursley, which his father had made over to him, with Merdon Farm, and where he resided. Both he and his father were buried at Hursley. He is said to have been a man of spirit, and some abilities.

Elizabeth, b. at Whitehall, Sept. 1654, di. July 17, 1659, buried at Chippenham. Camb.

Oliver, b. at Corkhouse, Dublin, Apr. ‡18, 1656. bur. at Wicken, Camb. in Apr. 10, 1685, æt. 29. Epit. at Wicken. He d. at Spinneyabbey, co. Camb.

Henry, b. in Dublin-cast. Mar. 3, 1658. major in the army. He d. at Lisbon, Sept. 11, 1711, ag. 53, and there bur.

= May 28, 1686 Hannah, eldest da. of Benjam. Hewling, Turkey-merchant. He di. 1731. (Her sister marr. ..... Luson.) She d. March 26, 1732, ag. 70, bur. in Bunhill-fields, (Epit.)

Elizabeth, born a penham, June 3 marr. Wm. Russel Fordham, and d. don, 1711, with h da. Frances and J the small pox.

‡Oliver, born at Spinney, Octo. 18, 1687. bapt. Nov. 17. died in Gray's-inn, May 31, 1703. aged 15.

‡Benjamin Hewling, b. at Spinney, Nov. 18, 1689. died at York, Aug. 25, 1694.

Mary, born at Newington Green, April 11, 1691. died unmarr. the July 9, 1731, ag. 41, bur. in Bunhill fields, (Epit.)

‡Henry, born at Spinney abbey, in Wicken, Mar. 13, 1692. died there June 9, 1692. (See epit)

William, born in Cripplegate parish, April 24, 1693. he d. July 9, 1772, ag. 79. s. p. in Great Kirby-str. Hatton Garden.

= 1750, Mary, relict of Tho. Westby, esq. of Linton, co. Camb. whod. Nov. 19, 1747. she d. Mar. 4, 1752. bur. in Bunhill-fields, (Epit.)

Richard, born at Hackney, May 11, 1695, attorney of Lincoln's-inn, d. at Hampstead, Dec. 3, 1759, ag. 64.

= Sarah, dau. of Ebenezer Gatton, grocer in Southwark, niece and one of the coheiresses of Sir Robert Thornhill, knt.

Hannah, born at Hackney, Jan. 10, 1697.

= ..... Cressy.

Henry, b. May 16, 1698, of the Excise, di. Jan. 4, 1769. cœlebs.

Robert Thornhill, d. Feb. 17, 1762. s. p. at Chesshunt.

Oliver d. an infant.

Elizabeth.

Anne, d. unmarried 1777.

Letitia.

The other two living, 1784, at Hampstead, co. Midd. unmarried.

Eleanor, 3d da. ob. Feb. 24, 1727, ag. 2 months, bur. in Bunhill-fields. (Epit.)

1 Henry, died 1771.

2 Thomas.

3 Elizabeth.

Anne, living 1784, at Stoke Newington, co. Midd.

= Oct. 1, 1753, John Field, apothecary in Newgate-street.

1 Eliz. Da. d. single.

T tic ir a pa th di

—— Baron, = Sept. 2, 1784.

Henry b. Dec. 9, 1755. partner with his father.

2 John, b. Aug. 15, 1760. d. Jan. 31, 1762.

Oliver, b. Dec. 6, 1761.

John, b. Oct. 1, 1764.

William, b. Jan. 10, 1768

Anne.

Elizabeth, died unmarried at Stoke Newington, Dec. 9, 1781, aged 23, bur. at Chesshunt.

Sophia.

Mary.

Letitia.

B af at

* From Upwood

§ From Ram

VER CROMWELL.

Vol. II, p. 161*

Morgan ap Hode. Vide H. 8. 58. b. in Coll. Armor.

Jevan ap Morgan.

L L. William ap Jevan.

. . . . Morgan Williams. alias ap William.

es, da. and co-heir of Tho. Murfyn, lord of London, 1518. — Richard Cromwell. — Walter Cromwell.

of Sir ... or of 1584. — Sir Henry of Hinchinbrook, knighted 6 Eliz. 1563, died 1603. — Francis Cromwell, of Hemingford, co. Hunt. = Margaret, da. of Henry Mannock, of Hemingford.

Henry Cromwell, son and heir.

*Elusai ..... d. 1619 — §Sir Philip, of Biggin and Dentry, bu. at Ramsey, Jan. 28, 1629. = §Mary Townsend, b. at Ramsey, Nov. 3, 1617. — Ralph, probably d. young, and was buried at Huntingdon. — Joan. = Sir Fran. Barrington, knt. and bart. died July 3, 1628. — Elizabeth. = John Hampden, esq. of Bucks. — Frances. = 2d wife of Richard Whalley, of Keston, co. Nottingh. esq. father to colonel Edward Whalley, who signed the warrant for the murder of king Charles: died in New England. See Hutchinson, Hist. of New Engl. — Mary. = William Dunch, esq. — Dorothy. = Sir Thomas Fleminge, of Stoneham, co. Hants. knt.

John, killed June, 1643.

*Henry, b July 28, 1625, d. Dec. 16, 1625.

Sir Thomas, d. 1644. = Frances, d. and coheiress of John Gobert, of Coventry, esq.

Joan. = Sir Richard Everard, of Much Waltham, c. Essex, bart.

St. John, of Longthorp, ... ampton, lord chief justice ... nmon Pleas in the Usurpation. — *Anne, bapt. Mar. 11, 1617. — §Mary, bapt. Sept. 12, 1627.

Sir John, ancestor of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. = Dorothy, da. of Sir William Lytton, of Knebworth, co. Herts. bart.

Sir Richard. = Elizabeth, da. of Sir Henry Gibbs, d. 1694.

Mary, da. of John Brown, M. D. of Salisbury. = Sir Hugh, d. 1705-6, ag. 51.

Oliver. — Elizabeth. d. 1679. = Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, c. Hunt. bart.

Sir Richard, d. 1733. = Susannah, da. and coheiress of Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, d. 1739.

Sir Richard, d. 7 March, 1741-2, unmarr. — Sir Hugh.

5 da.

n, = Sir Robert. — Richard Bentley, D.D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He d. 1742. = Joanna.

= Sir John, d. Dec. 15, 1766. — Richard. — Denison Cumberland, grandson of Rich. bishop of Peterborough, and bishop of Clonfert and Killaloe, d. 1774. = Joanna.

ary. — Sir Robert, sometime M.P. for Westminster. — A son. — A daughter. — Joanna. d. single. — Richard. many children. — Da. mar. dean Allcock, in Ireland.

, † Margaret, bapt. Feb. 22, 1600. † marr. Valent. Walton, June 20, 1617. — Richard. — † Jane, ba. Jan. 29, 1605. marr. 1. Roger Whetstone. 2. Roger Jones. — † Anne, born Jan 2, 1602. bapt. Jan. 16. marr. John Desborough. — 1st husb. Dr. Pet. French, canon of Christ Church, di. 1655. — Robina, living 1672. = 2d husb. John Wilkins, bish. of Chester, died 1672.

Jane, † marr. William Baker, Jun. 2, 1621. — Henry, b. Jan. 22, 1607, of Biggins, a mile from Ramsey: col. in the king's service. — Henry, rector of Wystow, co. Huntingdon. bur. at Ramsey. — § Philip, b. Dec. 25, 1608. bu. at Ramsey, May 14, 1642. — § Thomas, b. Dec. 26, 1609. colonel in Charles' army. mar. Elizabeth eldest da. of Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth c. Leicester, knt. and d. soon after the king was beheaded. bur. at Ramsey, where he lived sometime after Naseby fight. — § Oliver, ba. May 21, 1612. student at Padua, in Italy d. in 1628. — § Robert, ba. June 29, 1613. § hanged at Padua, in London. — § Anna, ba. Mar. 5, 1611.

§ Elizabeth, ba. Dec. 21, 1614.

§ Mary, ba. Jan. 18, 1615.

Richard, b. June 20, 1617. d. at Ramsey.

Elizabeth. = Feb. 23, 1663-4, archbi. Tillotson. died Nov. 22, 1694.

Richard. — † John, born Apr. 1637.

20. † Anne, ba. May 22, 1622. — † George, b. 23 Feb. bap. 20 Mar. 1624.

, = John Cleypole, of Narborough, co. Northampt. esq. — James, ba. Jan. 8, 1631. bur. Jan. 9, 1631.

Mary, ba. Febr. 9, 1636. d. Mar. 14, 1712-13. — mar. at Hampton-court, 18 Nov. 1657. Tho. Vis. Fauconberg. di. Dec. 31, 1700. s. p. created earl Fauconberg, Apr. 9, 1691.

1st husb. Nov. 4, 1657, Robt. son of Robert lord Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick, who d. Feb. 16, 1657. s. p. = Frances. d. Jan. 27, 1720-1, æt. 84.

2d husb. Sir John Russell, of Chippenham, co. Camb. bart. bapt. Oct. 6, 1640. bur. March 24, 1669. = Frances.

James Chadwick, esq. — 2 Mary, died 1687. — 1 Elizabeth, died 1681.

Endish, of Gray's-inn, ithtown, Suffolk, esq.

Christian, d. 1669. — Sir William, sold Chippenham. d. 1707. — Richard, capt. of the guar. to Will. III. — John, born 1670. gov. of Bengal. d. 1735. ag. 66. marr. Rebecca Eyre. — Elizabeth Russell. bapt. Nov. 14, 1665. d. 1733. = Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkelby, co. York, bart. d. Oct. 29, 1726.

izabeth, born at Chippnham, June 3, 1660. rr. Wm. Russell, esq; of rdham, and d. in Lonn, 1711, with her two Frances and Jane, of small pox.

Francis, b. at Chippenham, June 7, 1663. d. 1719, aged 56.

‡ Richard, b. at Spinney, Aug. 13, 1665. d. in London, Feb. 18, 1687. aged 21.

‡ William, b. at Spinney, Ap. 29, 1667. d. in the East Indies, Jan. 9, 1691. ag. 24.

Sir William, di. in Ireland, May, 1738. s. p. — Mary. — Sir Francis, of Bengal. marr. Anne Gee.

Sir William, in the guards, d. 1757, single. — Fanny.

Diana Topham, d. Feb. 2, 1740-1. — Sir Thomas, d. 1747. — Henry, d. gov. of Bengal. Aug. 23, 1728. — Mary, da. of Alex. Cross, merch. — Frederick, commissioner of excise. d. Mar. 8, 1768. — Elizabeth, widow of Adam Cardonell, esq. d. Jan. 27, 1736-7.

Charles, colonel of the guards, marr. Mary Rivett. — Betty. marr. John Morley Trevor, esq. s. p. — Diana, marr. George Henry Lee, earl of Litchfield, d. 1772, s. p. — Sir Charles Henry, bart. died Jan. 11, 1768. s. p. marr. Agnes Brown, of New England. — Sir Thomas, admiral of the white. marr. in May 1743, Sarah a dau. of Rhett, son to the ch. justice of S. Carolina; died Nov. 21, 1784.

1 Bridget, d. single, after her mother, at South-town. — Catherine Smith, of Colkirke, co. Norf. = 2 Thomas, of Colskirk, Norf. d. in the W. Indies. — 3 Henry of Bedford-row, d. about 1740. = Martha Shute, sister of John first visc. Barrington.

Ireton, d. young, 1730.

Mary, b. 1739, living 1784. — Sir John, b. 1741. barrister at law, marr. Cath. Cary. both died 1784. — Thomas, b. Sept. 1750. — Hugh, died an infant. — William, fell. of All Souls. — Roger, of Chr. Church. — Seven daughters.

Sir John, b. 1779. — George, b. 1781.

Henry, b. May 6, 1698, of he Excise, di. an. 4, 1769. elebs. — Frances, da. of John Tidman. — 1 Thomas, b. at Hackney, Aug. 19, 1699, grocer, di. Oct. 2, 1748. aged 49. — 2 Mary, da. of Nich. Skinner, of London, merch. living 1783. — Oliver, born in Gray's-inn, Sep. 23, 1704. ensign in the army, ob. August 1748. celebs.

Henry, d. single, 1753, at South-town. — Mary. = William Berners, of Hanover-sq. and of Wolverston-park, co. Suff. esq. d. 1783. — 2 Elizabeth, marr. Hagar, of Waresley, co. Huntingd. esq. d. 1784. s. p.

Anne. = June, 1754, Thomas, lord Pelham of Sussex.

Thomas, b. Ap. 8, or 28, 1756. — Henrietta Anne, b. Sept. 1, 1757. — Henry, b. July 11, 1759. — Frances, b. Dec. 4, 1760. marr. Dec. 3, 1778, to George Vis. Middleton; d. June 6, 1783. bur. at Wandsworth. — Lucy, b. Feb. 1763. — Amelia, b. July, 1764. — George, b. Oct. 13, 1766.

A daughter.

1 Eliz. Da. d. single.

Thomas, apprentice to Mr. Sharp, ironmonger, went a lieu. in the company's service to the East Indies and died there single.

Richard. — Hannah-Hewling. — 1 Oliver, attorney, in Essex-street, Strand, clerk to St. Thomas's hospital. = marr. at Allhallows, Barking, Aug. 8, 1771, Mary, daug. of Morgan Morse, attorney.

Susannah, living 1783, with her mother, in Hatton Garden.

Catharine Laroche. = Charles. marr. 21 Jul. 1765. — Henry, rector of Hambledon, co. Bucks. living and single.

Charles, Henry, William, Mary, } twins.

Elizabeth Oliveria. d. an infant.

Oliver Cromwell, b. Sept. 24, 1782, in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

THE CROMWELL family having made ſo conſiderable a figure in this county during the laſt and preceding century, and ſuddenly ſunk into ſuch oblivion, that ſcarce any memorial remains of them except in the regiſters of one or two churches, we have ſubjoined an ample pedigree of them, as exact as ſuch regiſters afford [a].

Walter the father of Thomas created lord Cromwell [b] by Henry VIII. in whoſe hands he was an eminent inſtrument for bringing about the Reformation, is ſuppoſed to have been a blackſmith at Putney. A nameleſs daughter of his married to Morgan Williams is the firſt of the family that can be traced with certainty. Their ſon ſir *Richard*, who bore his paternal name of Williams till he aſſumed his mother's, was preferred to the king's ſervice by his uncle Thomas baron Okeham [c], obtained the honour of knighthood 1540, 32 Henry VIII, for his atchievements in tilting at Weſtminſter, was ſheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon the ſame year, and had a grant of five religious houſes in the latter county, Hinchinbroke, Saltrey, Ramſay, St. Neots, and Huntingdon.

Others with Fuller, and perhaps with greater appearance of probability, ſuppoſe that the father of ſir Richard Cromwell was Thomas Cromwell, eſq; ſheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonſhires 28 Henry VIII. as was ſir Richard himſelf four years after, and that the tradition of the alliance with the earl of Eſſex aroſe from the deſcent of the Protector's wife from the Bouchiers, who bore that title. But there ſeems not the leaſt ground for connecting this family with the Cromwells of Tatteſhall, co. Lincoln. Dugdale alſo deduces John lord Williams of Tame from the ſame family with ſir Richard Williams, who took the name of Cromwell [d].

That there was early an intermarriage between the families of Williams and Cromwell ſeems probable from the latter aſſuming the former name after the Reſtoration.

Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, was ſeated at Ramſay, which his grandſon Henry ſold to col. Titus.

Sir *Henry* Cromwell, only ſon of ſir Richard, reſided at Hinchinbrook in winter, and in ſummer at Ramſay, which his eldeſt ſon ſold to col. Titus. He had the name of the *Golden Knight* from his great liberality to the people, who, whenever he came from Hinchinbrook to Ramſay, were conſtantly collected in the High ſtreet to welcome him and receive his bounty: for he always threw money out of his coach till he reached the abbey houſe behind the church.

Hinchinbrook deſcended to his ſon *Oliver*, who made it his ſummer reſidence for ſome time, and then ſold it to ſir Sidney Montague father of Edward firſt earl of Sandwich. He had the honour of entertaining there king James I. 1603, who created him a knight of the Bath. His majeſty at his departure ſaid to him, "Morry mon, thou haſt entertained me the beſt of "any mon ſince I left Edinburgh." He held Eſton and Newport in Eſſex in right of his mother [e], and ſold the former to the Maynards [f]. He alſo ſold Warbois co. Huntingdon to ſir John Leman, lord mayor of London. He married two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of lord chancellor Bromley, and Anne, daughter of —— Houſman, and widow of ſir Horace Pallavicini of Babraham.

Robert, ſecond ſon of ſir Henry, was ſeated at Huntingdon, and had four ſons, including the Protector, and ſeven daughters. By the intereſt of his elder brother he was made a juſtice of peace for this county, having inherited from his father the eſtate in Huntingdon, valued at about 400*l*. a year, which was the ſuppoſed value of each of ſir Henry's other eſtates at Hinchinbroke, Ramſay, and Upwood, his youngeſt ſon having the ſmalleſt income. The beſt part of Robert's his ſon Oliver conſumed in his youthful extravagances. Robert married a daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Rothſyth in Fifeſhire [g], and ſiſter to ſir Robert Stewart of the city of Ely, knt. who left his nephew, afterwards Protector, an eſtate of *l*. 500. *per annum* in the iſle of Ely [h].

Henry, third ſon of ſir Henry, was lord of the manor of Upwood, and probably built of timber the manſion-houſe now ſtanding there, caſed with brick by Mr. Pheſaunt. The arms of Cromwell with impalments and quarterings were on each ſide of the chimney-piece in the great room [i] till the houſe was modernized

[a] In which reſearch I muſt acknowlege myſelf particularly indebted to the rev. Mr. Thomas Whiſton, the preſent worthy miniſter of Ramſey, where the elder branch of the Huntingdonſhire family were ſeated; Lady Bickerton for a ſight of the regiſter of Upwood, and for many other curious particulars; to the rev. Mr. Hodſon of St. John's church in Huntingdon; and to the rev. Mr. Tookie of Chippenham.

[b] Thomas lord Cromwell's eldeſt ſon Gregory was created baron Cromwell after his father's execution, and his great grandſon Thomas viſcount Lecale earl of Ardeglas in Ireland, whoſe poſterity remains.

[c] The Protector himſelf diſclaimed all alliance with the baron, if we believe a ſtory told by Fuller (Worthies in Cambridgeſhire, p. 169,) that Dr. Goodman, biſhop of Glouceſter, dedicating a book of devotion to him, and in a printed pedigree pretending a deſcent from the ſame family, Oliver told him, with ſome warmth, that lord Cromwell was not related to him in any degree.

[d] Bar. II. 393. [e] Morant, Eſſex, II. 585. [f] Ib. 434.

[g] Rothſyth caſtle is almoſt oppoſite to Hopeton houſe on a rock near the ſea. It is ſuppoſed the family went into England with James VI. The barony of Rothſyth is now the property of the earl of Hopeton, worth *l*. 500. *per annum*.

[h] Short View of the Troubles in England. Gent. Mag. xxxiv. 208. Mrs. Cromwell's great uncle Robert Steward, laſt prior and firſt dean of Ely, deduced the pedigree printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. 686.

[i] Over the arms were H. M. C. (*Henry* and *Mary Cromwell*) 1602. The motto under the arms was *Sudore non Sopore*. The arms are a lion rampant holding a ring in his right paw, an addition given by Henry VIII. on account of Mr. Richard Williams, who at the grand juſting overthrew two foreign knights. According to the conſtant tradition of this place the king knighted him on the ſpot, gave him his ring from his finger, and ſaid, "Henceforth you ſhall be my knight." The quarterings on this chimney-piece were eleven. 1. A lion

modernized by ſir Richard Bickerton, bart. preſent poſſeſſor. It was ſold by Henry Cromwell's nephew to Stephen Pheſaunt of Gray's-inn, eſq. father of Peter[k], chief juſtice of the King's Bench. The conveyance, dated Oct. 20, 1648, runs thus: ſir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eſq; ſon and heir apparent to ſir Oliver, and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid Henry, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, deceaſed, ſon and heir apparent, in her life time, of Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, late of Upwood, eſq; deceaſed, brother of the ſaid ſir Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, of the firſt part, and Stephen Pheaſant, of Gray's-inn, eſq; of the ſecond.

Sir *Philip* was the 4th ſon of ſir Henry, and ſeated at Biggins a mile from Ramſay, and died 1629. He married Mary daughter of ſir Henry Townſend, juſtice of Cheſter. A ſon of his, named Oliver, died a ſtudent in the univerſity of Padua 1628[l].

The fifth ſon of ſir Henry was *Ralph*, of whom we have no further particulars. He probably died young, and was buried at Ramſay.

Richard, ſixth and youngeſt ſon of ſir Henry Cromwell, lived and died at Ramſay, and was buried at Upwood.

From ſir Henry's eldeſt daughter Joan are deſcended the baronet families of the Barringtons and Everards of Eſſex. From his ſecond daughter Elizabeth the Hampdens of Hampden, c. Bucks, and the preſent earl of Buckinghamſhire. Her ſon John was the famous patriot killed in Chalgrave field 1643. From his eldeſt ſon Robert's grandaughter (Frances youngeſt daughter of the Protector) are deſcended the baronet families of Ruſſel and Frankland, and from a daughter of the laſt named family Thomas lord Pelham of Stanmore. From his third ſon Henry's eldeſt daughter Elizabeth deſcended the preſent ſir Robert Barnard, Richard Bentley, ſon of the late Dr. Bentley, and the Cumberlands of Northamptonſhire, deſcendants of the biſhop of Peterborough of that name, of whom Dr. Deniſon Cumberland died biſhop of Clonfert and Killaloe in Ireland 1774.

Sir Oliver had iſſue Henry who married firſt Lucy daughter of ſir Edward Carr, of Sleford, bart. relict of ſir Richard Dyer, knt. of Stoughton c. Huntingdon; ſecondly Battina or Baptina Palavicini, daughter of his mother-in-law by her firſt huſband, and thirdly lady Elizabeth Ferrars. By the firſt of theſe he left a ſon Henry (his eldeſt ſon James dying without iſſue a colonel in Charles I's army) and three daughters; and by the ſecond a daughter. Sir Oliver had two other ſons; John a colonel in the king's army was ſent over by prince Charles to offer his couſin Oliver any terms if he would ſave his father's life; and William another colonel in the ſame army, and carver to the queen of Bohemia, who died at Ramſay Feb. 23, 1665-6, at 9 in the morning, and was buried next day at 9 at night, being the firſt that died of the great plague. Henry's eldeſt ſon Henry married Anne only daughter and heireſs of Richard Cromwell, ſon of Henry, uncle to the Protector. Sir Oliver had three daughters, of whom Jane the youngeſt married Tobias Palavicini, knt. of Babram[m].

Henry was a favourite name in this family out of compliment to king Henry VIII. There were ſeven Henry Cromwells living at one time at Ramſay and Upwood as marked † in the pedigree. In 1663 there are two Henry Cromwells, eſqrs. parties to an amicable bill in chancery for incloſing and dividing the commons of Ramſay, in the beginning of which they are thus entered: "Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eſq; the elder," and "Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eſq; the younger." The latter was the laſt of the family that lived at Ramſay, and was buried there 1673. He died at Huntingdon at

lion rampant. 2. A lion rampant looking back. 3. 3 fleurs de lis. 4. 3 ſpear heads. 5. A chevron between 3 fleurs de lis. 6. 3 chevronels. 7. A chevron, in the dexter point a mullet. 8. A chevron ingrailed between 3 griffins heads. 9. A bend Ermine between 6 annulets. 10. On a bend between 3 martlets 3 billets. 11. A chevron ingrailed between three heath cocks. Theſe are thus blazoned in an atchievement in the houſe of Mr. Farr of Ramſay: 1. G a lion rampant S. 2. G 3 ſpear heads A. 3. A a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis G. 4. A 3 chevronels G. 5. A a lion rampant G. 6. O on a chevron G. a mullet A. 7. A z. a unicorn rampant between 8 croſs croſslets A. 8. O a chevron ingrailed between three griffins heads G. 9. G a bend between 6 annulets O. 10. G on a feſs between three martlets A 3 billets G. 11. A on a chevron ingrailed G between 3 heath cocks S a mullet O. 12. G a lion rampant A. Creſt on a helmet a demi lion rampant A holding a ring O. On a ſhield of pretence a dolphin naiant embowed impaling a lion rampant Arg. Motto as above. The two other coats on the chimney at Upwood were a feſs between 3 ſquares voided quartering a chevron between 3 griffins heads, and impaling a chevron charged with 3 roſes ſlipt between 3 ſpear heads.

[k] Againſt the north wall of Upwood chancel is this inſcription in Roman capitals on a large braſs plate in a ſtone frame for Judge Pheſaunt.

M. S.
Petri Pheſaunt modo ſenioris (bis ſolius)
juſtitiarii de banco; pietate, erga Deum
probitate erga homines, Chriſtiani feſicis,
natu & moribus verè generoſi, juris
ſcientia, equitatis conſcientia, lenitate
erga bonos, ſeveritate in malos, juſtitia
ad omnes judicis eximii, inconcuſſa denique
in patriam (etiam in periculis) conſtantia
propagnaculi fidelis.
Necnon Mariæ (ab antiqua familia de Bruges
in com. Gloceſtriæ ortæ) uxoris ejus matriſque
liberorum chariſſimæ.
Qui poſt quadraginta annos conjugii & amoris
illæſi ſub hoc lapide ſimul quieſcunt,
adventum ejus expectantis qui caput eſt
anguli, lapis exciſus e monte ſine manibus.

Arms. Az. a bend indented O and Az. a chief, O. ſingle, and impaling, A. a croſs, S. charged with a leopard's head caboſhed, O. and quartering, Az. three creſcents, G, or S. a chief, Erm. Creſt a Pheaſant. Though no date is on this epitaph, he is entered in the regiſter of funerals 1682, May 20, Peter Pheaſaunt armig. In the houſe are two portraits of this family on board: one repreſents lady Pheaſaunt three quarters in ruff and handkerchief, ſlaſhed ſleeves, black gown, watch at right ſide, feather fan in left hand; from a ſmall ſtring round her neck hangs the pheaſant, the creſt of the family, her right hand is on a girl's head ſuperſcribed *Margareta Pheaſaunt, æt.* 4. No inſcription over the mother. The other picture exhibits whole lengths of a boy and girl, with red hair and in ruffs: the boy holds a whip in his right hand, under which is a ſmall top: his left hand holds the right of his ſiſter, who has a modern fan in her left. Over him *Natus* 22 *Maii* 1617. Over her *Nata* 7 *Jan.* 1615. Between them *Stilo Angliæ pict.* 7 *Jan.* 1622.

In the burial regiſter we have Sarah, wife of Stephen Pheſaunt, eſq; May 6, 1654, and Stephen Pheaſaunt, eſq; May 31, 1657. Theſe were probably buried under the chancel: but where the Cromwell family buried is totally uncertain, unleſs under the manor pew, where ſome ſmall bones have been taken up in opening a vault for ſome of the preſent family.

[l] Papadopoli in his Hiſtoria Gymnaſii Patavini. Venet. 1726, II. p. 306, 307. having aſſerted that Oliver Cromwell (the Protector) was ſtudent there 1618, and that his arms were painted in the cloiſter there; ſir James Burroughs in anonymous "Anecdotes of the Cromwell family 1763," attempted, but without ſucceſs, to clear up this difficulty, which our pedigree eaſily clears. Sir Oliver Cromwell marrying for his 2d wife the lady Anne widow of ſir Horace Palavicini who was of Italian extraction, one of her ſons by her firſt huſband, took this Oliver Cromwell, ſon of ſir Oliver's brother ſir Philip, when young into Italy, and entered him at the univerſity of Padua. He never returned into England, but died according to report by a fall from a tower at Rome.

[m] Vincent's viſitation of Huntingdonſhire in coll. Arm. p. 115.

an election, where he had put up for candidate in opposition to the earl of Manchester —— Apreece, esq; of Washingley, a relation of his wife. He was defeated in his point, and dropt down dead from his chair while drinking with his friends after the election was over. Having no issue, he sold the reversion of his estate to col. Titus. His widow survived him 14 years, and, at his death, removed to a house at the bottom of Mr. Whiston's garden, which, with all her jointure lands, is still called *Dame Williams's*. The register of Ramsay is interrupted from 1642 to 1653, when the marriage ceremony was performed by justice Pheasant of Upwood, or justice Lloyd of St. Ives. This elder branch of the family were in great measure ruined by the civil war. After Mrs. Williams' death col. Titus took possession of the whole estate.

The estate at Upwood was with three others bequeathed to Lemon Hutchins, esq. cousin to the last Mr. Pheasant, who it is believed was a Turkey merchant. Mr. Hutchins died 1738, leaving all his estates to his widow, who 1745 remarried Vere Warner, esq. attorney at law, who dying 1756, left Upwood to her. Mrs. Warner settled the estate 1758 on the present possessor then a lieutenant in the royal navy, who married her niece Maria Anna Hussey. She gave up the estate during her life, and died July 1771. The tithes of Raveley magna were given with the estate, the common fields joining.

Titus was author of the famous pamphlet against Oliver Cromwell intituled "Killing no murder," published under the name of William Allen, in which was plainly shewn, that one who had violated all laws could derive protection from no law. Cromwell got intelligence of this, and determined to destroy him. The royalists used to meet at a certain tavern in London, and Cromwell knew of it. He sent a trusty officer with a party of soldiers to seize Titus and Firebrace of Suffolk. The officer ordered his men to halt at the door till he went in for information. He privately asked the master of the house whether they were there, telling him that he came not to take away, but to save their lives. The master went with him to the room; the officer entered, but took care first to throw his red cloak over his head. His speech was very concise. "If Titus or "Firebrace are in the room, let them escape for "their lives this instant." He directly retired, and called in his soldiers to take them. The two gentlemen escaped out of the window, mounted their horses that night, and made the best of their way to general Monk in Scotland. With him they returned at the Restoration. They advertised this affair in all the public papers, and desired the officer to apply to them, with promise of ample reward for his kindness. But neither of them could ever hear of him, and Titus always supposed that Cromwell found or suspected the officer had deceived him, and therefore hanged him up in their stead. The colonel was strongly attached to the Protestant religion, and brought the Exclusion bill into the House. Part of his speech in verse on that occasion was long remembered in Ramsay:

I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, gentlemen, shall we shut the door;
Or do you rather chuse to let him in?
But how then shall we get him out again?

He was knight of the shire for this county many years; and when he was an old man the earl of Manchester proposed his brother for a candidate, offering, in order to strengthen his interest, his sister with £.10,000 in marriage to Anthony Hammond, esq. of Somersham, who was a lively, sensible young gentleman, and called *Silver-tongued* Hammond. However he refused the earl's offer, and joined with col. Titus to oppose the brother. When the election approached it was generally believed that the earl's brother would be the first upon the poll. This induced Hammond to act a very ungenerous part by Titus. On the election morning Titus took all the votes from this side of the county and honestly polled them for Titus and Hammond. Hammond rested his votes in the soak of Somersham till the afternoon, when he polled them for Hammond only, by which means he secured a majority over Titus. When the colonel saw the dirty part Hammond was acting, he took his hat from the peg, and withdrew, saying to his friends who pressed him to stay, "Nothing vexes me in the affair but to be outwitted by a boy." He was one of the wits and buffoons of Charles II's court, and constantly mimicked and ridiculed the speech, looks, and gestures of the great lord Clarendon. Whenever he saw the minister coming to do business with the king, he cried out, "Here comes your majesty's schoolmaster." Happy would it have been both for the king and the nation had he continued in so good a school many years longer. The colonel died at his other seat at Bushy in Hertfordshire, where his family had resided early in that century. He left three daughters who were never married. The last, however, Mrs. Catharine, was lady of the manor of Ramsey many years and left it to her man and maid servants, who sold it for 37,000*l.* to the late Coulson Fellowes, esq.

But to return. The Protector[n] had by his wife[o] Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Boucher of Felsted c. Essex, three sons (one of his own name) who died infants[p]. His eldest surviving son and successor Richard's only son Oliver, who is said to have been a man of spirit and some abilities, died unmarried, at the age of 49, before his father, who, dying 1712, left three daughters[q]. The numerous issue of the Protector's son Henry, who was settled at Spinney abbey in the parish of Wicken[r], in the county

[n] The Protector's birth is thus entered in the register of St. John Baptist's church in Huntingdon:
"Anno Domini 1599. Oliverus filius Roberti Cromwell gener. et Elizabeth ux. ejus natus vicesimo quinto die Aprilis & baptisatus vicesimo nono ejusdem mensis."
The fate of his corpse after his decease is variously reported: the Thames, Naseby field, and Westminster abbey, are all severally assigned as its repository. Dr. C. Mortimer had the mason's receipt for taking it up at the Restoration; and the Gesta Britannorum at the end of Wharton's almanack for 1663 records the event, as does Seymour's Survey of London, 1735. Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 846. Whether Cromwell had the vanity to rank among kings in his death no apology can be made for the mean revenge taken on his putrid carcase five years after its commitment to its peaceful mansion.

[o] The following entry in the register of Northborough near Peterborough, the seat of the Cleypoles, shews she was buried there:
"Elizabeth the relict of Oliver Cromwell, sometime Protector of England, was buried Nov. 19. 1665."

[p] Oliver, Richard, and Henry, were educated in Felsted school, which had been founded by their aunt's husband's father, about eighty years before. Lives of Illustrious Persons who died in 1712, p. 283. Morant, Essex, II. 421.

[q] By the inscription in Hursley church, it appears, that Richard had two sons and seven daughters, of whom only one son and three daughters lived to maturity. Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 266.

[r] Henry had Spinney by his wife daughter of sir Francis Russel of Chippenham adjoining. His grandmother was buried at his right hand

county of Cambridge, and married Elizabeth[s] eldeſt daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel of Chippenham in the ſame county, bart.[t] are reduced to one male repreſentative Oliver, born Sept. 24, 1782. Thoſe of his eldeſt daughter Bridget[u] by lieutenant general Ireton, her firſt husband[x], and of his youngeſt daughter Frances by ſir John Ruſſel of Chippenham, in the county of Cambridge, bart. are lately extinct[y]. His third and favourite daughter Elizabeth, who died in his life time, married John Cleypole of Narborough, in the county of Northampton, eſq; and was buried in Henry VII's chapel Weſtminſter abbey, where her corpſe eſcaped undiſturbed when her father's was removed for its ignominious expoſure on a gallows at Tyburn at the reſtoration.

Of the Protector's three brothers, and his two elder ſiſters, little is known beyond the pariſh regiſters. His third ſiſter Margaret married Valentine Walton of Stoughton in this county, who was one of the regicides, and had a grant of the manor of Croyland, and part of that of Spalding, being parcel of the queen's mother's jointure, and reſtored to her by the parliament 1660. Jane married col. Desborow, or Disborow, of whoſe name many occur in Wicken regiſter. Robina had to her ſecond husband Dr. Wilkins, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter, and their daughter married archbiſhop Tillotſon.

hand under the communion table at Wicken, with this epitaph:
" Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely obiit XVI die Septembris anno Chriſti MDCLXXII annoq. ætatis LXXIV."
and by her his eldeſt ſon Oliver,
" Olivar Cromwell filius Henrici Cromwell obiit in Apr. 1685, annoq. ætatis ſuæ 29."
On the ſlab over himſelf, which is of black marble as highly poliſhed as if juſt laid down, are theſe inſcriptions:
" Henricus Cromwell de Spinney obiit 23,
die Martii anno Chriſti 1673. Annoq. ætatis 47."
In ſmaller text,
" Elizabetha uxor Henrici Cromwell, obiit 7 die Aprilis, an° 1687, annoq. ætatis ſue 52."
" Henricus filius Hen. Cromwell jun. obiit 4° Jun. a° 1692, a° ætatis ſue 12 Sept."
His houſe was rebuilt 1775 by the preſent earl of Aylesford, who married one of the coheireſſes of the late duke of Somerſet.

[s] Wicken regiſter ſtyles her " the *good lady* Cromwell, Elizabeth Cromwell."

[t] This eſtate came afterwards by purchaſe to admiral Ruſſel of another family, created earl of Orford, who died 1727, having rebuilt the family ſeat; in which are whole-length portraits of the Protector, major-genera Lambert and admiral Popham. The admiral left it to his niece Anne, whoſe eldeſt daughter married Samuel firſt lord Sandys, who ſold it to Mr. Molyneux, whoſe ſon now enjoys it and offers it to ſale. The admiral alſo built a houſe in Covent-Garden which he left to his niece's younger daughter who married Thomas lord Archer, whoſe ſon married the daughter of the late James Weſt, eſq. who occupied it; and ſince whoſe death it has been turned into an hotel.

Sir Francis Ruſſel's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor married Elizabeth the Protector's youngeſt daughter.

[u] The limits of our work oblige us to refer to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1765. 357. 1774. 251. and to the appendix to the 2d vol. of Hughes' letters, for anecdotes of this lady's eldeſt daughter who married Mr. Bendiſh of an antient family in Eſſex, and lived till 1727 or 8.

[x] Of her ſecond huſband lieut. gen. Fleetwood and his family, ſee Hiſtory of Stoke Newington, p. 27.

[y] Mrs. Day of Fordham, co. Cambridge, is maternal grandaughter of Henry Cromwell. One of her nieces married Mr. Addiſon of Soham, who ſurvives her; the other Mr. Saunders, whom ſhe ſurvived, and is ſtill living at Greenwich with Dr. Maſkelyne the Aſtronomer Royal.

A
MAP
of
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
from the beſt
AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J.Cary

WARWICKSHIRE LEICESTERSHIRE OXFORDSHIRE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Welham · Welland River · Sutton · Bowden Magna · MARKET HARBOROUGH · Lubbenham · Pamplillion Hall · Thedingworth · Bosworth · Welland Riv. · Bowden Parva · Braybrook · Ozenden Magna · Sibbertoft · Clipston · Arthingworth · Harrington · Kelmarsh · Scotland · Maidwell · Draughton · Swinford · Cathorp · Stanford Hall · Stanford upon Avon · Welford · Naseby · Hasselbeech · Claycoton · Lilbourn · Cold Ashby · Thornby · Yelvertoft · Hilmorton · Winwick · Guilsborough · Cottesbrook · Lamport · Crick · West Haddon · Kilsby · Barby · Watford · Raventhorpe · Brixworth · Scaldwell · Ashby Ledgers · Long Buckby · East Haddon · Holdenby · Pitsford · Willoughby · Braunston · Welton · Wolfhamcote · Great Brington · Harleston · Boughton · Whilton · Norton · DAVENTRY · Drayton · Brockhall · Kingsthorp · Stowerton · Dodford · Flower · Dallington · Catesby · Newnham · NORTHAMPTON · Killingbury · Hellidon · Badby · Lower Heyford · Stowe · Charwelton · Farthingstone · Preston Capes · Litchborough · Upper Boddington · Woodford · Canons Ashby · Blakesley · Tiffield · Bliſworth · Courteen Hall · Stoke Bruern · Ashton · Hartwell · Croperdy · Culworth · Grafton Regis · Alderton · Sulgrave · Wappenham · Whittlebury · Whittlebury Forest · Potterspury · Chalcombe · Middleton Cheney · Greatworth · Helmedon · Warkworth · BANBURY · Thenford · Radſton · Biddleſton · Lillingſton · Wicken · Farthingho · Newbottle · Hinton · Turweſton · BRACKLEY · Adderbury · Aynho · Thornton · Croughton · Evenley · Tyfield · Evdon · Chipping Warden · Sulgrave · Chalcombe · Middleton Cheney · Warkworth · Thenford · Radſton · Biddleſton · Newbottle · Hinton · Turweſton · BRACKLEY · Adderbury · Aynho · Thornton · Croughton · Evenley

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LINCOLN SHIRE

MARKET DEEPING

RUTLAND SHIRE

ISLE of ELY

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

HUNTINGDON SHIRE

BEDFORD SHIRE

HERTFORD SHIRE

Crowland
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James Deeping
Tallington
Uffington
STAMFORD
Maxey
Northborough
Market Deeping
Newton
Bainton
Etton
Waldram Hall
Burghley Park
Pilsgate
Barnoak
Helpston
Glinton
Ketton
Easton
Ufford
Woodcroft
Colly Weston
Wittering
WITTERING HEATH
Southorp
Werrington Chap.
Gunthorpe
Helpston Heath
Marham
Walton
Paston
Tickfover
Duddington
Thornhaugh
Barrowden
Chap
Upton
UPPINGHAM
Wakerly
Wandsford
Ailsworth
Milton Park
PETERBOROUGH
Longthorpe
Seaton
Stibbington
Sutton
Castor
KINGSCLIFF
Harringworth
Laxton
Yadwell
Water Newton
Durobrivæ
Woodstone
Overton Longville
Allwalton
Overton Waterville
Blatherwick
Nassington
Apethorpe
Wood Newton
Chesterton
Elton
Sheepwalk
Caldecot
Grotton
Bulwick
Deans
Fotheringhay
Castle
Wellond River
Deanthorpe
ROCKINGHAM
Southwick
Cotterstock
Tansor
Papley
Warmington
Ruins of Ogerstone
Packs Lodge
Washingley House
Corby
WELDON Magna
Glapthorn
Overthorpe
Biggin
Benefield
OUNDLE
Chap
Ashton
Polbrook
Armston
Lutton
Hemington
Stanion
Oakley Magna
Oakley Parva
Brigstock
Lyveden Old
Lyveden New Buildings
Pilton
Wadenhoe
Lilford
Achurch
Aldwinkle St Peter's
Aldwinkle All Saints
Thrapston
Titchmarsh
Titchmarsh Lodge
Clapton
Winwick
Geddington
Sudborough
Luffwick
Drayton
Warkton
Grafton Underwood
Slipton
Islip
Twywell
Cranford St Andrews
St John's
Woodford
Denford
Ringstead
Bythorn
Keyston
Broughton
Pytchley
Burton Latimer
Addington Magna
Addington Parva
Isham
Orlingbury
Thingdon
Raunds
Stanwick
Hannington
Harrowden Parva
Harrowden Magna
Irthlingboro
Hardwick
Covington
Hargrave
Bidwell Spring
Chelston cum Caldecot
HIGHAM FERRERS
WELLINGBOROUGH
Meers Ashby
Wilby
Irchester
Knuston
Rushden
Yeildon
Newton Bromshold
Great Doddington
Earls Barton
Ecton
Wellaston
Wilmington
Irchester Nom.
Higham Park
Knotting Gate
Knotting
Finedish
Puddington
Strixton
Grendon
Cogenhoe
Whiston
Bozeat
Denton
Yardley
Yardley Wood
Shire Lane
From Yardley
to London through Newport Pagnel

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS

1. Nafaburgh
2. Willowbrook
3. Corby
4. Polbrook
5. Rothwell
6. Huxlow
7. Navisford
8. Guilesburough
9. Orlingbury
10. Faufley
11. Nobottle
12. Spolho
13. Hamfordſhow
14. Higham Ferrers
15. Chipping Warden
16. Greens Norton
17. Towceſter
18. Wimerſley
19. King Sutton
20. Cleley

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[a] See Chron. S
[c] Vit. Agr. c.

CORITANI.

WE come now to the CORITANI, who lay a great way further inland than the Iceni in the heart of the iſland, and ſpread themſelves to the German ocean in thoſe parts, at preſent known by the name of Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire. I ſhall not attempt to account for their name, leſt I ſhould ſeem to take uncertainties for granted. For though theſe people ſpread themſelves far and wide, which is the meaning of *Gur Tani* in Britain, it would ſeem trifling to derive their name from their circumſtances. Others may be more happy in their conjectures. I ſhall, agreeable to my deſign, ſurvey each of the aforementioned counties in their order.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE county of *Northampton*, Saxon Noꝛþ-aꝛendon-ꝛcyꝛe[a] and *Northantonſhire*,[b], commonly called *Northamptonſhire*, ſituate in the very heart of England, is broadeſt to the ſouth-eaſt, and gradually narrows towards the north-weſt. On the eaſt ſide is Bedfordſhire and Huntingdonſhire, on the ſouth Bucks and Oxfordſhire, on the weſt Warwickſhire, on the north Leiceſter, Rutland, and Lincoln ſhires, are divided from it by the leſſer *Avon* and the Welland. The Roman military way called *Watlingſtreet*, runs through the eaſt part from the *Ouſe* to *Doubridge*, and the river *Nen*, called by ſome writers *Anſona*, gently divides the middle and eaſt part. It is a plain, well-peopled county, adorned with the ſeats of the nobility, and full of towns and churches, ſo that in many places no leſs than twenty, and in others near thirty ſpires or towers preſent themſelves to view. The ſoil upon the whole is rich both in corn and paſture lands: but it has few woods except on the further and hither edge. All parts of it however as other counties in England are covered and as it were beſet with ſheep, which, as Hythodæus in ſir Thomas More's Utopia ſays, "uſed to be ſo "tame and eaſily maintained, now are ſaid to be ſo "greedy and ſo untractable, that they eat up men, "and depopulate whole towns, fields, and houſes."

On the ſouthern edge, where the river *Ouſe* ſo often mentioned; riſes in a gentle hill, where its ſources throw out plenty of water, ſtands *Brackley*, q. d. *Fern bed*, formerly conſiderable for its woollen manufacture, and expreſſing its antient extent and wealth by its ruins and its mayor. The *Zouches* who were lords of the place built a college there; from them it came to the *Hollands* and *Lovells* ſucceſſively in right of marriage, but upon the attainder of Lovell t. Henry VII. the king gave it to the *Stanleys*. The college now in ruins belongs to Magdalen college Oxford, to which it ſerves for a retreat. This place was antiently of no little conſideration for the memory of the infant Rumbald, who, as we read in his life, was ſon of a king, and as ſoon as he was born here uttered certain holy words and profeſſed himſelf a Chriſtian, and as ſoon as he had received baptiſm expired.

Aſtwell. Travelling hence ſix miles northward along a woody road we come firſt to *Aſtwell*, where T. *Billing* formerly an eminent chief juſtice of the King's Bench lived; from whom it came by inheritance to the antient family of the *Lovells*. From thence to *Wedon* and *Wapiham* held by the *Pinkeney* family by barony till H de Pinkney left it by will to king Edward I. This excellent prince was appointed heir by many bad perſons, whereas Tacitus[c] remarks, that a good father would make no prince but a bad one his heir. Immediately from this place we come to TRIPONTIUM, mentioned by Antoninus, but out of its proper place; for I take this to be what we now call *Torceſter:* and there remain no inconſiderable arguments for my opinion. If *Trimontium*[d] in Thrace had its name from three mountains, *Triturrita*[c] in Tuſcany from three towers, *Tripolis* from three cities; there is no room to doubt that this our *Tripontium* took its name from three bridges. In this Torceſter you have the Roman prætorian or military way, which ſhews itſelf very conſpicuous in many places between this town and Stoneyſtratford, and is interſected by the three principal ſtreams into which the river divides itſelf, which antiently as now muſt have been neceſſarily united by as many bridges. If you aſk a Briton how his countrymen call three bridges, he will immediately anſwer *Tair ponte*, and ſome perſons of credit who have given me Roman money found here, uniformly aſſert, that *Torceſter* is the true name of the place,

Wedon. Wapiham. Barony of the Pinkeneys.

TRIPONTIUM. *Torceſter.*

[a] See Chron. Sax. Gibſon. [b] See Hampſhire, at Southampton.
[c] Vit. Agr. c. 43. [d] Ptol. Plin. IV. 11.

and think it derived from its towers[f]. Marianus indeed calls it *Toveceſter*, if the copy of him be not faulty, where we read that A. D. 917, it was ſo well fortified that the Danes could not poſſibly take it, and that Edward the elder afterwards ſurrounded it with a ſtone wall: but after the moſt diligent ſearch I could find no traces of walls. Only a hill remains called *Berihill* in private gardens covered with cherry trees; and the town itſelf has been ſo ruined by time, that it owes the opinion of its antiquity merely to its ſituation, name, and the Roman coins there. There is nothing remarkable in it but one church, large indeed and handſome, in which Mr. *Sponde*, formerly its rector, to whom both church and town are ſaid to owe great obligations, lies buried under a beautiful monument. But in the neighbourhood at *Elton* is a handſome houſe of the knightly family of the *Farmers*.

Elton.

The river that waters Torceſter in its way from thence to the Ouſe paſſes by *Grafton*, now a *royal honour* *, but antiently the ſeat of the family of *Widdevil*, of which Richard, a perſon of tried valour for marrying Jaquet widow of John duke of Bedford and daughter of Peter of Luxemburgh earl of St. Paul without the king's leave, was fined £.1000 ſterling, by Henry VI.† who afterwards conferred on him the title of baron *Widdevil of Rivers*. Edward IV. privately married his daughter Elizabeth, being the firſt of our kings ſince the Conqueſt that married a ſubject. By this he drew upon himſelf and his wife's relations a load of misfortunes, as may be ſeen in our hiſtorians. This *Richard de Widdevill* lord of *Rivers*, *Grafton*, and *de la Mote*, was by his ſon-in-law Edward IV. advanced, to borrow the words of the charter of creation, "to be earl of Ri-" vers by the girding on a ſword to have and to hold " to him and his heirs male with a fief of 20 pounds " by the hands of the ſheriff of Northampton." He was ſoon after‡ appointed conſtable of England with great honour, "to hold, diſcharge, and execute that " office (ſuch are the words of the original patent) " by himſelf or ſufficient deputies, for his life, re-" ceiving yearly £.200 from the Exchequer, with " full power and authority to hear and proceed in " cauſes relating to and concerning high treaſon or " upon occaſion thereof, and to hear and examine " the aforeſaid cauſes and affairs, with all and ſin-" gular the circumſtances thereunto belonging and " thence ariſing, to bring them to due concluſion in " a ſummary plain way without noiſe, or a judicial " manner upon knowledge of the truth and even " with royal authority if requiſite acting for us with-" out appeal[g]." He enjoyed theſe honours but a ſhort time, being defeated at the battle of *Edgcote* fighting for his ſon-in-law, and ſoon after taken and beheaded.

Grafton.
Widdevil or *Wadville.*

Earls *Rivers.*

Conſtable of *England.*

But though the family became in a manner extinct in his ſons when Anthony earl *Rivers* was beheaded by Richard III. and Richard and his other brothers died without iſſue, his daughters produced ſeveral noble families. For from them iſſued the royal family of England, the marquiſes of Dorſet, earls of Eſſex, Arundel, Worceſter and Derby, and barons Strafford.

Behind Grafton lies *Sacy* foreſt, appropriated to hunting. The country more to the eaſt is thick ſet with villages, amongſt which the principal are *Bliſworth* the ſeat of the *Wakes*, who ſprung from the illuſtrious family of the barons *Wake* and *Eſtoteville*; *Pateſhull*, which formerly gave name to a famous family *Greenes Norton*, ſo called from the *Greens* conſiderable for their wealth in the laſt age; being called before, if I miſtake not, *Norton Dany*[h], "held " in chief of the king by the ſervice of lifting up " the right hand towards the king yearly on Chriſt-" mas day wherever he was in England[i]." Wardon hundred, which had for its lords the deſcendants of Guidon de *Reinbudcourt*, a Norman, whoſe eſtate came by the *Folliots* to Guiſcard *Leddet*, whoſe daughter Chriſtiana had ſeveral children by Henry de *Braibrook* her huſband, and the eldeſt Guiſcard aſſumed his mother's name *Leddet*; but this large eſtate was ſoon after divided by females between the brothers William and John *Latimir* of *Corby*. From the latter the *Griphins* in this county, from the former the *Latimers* antient barons in Yorkſhire derived themſelves.

Higher up to the north riſes the river *Aufona* (*Avon* being the general Britiſh name of all rivers) called by the inhabitants *Nen*, and after many windings by the return of its banks runs from the weſt in ſome ſort through the middle of this county to which it is of infinite advantage. A noble river, and, if I am right in my conjectures, formerly fortified with Roman garriſons. For the hither part of Britain having ſubmitted to the Romans under Claudius, ſo that its inhabitants were called allies of the Romans, and the remoter Britains continually making furious inroads into it, and theſe allies more eaſily bearing the Roman yoke than the Roman oppreſſion ſuddenly conſpired with the remoter ones. "P. " Oſtorius (ſays Tacitus[k]) ſet himſelf to reduce " them having hemmed them in between the rivers " *Antona*" (I would read *Aufona* if I might take ſuch liberty) " and Severn;" i. e. if I underſtand my author right, he reſolved to build forts[l] along theſe rivers, to curb the remote Britons as well as the provincials, that they might not ſupport each other againſt the Romans. What river this *Antona* was nobody has told us; Lipſius the ſun of our age has diſpelled this darkneſs, or I myſelf am in a cloud. He directs us to *Northampton*, and I ſuppoſe *Antona* crept into Tacitus inſtead of *Aufona*, on which Northampton ſtands. For near it is the centre or heart of England, where from one hill ariſe three rivers running different ways, the *Cherwell* ſouth, the *Leame* (ſoon after received by another, *Aufona* making towards the Severn) weſt, and this eaſt. Of theſe the two Avons ſo croſs and divide the iſland that a perſon coming from the north muſt croſs one of them. Therefore when Oſtorius fortified the Severn and theſe Avons, the Romans and their allies had nothing to apprehend from Wales and the north parts of Britain, having at this time reduced the part of

* 23 H. VIII. c. 38. † Pat. 27 H. VI. ‡ 7 E. I.

[f] Some will have the name of the river that runs by it to be *Tove*. Camden. So Bridges. Drayton (ſong 23) calls it *Tea*, H. and the town *Towceſter*.

[g] Moreover about that time he was made lord treaſurer of England. Holland.

[h] *Davy*. Bridges, 238.

[i] Inq. 44 E. III. another MS. puts this ſervice under Aſhby. Gibſon ſays, I do not find it under either in Blount.

[k] Ann. XII. 31.

[l] *cinctos caſtris* χαρακι for camps were placed *ad characa introrſum*, the χαραξ or vallum was drawn from the Antona to the Severn; περιτειχισμος χαραξ are the ſame, and uſed ſynonymouſly in the N. Teſtament. See Grotius in loc. MS. n. G.

the

the iſland neareſt theſe rivers into a province, as Tacitus elſewhere relates [m].

Of theſe fortifications of Oſtorius ſeem to be thoſe great forts and military entrenchments ſeen hereabouts at *Gildſborough* and *Dantrey* between the ſources of the two Avons which run different ways, and where lay the only paſſage into the hither part of Britain unintercepted by rivers. That at Gildſborough is large and ſpacious, but this at Dantrey bigger and more extenſive, of a ſquare form on a high hill commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect of the country below, having on the eaſt a keep [a] called *Spelwell*, and incloſing near 200 acres within its banks. In this area the country people frequently find coins of Roman emperors, proofs of its antiquity. They are miſtaken therefore who ſuppoſe it a Daniſh work, and that it gave name to the town of *Dantrey* below, now noted for its inns, having antiently a houſe of Auſtin friars, ſaid to have been founded by H. de *Faweſley*.

To return to the ſources of the Avon. On them ſtands *Cateſby*, which gave name to an antient family, but of infamous memory for the moſt atrocious, black, and unheard-of deed, which Robert *Cateſby* of *Aſheby St. Leger*, the diſgrace of the family, animated by deſperate wickedneſs and horrid cruelty, conſpiring the ruin of his country and ſovereign under the ſpecious colour of religion, lately deviſed. Of this let fame be ſilent, leſt the relation of it expoſe the ſhame of our time to after-ages, which we cannot think of without horror, ſince even mute and inanimate things ſeem affected at ſuch a great and atrocious crime. Near it is *Fawſley*, where long lived the *Knightleys*, a famous knightly family, deſcended from the older family of that name of *Gnowſhall* in Staffordſhire. More to the eaſt on the Avon now reduced to a ſmall ſtream, is *Wedon* on the Roman way, the palace of Wolpher king of Mercia, converted into a monaſtery by his daughter Werburg, a holy virgin, whoſe miraculous power in driving away geeſe from hence has been the theme of credulous writers. I ſhould think myſelf running counter to truth itſelf, though I was once of a different opinion, if I did not allow this to be the BANAVENNA, BENNAVENNA, and BENNAVENTA of Antoninus's Itinerary, where it is once written corruptly *Iſannaventa* [o], though there are no exact traces of the name remaining in the wreck and changes of time. The diſtance from the neighbouring ſtations and manſions agrees, and in the name itſelf *Bennavenna* obſcurely points out the name of the river *Aufona*, whoſe ſource is near it. The military way runs hence due north, its ridge frequently loſt and worn down, but particularly over againſt the little village of *Creke*, where it was obliged to be joined by a bridge, but in other parts with a bold ridge, to *Dowbridge* by *Lilborne*.

A little more north we ſee *Althorp*, the houſe of the famous and knightly family of the *Spenſers*, allied to many of the moſt famous families, and of which the fifth knight in uninterrupted ſucceſſion, Robert, an excellent encourager of virtue and learning, was by our moſt ſerene prince James advanced to the title and honour of baron *Spenſer* of *Wormleighton*. Near it is that unparalleled pattern of magnificent building *Holdenby* houſe, built on an eſtate inherited from his great grandfather by another heireſs of the antient family of the Holdenbies by ſir Chriſtopher *Hatton*, privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, high chancellor of England, and knight of the garter, for the greateſt and laſt monument of his youth, as he afterwards uſed to call it. He was a man (I ſpeak inconteſtable truth) of ſingular piety to God, fidelity to the ſtate, uncorrupted integrity and extenſive munificence in charitable donations, and (which is not the leaſt part of his praiſe) gave the kindeſt encouragement to learning. As he lived piouſly ſo he fell aſleep piouſly in Chriſt 1591. His praiſe will live in the annals of literature better immortalized than by the ſplendid monument worthy ſo great a man erected at a great expence in St. Paul's church, London, by his adopted [p] ſon ſir William Hatton.

The Avon advances with a gentle ſtream a little way below this, and ſoon after receives an increaſe from a little river from the north, where at their conflux ſtands a town, called from the river *Northafandon*, by contraction *Northamton*, ſurrounded on the weſt by one river, on the north by the other. I lately was too eaſily led to think that this was the antient BENAVENTA, but the acknowledgement of my miſtake is the beſt atonement for it. Its name may be derived from its ſituation on the north bank of the Aufona. The town itſelf ſeems to have been built entirely of ſtone, has handſome buildings, is large and ſurrounded by walls, from which one has a proſpect of a ſpacious plain every way. On the weſt it has an old caſtle, whoſe age is its glory, built by Simon de *St. Liz*, commonly called *Senliz*, firſt earl of Northamton of that name, who alſo erected near it a beautiful church, dedicated to St. Andrew, for his burying-place, and is ſaid to have rebuilt the town; his ſon Simon, the younger, built the nunnery *de Pratis*, commonly called *De la pre*, out of the town*. In the Saxon Heptarchy it ſeems to have lain in ruins, nor is it any where mentioned by hiſtorians in the Daniſh ravages, except when Swain the Dane committed the moſt horrid cruelties in his ungoverned rage and paſſion all over the kingdom. Then according to Henry of Huntingdon [q] it was burnt down. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor here were, as appears from Domeſday [r], "60 burgeſſes in "the king's demeſne, having as many houſes; of "theſe in the time of the Conqueror 14 were waſte, "and 47 remained: beſides theſe there were in the "new town 40 burgeſſes in king William's de-"meſne." After the Norman conqueſt it bravely held out againſt the barons, when they laid every place waſte with fire and ſword to revenge their private quarrels with king John, which they took care ſo to diſguiſe under the pretence of religion and the public weal as to ſtyle themſelves "*the army of "God and Holy Church.*" At this time they ſay the neighbouring entrenchment called *Hunſhill* was thrown up. But it did not withſtand its lawful king Henry III. with the ſame ſucceſs as it had done the rebels. The barons inured to thoſe ſeditious practices ſounding the ſignal of revolt from him here, he eaſily ſtormed the wall, and made himſelf maſter of it. Afterwards, as alſo before, our princes held their parliaments here on account of its ſituation in the heart of England; and A. D. 1460, it was witneſs to

NORTHAMPTON.

The army of God.

* 1075 Regiſter of St. Andrew's abbey.

[m] Vit. Agr. c. 13.

[o] *Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Benaventa*, falſely *Iſannaventa, Iſannavatia, Iſannavaria, Iſannavantia*, and *Iſanantia*. Iſanicum prom. Ireland, Ptol. MS. n. G.

[p] who was his nephew and took his name. Dugd. II. 468.

[q] Hiſt. VI. 207. a.

[r] fol. 219. a.

that fatal battle, in which when England was torn in pieces by rebellion, Richard *Nevill* earl of Warwick, after killing many of his nobles, carried off the unfortunate king Henry VI. a second time priſoner.

Northamton is placed by our mathematicians in longitude 22° 29′, and in latitude 52° 13′.

Caſtle Aſhby. From hence the Avon haſtens by *Caſtle Aſhby* where Henry baron *Compton* began a fine houſe, to which adjoins *Yardley Haſtings*, named from the Haſtings, formerly earls of Pembroke, to whom it belonged, to the market town of *Wellingborough*, antiently *Wedlingborough*, where falls into it from the eaſt a little river paſſing through *Ruſhton*, and *Neuton* the ſeat of the *Treſhams*; *Geddinton*, where was a royal caſtle, and ſtill remains a croſs in honour of Eleanor conſort of king Edward I. *Boughton*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *Montague*; *Kettering*, a market town of conſiderable reſort, near which is *Rouwell*, famous for a horſe fair, through *Burton*, alſo the barony (if I am not miſtaken in the name) of Alan de *Dinant* *. This barony was given him by Henry I. in this county, on account of his having ſlain the king of France's champion at Gizors in ſingle combat. *Harrowden*, whoſe lord Nicholas *Vaux*, governor of Guiſnes in Picardy, was created a baron by king Henry VIII.

Yardley Haſtings.
Wellingboro'.
Ruſhton.
Newton.
Geddinton.
Boughton.
Kettering.
Rouwell.
Burton.
Harrowden.
Lords *Vaux.*

Higham Ferrers. From hence the Avon comes to *Higham*, a town formerly belonging to the *Ferrers*, from whom it had the name of *Higham Ferrers*, and who had their caſtle here, whoſe ruins are to be ſeen near the church [s]. But the greateſt ornament of this place was Henry *Chichely*, archbiſhop of Canterbury †, who built here a beautiful college, in which he placed ſecular clergy and prebendaries, and at the ſame time erected an hoſpital for poor. From thence it paſſes to *Addington*, formerly the ſeat of the *Veres*, and *Thorpſton*, commonly called *Thrapſton* [t], and overagainſt it *Draiton*, in the laſt age the ſeat of Henry *Green*; afterwards it came by his daughter to John and Edward *Stafford* earls of Wiltſhire, and now belongs to baron *Mordaunt*, who inherited it from the *Greens*, a noble and famous family in theſe parts.

Addington.
Thrapſton.
Draiton.

Oundale. Avon next ſurrounds the neat little town of *Oundall*, to which it gives name, being ſo called, by corruption, from *Avaundale*, where nothing is to be ſeen but a very handſome church and ſchool for youth, with an hoſpital formerly founded by W. *Laxton* mayor of London. Near this is the little caſtle of *Barnwell*, now fitted up with new buildings by Edward de *Montacute*, a famous knight, deſcended as appears by his arms from the antient family of Montacutes. It was formerly the eſtate of Berengar *le Moine* or *Monk*, not as ſome ſay of Berengar of Tours, whoſe opinion about the Euchariſt was formerly examined and condemned by a council [u]. Afterwards it approaches *Fotheringhay* caſtle, ſurrounded by moſt pleaſant meads, which in the reign of Henry III. when the many ſtrong holds encouraged the nobility to rebel, was ſurprized by William earl of Albemarle, who laid waſte the ſurrounding country, as M. Paris informs us [x]. At this time it ſeems to have belonged to the earls of Huntingdon [y]. A long while afterwards Edward III. gave it as an inheritance or appenage as it was called, to Edmund of *Langley* his ſon duke of York, who rebuilt the caſtle and the higheſt fortification, commonly called in caſtles the *Keepe*, in form of a fetter lock [z], the device of the houſe of York. Edward duke of York his ſon 2 Henry V. and A. D. 1415, as appears by certain barbarous verſes inſcribed therein, built the beautiful collegiate church, in which he was buried, being ſlain in the battle of Agincourt, as alſo Richard duke of York, his brother's ſon, ſlain at Wakefield, and his wife Cecily Nevill, who all had magnificent monuments there; which being deſtroyed, together with the eaſtern part of the church [a], queen Elizabeth cauſed two monuments to be erected to their memory in the lower remaining part of the church. But ſuch was the avarice of the perſons that had the care of them, that they are thought by no means worthy ſuch princes, ſons of kings and progenitors of kings of England. The ſaid Cecily in the courſe of a few years experienced all the ſports that impotent fortune (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) makes with the misfortunes of the powerful. She ſaw her huſband Richard when he had the crown in full proſpect ſlain with his ſon earl of Rutland in a bloody battle, and a few years after her eldeſt ſon Edward IV. advanced to the royal dignity, and ſnatched away by untimely death, having firſt taken off his brother George duke of Clarence. Afterwards her other ſon Richard aſpiring to the ſovereignty by the barbarous murder of his nephews and the infamy of his mother, whom he publickly charged with incontinence, and when poſſeſſed of the ſceptre, preſently killed in battle. In ſuch a cloſe connection were all her misfortunes, that each day roſe more calamitous than the preceding. What happened here to another powerful princeſs Mary queen of Scots, I had rather bury in ſilence than relate. Let oblivion cover it if it can; if not, at leaſt let it be paſſed by in ſilence. There are always under the beſt princes thoſe who being once veſted with authority know how by ſpecious artifice to cover their own private deſigns under the ſacred name of religion; as well as thoſe who have a ſincere and hearty regard for religion, the ſafety of the prince and the welfare of the ſubject, which is the ſupreme law. Nor is it to be denied that the beſt of princes, like pilots, are frequently hurried away in ſtormy times againſt their will. Their conduct muſt be left to God, who alone has power over kings.

Fotheringhay.

Cecily of York.

King III.

The Avon now approaching Huntingdonſhire, runs under a beautiful bridge at *Walmesford*, and ſo by the very antient city of DUROBRIVÆ, called by the Saxons *Dormanceſter*, as I before obſerved, and occupying both ſides of the river in each county. For the little village of *Caſter*, a mile diſtant from the river, ſeems to have been part of it by the teſſelated pavements found there, though this more modern inſcription is to be ſeen on the church wall.

XV KL. MAII DEDICATIO HV
IVS ECCLESIAE MCXXIIII.

q. d. "This church was dedicated 15 kl. May "1124." And it was certainly a very conſiderable place; for in the neighbouring fields called *Normanton* for *Dormanton* fields, are found ſuch quantities of Roman coins, that one would think they had been ſown there, and two military ways, with very conſpicuous ridges, led from hence, one called *Forty foot way*, from being 40 feet in breadth to Stanford;

* Book of Inquiſitions in the Exchequer.

† *Mat. Parker.*

[a] It belonged firſt to the *Peverells*, and then to the *Ferrars*. Holland.

[s] belonging alſo to the Veres. Holland.

[t] P. 310. A. D. 1221.

[u] The council of Verceil, A. D. 1050. (Hoffm. Lex.) by 113 biſhops. Holland.

[x] which both of itſelf and with a falcon in it was his *device* or *empreſe*, as implying that he was locked up from all great hope as a younger brother. Holland.

[y] who were of the royal race of Scotland.

[z] in Edward VI's time. Holland.

the

the other called *Longditch* and *Highſtreet* by *Lolham bridges*, a very old bridge of eleven arches, now decaying with age, through Weſt Deeping into Lincolnſhire. At the firſt diviſion of theſe roads ſtands *Upton*, on higher ground, whence its name, where ſir *Robert Wingfield* deſcended from the antient family of the Wingfelds that has produced ſo many illuſtrious knights has a beautiful houſe with lovely walks. From Durobrivae the Aufona or Nen runs to the little city of *Peterborough* in a corner of this county, where hiſtorians tell us was in the river a whirlpool of immenſe depth, called *Medeſwell*, and by the ſide of it a town from thence called *Medeſwellhampſted* and *Medeſhamſted*, which as I find in Robert de Swapham[b] "was built on an excellent ſpot, "ſurrounded on one hand with a fen and the fineſt "water, and on the other with woods, meads, and "many paſtures, every way beautiful and acceſſible "by land except on the eaſt ſide. The river Nen "flows by the ſouth ſide of Burgh. In the middle "of this river in a place ſo deep that in ſummer-"time no ſwimmer can get to the bottom of it, nor "is it ever frozen over in winter. For there is a "ſpring whence the water bubbles up. The an-"tients called this place Medeſwell," till Wolpher king of Mercia, dedicated a monaſtery there to St. Peter: and as the place was marſhy, "he laid (as "Robert goes on) prodigious ſtones in the founda-"tions, ſuch as eight yoke of oxen could ſcarce "draw one, which I ſaw when the monaſtery was "deſtroyed." It afterwards came to be called *Petriburgus*, *Petropolis*, *Peterborow*, and *Burgh*, and the monaſtery there became very famous. Its riſe and foundation I have thought proper to recite in brief from Robert de Swapham aforeſaid, a very antient author. Peada, ſon of Penda, the firſt Chriſtian king of Mercia, laid the foundations of a monaſtery at Medeſhamſted in the country of the Girvii, but being taken off by the wicked contrivances of his wife left it unfiniſhed. Peada was ſucceeded by his brother Wolpher, who, being extremely averſe to Chriſtianity, barbarouſly murdered his ſons Wolphald and Rufinus for their attachment to it[c]: but himſelf a few years after embracing Chriſtianity, to make ſome atonement for this his impiety by ſome act of devotion, ſet about finiſhing the monaſtery which his brother had begun, which by the aſſiſtance of his brother Ethelred, and his ſiſters Kineburga and Kineſwitha, he completed A. D. 633, and dedicated to St. Peter (whence the place got the name of *Peterboro'*) endowed it with large revenues, and appointed Sexwulfus a religious man and chief adviſer of the work, firſt abbot thereof. This monaſtery afterwards flouriſhed in great renown for ſanctity about 214 years, till that terrible devaſtation of the Danes, when the monks were maſſacred, and the monaſtery burnt, and lay whelmed in its ruins near 109 years[d]. At length about A. D. 960, Ethelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, who was indefatigable in promoting monkery, began to reſtore it by the eſpecial aid of king Eadgar and Adulph the king's chancellor, who by way of atonement for having with his wife in their ſleep overlaid their only ſon, gave all his wealth to rebuild this monaſtery, bid adieu to the world, and was made abbot of the new houſe[e]. It was now famous for its great revenues and many privileges, though in the reign of William the Conqueror Herward, an Engliſh outlaw, made an inroad from the iſle of Ely, and plundered the great treaſures, againſt whom abbot Turold erected a caſtle called *Mont Turold*[f]. It was, however, reckoned very rich in the laſt age. For then Henry VIII. drove out the monks from all places, alledging that they had departed from the courſe and practice of thoſe holy men the antient monks, and waſted in luxury the goods of the church which were the property of the poor, and appointed a biſhop to preſide over this county, and the neighbouring one of Rutland, with a dean and prebendaries. Thus from a monaſtery it became a cathedral church, which, if you regard the ſtructure, is venerable for its antiquity, its weſt front majeſtic, its cloiſters ſpacious, in the painted windows of which is repreſented the hiſtory of the founder Wolpher, with the ſucceſſion of the abbots: a large and coſtly chapel of the Virgin Mary, and a beautiful choir, in which two unhappy queens, Catharine of Spain, and Mary of Scotland, were buried, and found reſt from their troubles. *Mont Turold.*

Below Peterborough the Aufona or Nen having now proceeded about 45 miles from its ſource, and carrying with it all the leſſer ſtreams and land-floods, takes various courſes. But not finding a way, overflows the plain country far and wide with its winter floods, ſo that it ſeems one vaſt plain of water with a few iſlands appearing above it. The cauſe of this, according to the inhabitants, is that of the three channels which bring down ſuch a quantity of water, the firſt leading to the ſea by *Thorney* abbey, and then ſeparately by *Clowſcroſs* and *Crowland*, the other through the drain made by Morton biſhop of Ely, called the *New Leame* and *Wisbich*, have been long neglected; and the third, which goes down by *Horſey bridge*, *Wittleſmere*, *Ramſeymeer*, and *Salters load*, is unable to contain ſuch a body of water, which therefore forces itſelf with greater violence on the adjacent country. The people complain heavily of the miſconduct of thoſe who neglect to clear the channels, and of thoſe who draw off the water for private uſe, and, with the people of Reate in Tacitus[g], ſay "that nature has admirably contrived matters for the advantage of mankind by eſtabliſhing the banks, courſes, and ſources of rivers, as well as their termination." But of this enough and too much. The Fens.

Hereabouts the county narrows, the *Aufona* and *Welland* another river bounding it to the north, being ſcarce five miles aſunder. On the *Welland*, called by Ethelward[h] an antient writer *Weolod*, near its ſource, is *Braybrok*, a caſtle built by Robert *May* alias de *Braybrok*, a great favourite of king John, whoſe ſon Henry marrying Chriſtiana *Ledet*, a rich heireſs, his eldeſt ſon took the name of Leder, from one of whoſe ſon's nieces, as I before obſerved, it came to the *Latimers*, and by them to the *Griphins*, to whom it now belongs. Near it among the woods I ſaw the ſmall remains of a monaſtery, formerly called *De Diviſis*, now *Pippwell*, built for Ciſtertians by William *Buttevillein*, t. Henry II. Next one ſees *Rockingham*, once a caſtle of the earls of Albemarle, built by William the Conqueror, at which time it was "*waſte*," as appears by his ſurvey[i]. It was fortified with ramparts, bulwarks, and a double row of battlements, and ſtands on a hill in a thick foreſt from it called *Rock-*

Braybrok.
Lords of *Braybrok.*
Pipewell.
Rockingham.

[b] Theſe paſſages are found in Hugh White's Hiſtory of Peterborough abbey, publiſhed by Mr. Sparke 1725, p. 2, 3.
[c] This part of the ſtory is not in White. [d] Ib. p. 14. [e] Ib. 18, 19. [f] Ib. 48, 49.
[g] Ann. I. 79. [h] P. 847. Edit. Franc. 1601.
[i] "Waſta erat quando rex W. juſſit ibi caſtellum fieri." Domeſd. fol. 220. a.

Heringworth. *ingham foreſt.* Afterwards the river runs by *Heringworth* formerly the ſeat of the *Cantelupes*, now of the barons *Zouch*, deſcended from Eudo younger ſon of Alan *de la Zouch* of *Aſhby*, and riſen to a conſiderable family of barons, who owe much of their honor to a match with one of the heireſſes of *Cantelupe*, and another of the baron *St. Maur*, who alſo derives his deſcent from the heireſs of lord Zouch of *Aſhby*, and the *Lovels* lords of *Caſtle Cary*, in the county of Somerſet. In this foreſt I likewiſe ſaw *Deane*, antiently memorable for being the reſidence of the *Deanes*, afterwards of the *Tindals*, now the elegant ſeat of the *Brudenels*, of whom ſir Edmund Brudenell, knight, lately deceaſed, was a great admirer and encourager of venerable antiquity. The family of *Engayne* alſo of antient and honourable rank was ſettled here at *Blatherwic* (where now live the *Staffords* of knightly rank deſcended from Radulphus firſt earl of Stafford), and turned their caſtle called *Hymell* into a monaſtery named *Finiſheved*. Their male line failed 200 years ago, but the eldeſt daughter marrried John *Goldington*, the ſecond Laurence *Pabenham*, and the third William *Bernak*, all illuſtrious knights. Here is alſo *Apthorp* the ſeat of Anthony *Mildmay* a famous knight, whoſe father Walter Mildmay, lately privy councellor to queen Elizabeth, juſtly deſerved to be ranked among the excellent men of this age for his valour, prudence, piety, and munificence to the republic of letters in founding Emanuel college at Cambridge. Near this is *Thornhaugh*, formerly belonging to the family of *St. Medard*, now to the right honourable William *Ruſſel* ſon of Francis earl of Bedford of the ſame family, whom king James for his virtues and faithful ſervices when viceroy of Ireland advanced to the rank of baron *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh*. Nor muſt we forget the little town of *Welledon*, formerly accounted a barony which by Matilda daughter and heireſs of Geofrey de *Ridell*, who was drowned with the ſon of king Henry I. deſcended to Richard *Baſſet* ſon of Ralph Baſſet juſtice of England, in whoſe line it continued to the time of Henry IV. and then by failure of iſſue male went by females to the *Knevetts* and *Ailsburys*.

Barons *Zouch.* *Deane.* Barons of *Engayne.* *Blatherwic.* *Hymell* caſtle. *Finiſheved.* *Apthorp.* *Thornhaugh.* *Welledon.* *Baſſets* of *Welledon.*

Colliweſton. From Heringworth the Welland proceeds to *Colliweſton*, where Margaret of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII. built a handſome and elegant houſe. Below this place are dug great quantities of ſlates uſed by all the neighbourhood for building. *Wittering* heath runs from hence a long way eaſt, on which the inhabitants ſay the Danes were formerly defeated in a famous battle. The Welland now approaches *Burghley* a beautiful houſe, which lately by favour of queen Elizabeth gave title of baron to the experienced and right honourable William *Cecil*, the great pillar of Britain, high treaſurer of England; and received luſtre from his virtues, as well as additional magnificence from the buildings he erected there, and the *park* (a word uſed by Varro [k]) for deer incloſed with a ſtone wall of great extent. Below this at *Bernak* are the quarries from which the monaſteries of Peterborough and Ramſey were built. The hiſtory of Ramſey ſays [l], "the quarries are frequently worked, and there always remains ſtone enough for future working." And we read in a charter of Edward the Confeſſor [m]: "For 4000 eels in Lent the brethren at Ramſey ſhall have out of St. Peter's lands as much hewn ſtone from Bernak and ſtone for walls from Burch as they want." Below Berneck that high Roman road called by the neighbourhood from its breadth 40 *foot way*, leading from *Caſter* to Stanford, divides the county here, and rears a high ridge particularly in the little wood of Berneck, where it has a watch tower on the ridge, and runs a great way under Burghley park wall.

Slates. *Burghley.* *Bernak.* Forty foot way.

A few miles hence the Welland running by *Maxey* caſtle, once belonging to the barons *Wake*; and *Peagkirke*, where in the infancy of the Engliſh church Pega a holy woman, who gave name to the place, and was ſiſter of St. Guthlac, exhibited to the holy virgins an example of piety and chaſtity in her life and converſation [n], comes to the fens before-mentioned. The bank being neglected on its ſouth ſide, it overflows the adjoining fields, to the great damage of the proprietors, breaking out of its proper channel, which led before through Spalding, and entering the Nen or Aufona, which it greatly overloads.

Maxey *Peagkirke*

The *leſſer Avon*, the other boundary of this county to the north, as I before obſerved, though it ſerves as a boundary for only five miles, riſing near the ſources of the Welland, runs by *Stanford* called *upon Avon*, the reſidence of the family of the *Caves*, from which deſcended an illuſtrious and numerous lineage in the neighbouring county; and *Lilborne*, antiently belonging to the *Canvilles*. The ſituation of this place on the Roman road, the antient ramparts, and the conical hill, near which ſome people digging in hopes of treaſure found only coals, ſeem to imply that it was a Roman ſtation. The river here running under *Dowbridge* leaves Northamptonſhire and enters Warwickſhire.

Stanford The family of *Caves* *Lilborne*

From the aforementioned coals may I be allowed to conjecture this hill was thrown up for a boundary: as Siculus Flaccus tells us aſhes, or coals, or potſhards, or broken glaſs, or burnt bones, or chalk, or plaiſter, uſed to be put under boundary marks; and St. Auſtin [o] writes of coals, "Is it not extraordinary that materials ſo weak that the ſmalleſt blow will break them, and the leaſt preſſure cruſh them, ſhould be proof againſt the greateſt length of time; ſo that the makers of boundaries lay them under their marks to confute any future claimant that may ariſe at ever ſo great a diſtance of time, and ſay the boundary has been altered." And I the rather incline to this opinion, as the writers on boundaries ſay little hillocks of earth called *Botontines* [p] were placed on bounds; ſo that I am apt to think moſt of the tumuli and round hillocks we ſee ſcattered up and down the country were raiſed for this purpoſe, and that aſhes, coals, potſherds, &c. would be found under them if they were ſearched.

Antient boundaries

The firſt earl of this county that I know of was Waldeof ſon of the warlike Siward, who was alſo earl of Huntingdon [q], and loſt his head for treaſon againſt William the Conqueror, leaving only two daughters, whom he had by Judith, the Conqueror's own ſiſter's daughter*. Matilda the eldeſt was married to *Simon de St. Liz* or *Sylvanect*, by her mother Judith, whom he had before courted, and who rejected him with ſcorn becauſe he was lame. He built the church of St. Andrew and the caſtle at Northampton; and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Simon*

Earls of Huntingdon

* Life of Waldeof.

[k] Colum. IX. 1. has *Vivarium ferarum*.
[l] Ib. c. 113. p. 456.
[m] Hence perhaps our word *Buttings*. See Du Cange.
[n] See before, earls of Huntingdon.
[o] Ingulphus.
[p] III. c. 112. p. 455. Ed. Gale.
[q] De Civ. Dei, 21. c. 4.

the ſecond, who had a long ſuit for his mother's eſtate with David king of Scots, her ſecond huſband, and following the intereſts of king Stephen, departed this life, A. D. 1152, with this character, that he was "a young man guilty of every irregularity and impropriety." His ſon *Simon* III. ſpent his eſtate in the ſuit and trial about the earldom of Huntingdon againſt the Scots, and by favour of king Henry II. married the daughter and heireſs of Gilbert de *Gaut*, earl of Lincoln, and afterwards recovering the earldom of Huntingdon, and diſpoſſeſſing the Scots, died without children, A. D. 1185. Many years after Edward III. created *William de Bohun*, a man of tried valour, earl of Northampton; his elder brother *Humphrey* de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and conſtable of England being unequal to the conſtable's office in that warlike age, he made him alſo conſtable of England. He was ſucceeded in the earldom of Northampton by his ſon *Humphry*, who, on his uncle's dying without children, ſucceeded to thoſe of Hereford and Eſſex, and had had two daughters, one [Eleanor] married to *Thomas of Woodſtock*, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. the other [Anne] to Henry of Lancaſter, duke of Hereford, who afterwards obtained the crown. Thomas of Woodſtock's daughter [*Anne*] conveyed by marriage this title derived from her grandfather to the Staffford family. They being afterwards deprived of their honours [a] Edward VI. advanced that accompliſhed courtier *William Par* earl of Eſſex to the title of Marquis of Northampton, who died without iſſue in my time. While I was reviſing the work our moſt gracious ſovereign king James advanced *Henry Howard* brother of the laſt duke of Norfolk, a perſon of the brighteſt parts, moſt fluent eloquence, poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment, of the moſt conſummate prudence and foreſight, to the rank and ſtyle of baron *Howard of Marnhill*, and to the honour of earl of Northampton at the ſame time. A. D. 1603.

In this county are 326 pariſhes.

[a] upon the execution of the duke of Buckingham by Richard III.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Northampton is of an irregular figure inclining to oval: its greateſt length from the ſouth-weſt corner near Aynhoe, to the north-eaſt boundary at Crowland in the north of Peterborough fen, is 66 miles; its greateſt breadth from Higham park in the eaſt to the oppoſite the weſtern boundary near Dunchurch in Warwickſhire is 32 miles; and its circumference is about 216 miles. It contains 336 pariſhes, and 11 market towns, 550,000 acres and 24,808 houſes[a]. It was larger at the Conqueſt than at preſent; for the north part of Rutlandſhire is reckoned into it in Domeſday[b]. The inhabitants are maintained and employed by agriculture: the cloathing manufacture was once attempted without ſucceſs[c]; but there is at preſent a conſiderable return from Northampton and other towns by ſtockings, and in Kettering and others ſerges and ſhalloons employ many hands[1].

The principal landholders in this county at the making of the Domeſday ſurvey were, beſides the king, the biſhops of Bayeux, Durham, Coutance, and Lincoln; the abbots of Peterborough, Weſtminſter, St. Edmund's Bury, Ramſey, Thorney, Croyland, Coventry, Eveſham, and Greſtaign; the church of Rheims: the earls Mortaign, Mellent, Alan, Albery (de Vere), Hugh: Hugh de Grentmaiſnill, Hugh de Juri (Ivery), Henry de Ferrers, Robert de Todeni, Robert de Statford, Robert D'Oyly, Robert de Veci, Robert de Buci, Ralph Paganel, Ralph d'Limeſi, Robert White, William de Cahaignes, William Peverel, William Fitz Anſculf, William Loveth, Walter Deyncurt, Walter Flandrenſis, Geffrey de Mandeville, Gilbert de Gand, Euſtace de Huntingdon, counteſs Judith, &c.

Charwell r. Cheping Warden.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county runs the river *Charwell*, on which is *Cheping Warden*, which by its name ſeems to have had a market. Foundations of antient buildings and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up here. It was the manor of Guy de Reinbacourt, a Norman, who ſettling here gave its name to the hundred, of which he was lord[d]. At the north end of the town is the *Wallow*, q. d. *Wall low* or *Wall hill*, a bank ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Romans to ſecure their conqueſt from the northern Britans of Warwickſhire. About a quarter of a mile weſt is *Arberry banks*, a

Dunſmore.

camp of the Saxons or Danes[e]. *Dunſmore* or *Daneſmore*, an adjoining valley, is ſuppoſed to take its name feom the Danes, who ravaged theſe parts[f].

Edgecote.

At *Edgecote* was fought a battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter 9 Edward IV.[g] when William Herbert earl of Pembroke, who commanded the former with his brother Richard, Richard Widville, earl Rivers, and his brother John were taken and beheaded.

In the ſouth-weſt corner of the county ſtands Ay *Aynho*, which t. Henry II. William earl of Eſſex granted to Roger Fitz Richard and his heirs in exchange for Cumton. This charter is without date, and concludes thus: "*Notum ſit omnibus quod iſtud* "*eſcambium factum fuit apud Wintoniam ad ſcaccarium* "*coram domino rege Henrico filio regis H. 2di & ba-* "*ronibus ſuis: teſtibus, &c.* It is inrolled inter Mich. commun. 5 Edward II. rot. 19 a.[h]

In *Charleton* pariſh is *Rainsborough*, an oval camp, Ch double trencht, on a hill, the inner bank higheſt. It has two entrances on the ſouth and two on the north ſide, the circumference within a quarter of a mile, without half a mile. In levelling part of the area were found urns, glaſs veſſels and aſhes. A little below to the eaſt is a ſmaller intrenchment. A gold coin of Veſpaſian was ploughed up a little way from this hill[i].

Newbottle, now the ſeat of the earl of Thanet, Ne belonged from the time of Henry III. to the Greys, of whom Richard being much addicted to the ſtudy of chemiſtry, obtained leave of Edward IV. to practiſe the tranſmutation of metals[k]. At *Aſtrop*, a As hamlet partly in this pariſh and partly in that of *King's Sutton*, which laſt gives name to the hundred, is a mineral well called St. *Rumbold's* in much eſteem ſince it was firſt diſcovered by Drs. Willis and Lower[l].

On the Charwell at *Chaucomb* above Banbury, Ch was a priory of black canons, founded t. Henry II. valued at £.83.[m]

"The town of *Brakeley*, by eſtimation of old Br "ruins hath had many ſtreets in it, and that large. "It floriſhed in the Saxon times until the Danes "raſid it. It floriſhed again ſyns the Conqueſt, and "was a ſtaple for wool privilegid with a major, "the which honor yet remaineth to this pore town. "Ther was a fair caſtle in the ſouth-weſt end, the "ſite and hill where it ſtood is yet evidently ſeen, "and berith the name of the caſtle hill, but not any "piece of wall ſtanding. There were three goodly "croſſes of ſtone in the toun, one by S. at the end "of the town, thrown down alate by theves that "ſowght for treaſure. Another at the W. end of "St. James's church. The 3d very antique, faire "and coſtly in the inward part of the High ſtreet. "There be divers tabernacles in this with ladies "and men armed. Some ſay the ſtaplears of the town "made it, but I rather think ſome noble man lord "of the town[n]." This croſs 28 feet high, was taken down 1706 to build the handſome town houſe at the expence of the duke of Bridgewater lord of the manor. "There is a churche as a chaple of eaſe "of Seint James in the ſouth end of the town, an "olde peece of worke, and on the ſouth ſyde of the "chaunſell of it is a faire chapell or iſle, and there

[a] Mag. Brit. III. 459.
[b] Moreton, Nat. Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, p. 2.
[c] Fuller, Worth. 279.
[1] G.
[d] Bridges' Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, 100. 102.
[e] Moreton, 525-6. Bridges, 111.
[f] Moreton, 541. Bridges, 117.
[g] Bridges, 118.
[h] Madox Hiſt. of the Exchcq. 145. Bridges, 134.
[i] Moreton, 540. Bridges, 190.
[k] Dugd. Bar. I. 712. Bridges, 187.
[l] Bridges, 180. Rutty, 379. Moreton, Phthiſiologia.
[m] Tan. 375. Bridges, 155.
[n] Lel. VII. 10.

"be

"be in the wyndow fydes in ſtone imagis berringe "woll ſakks in theyr hands in token that it was of "the ſtapelers makyng. There is in the midle of the "town a churche of St. James and St. John, ſome "time a college, and an almoſehouſe or hoſpitall. "This was ſuppreſſid and given to Magdalene col-"lege with landes. There ly buryed in tumbes "divers noble men and women in the preſbitery of "this churche: firſt, two noble men in one tumbe, "having on their ſhelds a lion rampant and flures-de-"luce. There ly buried on the ſouth ſyde in the "wall a noble man havynge in a feld of Gules 10 "bezants of gold, and at his feete lyith another "havynge in his ſheld a lion rampant. Ther lyeth "alſo Robart Holand that died in anno Domini 1373; "Mawd his wife lyeth there alſo. There lyeth a no-"bleman and his wyfe; he berith in his ſhelde vaire "gold and Gules." [John lord Lovell died 1408.] "One tolde me that of late day one of the lords "Lovells was taken for foundar there, and that by "his graunte it cam in gift to Magdalen college. "The church of St. Peter being the chief church "of the town and mother church of the whole "deanery of Brakeley is in the eſt ſide of the town. "I ſaw no tumbe or great antiquity in it. In the "church-yard lieth an image of a preeſt reveſted, the "which was vicar of Brakeley, and there buried "quike by the tyranny of a lord of the town for a "diſpleaſure that he toke with him for an horſe taken "as ſome ſay for a mortuary: but the lord as it is "there ſaid went to Rome for abſolution, and took great "repentance [o]." Brackley is divided into New and Old. Edward II. made it a wool ſtaple and a corporation, but it did not ſend members to parliament till after the laſt parliament of Henry VIII. Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, founded an hoſpital [p] here t. Henry III. confirmed by Sayer de Quineey earl of Wincheſter, whoſe daughter brought the manor to the *Zouches*, and his daughter to *Robert Holand*, and his daughter to *John* lord *Lovell*. His great grandſon *Francis*, an inſtrument of Richard III. forfeited it after the battle of Boſworth, when Henry VII. granted it to *George* lord *Strange*, eldeſt ſon of lord Stanley. A daughter of Stanley brought it to the *Egertons*, of whom *John*, ſon of lord chancellor Elleſmere, was created viſcount Brackley 14 James I. earl of Bridgewater the following year, and marquis of Bridgewater and duke of Bridgewater 6 George I. 1770. Here are both a church and chapel. The hoſpital which conſiſted of two courts, Leland calls a college and hoſpital, of the foundation of the lord Lovel's more truly than of lord Zouch's. It is ruinous, the hall rebuilt, the chapel diſmantled, and of the fine tombs mentioned by Leland, which by the arms belonged to the Zouches, Holands, and Lovels, only two remain, and thoſe diſplaced. Francis lord Lovell gave it to Magdalen college, who leaſe it out. Here was another hoſpital or chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard out of the town, and ſir Thomas Crewe founded an almſhouſe for ſix women [q]. Brakeley market was deſolated in Leland's time [r]. "There be two faire ſprings "or wells a little weſt north-weſt from St. Peter's "church. One is called S. *Rumoaldes* well, wher they "ſay that within a few days of his birth he preached. "The other is called *Welle*. There iſſueth a very little "ſtreamlet out of each of them being not the "caſte of a coyt diſtance, and ſtrait come to one "ſtreamlet [s]." On Bayard's green between Brakeley and Mixby was held a famous tournament 1249, and another at Brackley [t].

Stene in this neighbourhood was the ſeat of ſir Reginald Bray, whoſe father for his ſervice to Henry VII. when earl of Richmond, bore a crown in a thorn buſh in memory of his finding Richard III's crown in a buſh at Boſworth, which is alſo repreſented in the hall window here. It came to the Crews of Cheſhire, of whom John was created baron Crewe of Stene by Charles II. and on the death of biſhop Crewe of Durham 1721, it came by reverſion and marriage to Henry duke of Kent, and now belongs to earl Spencer. Lord Crew was poſſeſſed alſo of the manor to which Boſworth belongs [u]. Stene.

At *Croughton* near Brackley was born 1675, John Friend an eminent phyſician, who died 1728. Croughton.

Aſtwell hall is an old manſion belonging to earl Ferrars by marriage with the heireſs of Lovett (not Lovell as Mr. Camden) who held it t. Henry VII. Thomas Billing the chief juſtice died 1481, and is buried in the pariſh church of *Wapenham* [x]. Aſtwell.

Wapenham was the barony of the Pinkeneys from the Conqueſt, being mentioned in Domeſday [y] till Henry de Pinkeneys alienated it 29 Edward I. ſurrendering his barony at the ſame time [z]. Wapenham.

At *Slapton* near Wapenham was born Dr. Francis Gaſtrell biſhop of Cheſter, who died 1725. Slapton.

In the parlour of the rectory houſe at *Helmedon* is a chimney piece inſcribed with a date which Dr. Wallis [a] makes out to be A. D. M° 133, and thence concludes the uſe of Arabic numeral figures to be earlier among us than is generally ſuppoſed [b]. Helmedon.

At *Sulgrave* weſt of the church is a caſtle hill, and about a mile north of the town in the road between Banbury and Northampton is an artificial hill called *Burough* hill 40 feet ſquare on the top [c]. Sulgrave.

At *Wedon Pinkney* or *St. Loys* was a Benedictine priory cell to St. Lucian near Beauvais, now belonging to All Souls college, Oxford [d]. In the town is a medicinal ſpring of ſome repute, called St. Loy's well; and the riſing ground on the green before the church retains the name of Caſtle hill. Wedon Pinkney.

Camden and Baxter miſplace TRIPONTIUM at *Towceſter*. Dr. Gale [e] places it at *Dowbridge*, where Dr. Stukeley [f] ſays there are indeed no remains, but that antiquities have been found both at Cathorp [g] and Lilburne [h] adjoining, and at the latter place at Caſtle hills are ſome old walls mentioned by Mr. Camden, after whoſe deſcription Mr. Ward [i] inclines to remove it to *Rugby* in Warwickſhire, called in Domeſday [k] *Rocheberry*. Salmon [l] puts it at the camp on Edgehill. Leland was told there appeared certain ruins or ditches of a caſtle at Towceſter [m], which muſt be on the *Berrymount* hill, an artificial on about 24 feet high, on the north-eaſt ſide of the town, at whoſe foot has been found a coin of Gratian [n]. Edward rebuilt the town 921 after it had been ruined by the Danes [o]. The words of the Saxon Annaliſt, TRIPONTIUM. Towceſter.

[a] Lel. VII. 11, 12. [b] Bridges, 143—153. [c] M. Paris, 768. Bridges, 146.
[d] Lel. VII. 13. [e] Ib. 12. [f] fol. 227. a.
[g] Bridges, 196—198. [h] Ib. 213—217.
[i] Bridges, 212. [k] Phil. Tranſ. N° 154, p. 199, and Algebra, p. 7. 12. [l] Bridges, 172.
[m] Bridges, 127. [n] Bridges, 254—258. Tan. 378. [o] P. 99. [p] It. I. 106. [q] Q. *Caucot*.
[r] Q. *Litchboro'*, near which the new map places a caſtle. [s] Horſl. Brit. Rom. 436. [t] fol. 241.
[u] P. 513. [x] I. 13. [y] Bridges, 272. [z] Sax. Chron. 107.

het zeſapan þa buph æt Toſeceaſtep, ⁊ hie zetymbpian, may as well be underſtood of the *caſtle* as the *town*; and next ſummer the Danes aſſaulted the buph a whole day without ſucceſs, ſo that the king found it neceſſary to encamp at Paſſenham till a ſtone wall was built round Towceſter, þa hpile þe mon ponhte þa buph æt Toſe-ceaſtep mid ſtan pealle[p], which more ſtrongly implies the fort than the *urbs* or *civitas*, as Gibſon tranſlates it. In 1748 near Towceſter in digging ſtone to repair Watling ſtreet were found many braſs coin of the Lower Empire, pieces of urns, bones, pebbles laid in rows, vaults as of a ſepulchre about four feet under ground, partly of hewn ſtone, partly of pebbles 11 or 20 inches high, full of black mould of an odd ſmell on opening[q].

Mr. William Sponne archdeacon of Norfolk and rector here, gave 29 Henry VI. the Talbot inn here to public uſes of the town, and has in the chantry chapel built by him in the church a tomb with his figure in pontificalibus, a ſkeleton below and an inſcription at his feet[r]. The chantry and its college are now the ſchool and maſter's houſe, the two old gates remaining. Pope Boniface held this rectory at the time of his advancement to the popedom 1294[s].

Whittlebury foreſt.

"*Whittlewood*, or *Whittlebury Foreſt*, ſtill continues "wooded for ſeveral miles in length, and of different "extents in breadth, in a moſt deep and clayey "country. Much of the timber is cut in rotation, "but in parts towards the edge of Buckinghamſhire, "are conſiderable quantities of good oak. This "foreſt remained in the crown till the year 1685, "when *Henry Fitzroy*, firſt duke of *Grafton*, was ap"pointed hereditary ranger. The preſent duke "hath an elegant houſe called *Wakefield Lodge*, ori"ginally built by Mr. *Claypole* ſon-in-law to *Oliver* "*Cromwell*, and ranger of the foreſt. This was one "of the five tracts called walks; viz. *Wakefield*, "*Shelbrook*, *Hazelbury*, *Shrob*, and *Hanger*. Four"teen townſhips are allowed the right of common "in the open coppices and ridings, from the prin"ciple of juſtice, that ſome reparation might be "made to them for the damages ſuſtained by the "deer. In this great tract here are two lawns, i. e. "ſpots incloſed with pales, for paſture for the deer: "one is *Wakefield Lawn*, the other *Sholbrook Lawn*, "which are ſecluded from the foreſt cattle. That "fierce animal the wild cat is ſtill met with in this "foreſt. In the reign of Richard I. the abbot and "convent of Peterborough had a charter for hunting "in this place the hare, the fox, and the wild cat; "which was confirmed to them in 1253, by "Henry III.[t] *Shrob* lodge near Old Stratford was purchaſed and improved by Thomas Willis, ſon of the phyſician and father of the antiquary of that name.

Paul's Perry.

At *Paveli* or *Paul's Perry*, by Towceſter, was born 1638 Dr. Edward Bernard, a learned aſtronomer and Savilian profeſſor at Oxford, who died 1697. Coins of Conſtantine, Maximian and other emperors have been found here[u].

Eſton.

Eſton (miſprinted both in Camden and Gibſon *Elton*) has been the ſeat of the *Fermors* ever ſince *Richard* Fermor bought it of the ſon of Empſon t. Henry VIII. This family was ennobled by William III. 1692 with the title of lord Lempſter and of earl of Pomfret 1721. The preſent houſe was built 1702 by William lord Lempſter after a deſign of I. Jones of fair white Helmdon ſtone, the wings of brick by ſir Chriſtopher Wren. Here was a valuable collection of portraits and tapeſtry, and here were the remains of the Arundelian marbles, 32 ſtatues, 47 other pieces, and 25 buſts, which were, 1755, reſtored to the reſt of that collection at Oxford by the preſent counteſs dowager. Among theſe were the ſtatues of Cicero, Marius, Minerva, large as life and in perfect preſervation; a pillar from Delphi; a pediment of a temple with meaſures of the antient ell and foot; and a braſs head of Apollo, whoſe body is ſuppoſed to lie with many more under Arundel ſtreet[x].

At *Sewardſley*[y] was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by Richard de Leſtre t. Henry II. valued at £. 12. 6s. 7d. granted to Richard Fermor[z]. Some old walls, the kitchen, and ſome ponds remain. The founder's ſeal among Mr. Charles' collections, Cotton Lib. Jul. C. VII. has his figure armed on horſeback, his ſhield on his breaſt, and over the horſe's neck a boy dancing.

Courtenhall the eſtate of William Peverell at the Conqueſt, and in the reign of Elizabeth of Richard Ouſely, who built the manſion houſe 1580, was purchaſed 1650 by ſir Samuel Jones. kt. who left it to the younger ſon of ſir William Wake, bart. on condition he aſſumed his name. It is now the ſeat of ſir William Wake, bart. his great nephew, repreſentative of the antient family of that name that came in with the Conqueror[a].

Grafton Regis or *Widvile* belonged from the time of king John to the Widville family, which ended in the ſons of the firſt earl. His daughter's huſband Thomas Grey marquis of Dorſet inherited it, and his ſon Thomas gave it up t. Henry VII. 38 Henry VIII. it was made an honour, and Charles II. gave it in fee to his natural ſon by Barbara ducheſs of Cleveland, Henry Fitzroy created duke of Grafton in this county 1675, which title has continued to his deſcendants. The manſion houſe is much reduced[b]. Edward IV. was privately married at Grafton to lady Grey, nobody being preſent but the boy who ſerved at maſs, the ducheſs of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen[c].

The kings hundreds of *Wimberſley* and *Affords How* and his foreſts of *Whittlewood* and *Sawcey*, his chaces of *Yardley* and *Whaddon*, and all his manors, parks, ſites of monaſteries, lands, &c. within the pariſhes, towns, and hamlets of *Grafton*, *Hartwell*, *Aſhton*, *Rood*, *Cortnall*, *Alderton*, *Stoke*, *Brewern*, *Shittilanger*, *Shoreſley*, *Bliſeworth*, *Milton*, *Malleſworth*, *Tiffeild*, *Palliſpery*, *Toſſetour*, *Eiſton*, *Hulcot*, *Abthorp*, *Foſcot*, *Greinſnorton*, *Blacheſley*, *Wooden*, *Colebigham*, *Grimſcot*, *Parſet*, *Eſcot*, *Aſcot*, *Daleſcot*, *Bugbroke*, *Ruddiſtrip*, *Collingthrigh*, *Hardingſton*, *Wotton*, *Quinton*, *Hopton*, *Denſſager*, *Yardley*, *Potterspery*, *Furthoo*, *Coſgrove*, *Caſtle Aſhby*, *Wiken*, and *Delaprey*, in the county of Northampton, and in the hamlets, towns, and pariſhes of *Luffield*, *Hanſap*, *Caſtle Thorp*, *Horſham*, *Shenley*, *Little Harwood*, *Snelſoo*, and *Little Lidforth*, in the county of Buckingham, and elſe-

[p] Sax. Chron. 109. [q] Nixon in A. S. Minutes. [r] Bridges, 276. [s] Ib. 277.
[t] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London, 204. Bridges, 310. Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterborough. [u] Bridges, 314.
[x] Stukeley I. 36. Marm. Ox. 1768. Bridges, 289. One Guelfi an Italian repaired many.
[y] vulgarly *Shordſley*, and in the new map *Shoaſly*. [z] Tan. 382. Bridges I. 295.
[a] Bridges, 352. [b] Bridges, 298. [c] Frag. ad fin. Sprotti Chron. by Hearne.

where, within the realm of England, belonging or appertaining to any manors or hundreds lying or being in any the towns, &c. aforementioned, ſhall be annexed to the manor of Grafton, and the ſaid manor, &c. ſhall be called perpetually the *Honor of Grafton*, and ſhall be in the order and ſurvey of the court of Augmentations, ſaving ſo much thereof as is within her dutchy of Lancaſter, or county palatine of Lancaſter[d].

Bliſworth belongs now to the honour of Grafton. Roger Wake, eſq. founded a freeſchool there in the reign of Edward VI.[e]

The Pateſhulls were at *Pateſhull* t. Henry III. Simon was an able ſtateſman and chief juſtice of England t. Richard I. and John. His ſon Hugh was chancellor of the Exchequer, and treaſurer. Martin was dean of St. Paul's and Juſtice of the Common Pleas t. Henry III. It came afterwards to the Nevilles[f], and is now the property of Mr. Markes.

Dr. Stukeley[g] has traced a chain of forts along the river Nen, *viz. Cogenhoe*, *Cheſter* walled about oppoſite to Wellingborough, *Archeſter*, a ſquare camp near *Ringſted* and *Artleborough*; coins frequently found at the latter; *Wadenhoe*, *Periboe*, *Walmsford*, *Caſter* on one ſide the river, *Cheſterton* [Durobrivis] on the other, both walled about, *Peterborough*, *Narborough*, *Braceborough*, *Billingborough*, *Garric*, *Walcot*, *Lindwood*, *Waſhenborough*. Some intermediate ones may be found out by ſkilful inquirers. All of theſe however do not appear in the new Survey. That at Cogenhoe is *Clifford's hill*; that at Ringſted is called by Moreton *Cotton mill*, where urns with aſhes and coins have been found[h]. At Wadenhoe the map marks a tumulus; Pinhoe may mean *Peny* lane or mill beyond Cotterſtock; the reſt from Narborough or Northborough are in Lincolnſhire. Morton[i] mentions thoſe at *Mill Cotton*, *Cheſter*, and *Clifford* hill, all which appear to be Roman work by the coins, urns, and other antiquities found there, and this may have occaſioned Nen to have been ſuppoſed *Aufona*[k]. Horſley takes *Autona*, or *Aufona*, for the *Avon*[l]. See before in Wilts[m]. It is remarkable, however, that Leland calls the Nen *Avon* when it comes to Oundle[n].

The camp at *Guilsborough* is called the *Burrows*[o]; it is an oblong ſquare, the north and ſouth ſides ſhorteſt, fenced by a deep broad ſingle ditch, the longeſt ſide between 5 and 600 feet, the ſhorteſt about 300, the area about 8 acres[p].

Sir John Langham, bart. alderman of London, founded 1651 an almſhouſe at *Cottesbrooke*, the ſeat of his family, who have monuments there. Sir John left alſo to the corporation of London a ſum of money, out of which each alderman has £.4. to beſtow annually on a poor diſtreſſed ſoldier or ſeaman. In a part of this lordſhip, ſtill retaining the name of *Kalendar* meadow, was a place called *Kayland* given by William Buttevillian to Sulby abbey, who made it a cell of Premonſtratenſian canons. Large foundations have been dug up, and the ſite appears to have been moated round[q].

Burrough hill in *Daventry* pariſh is an oval three quarters of a mile from ſouth to north, and a quarter broad, three miles in circuit, the area a horſe courſe may contain 190 acres. It is defended in different parts with a double trench and two banks, three trenches and four banks, and by four trenches and five banks on the eaſt and north ſide. The weſt ſide has only one trench and two banks, the ſouth two trenches and three banks. About the middle it is divided by a ſmall trench reaching about two thirds of the way from the weſt ſide, and at another one quarter of the length is a larger trench croſſing in like manner terminating at eighteen round hills of the ſize of windmill hills, and a little hollow at top, the whole row of them about 160 yards, and there are three ſeparate ones larger. The remaining quarter of the camp is divided from the reſt by a deep trench about 200 yards long, incloſing an area of about 12 acres at the north part of the hill declining eaſt, and near this trench is a ſpring called *Spellwell* miſcalled a *mount* by Mr. Camden. The entrance to this camp ſeems to have been on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſides. Roman coins have been found in the trenches. Two hundred and fifty yards below this, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the hill, is a ſmaller camp of about an acre, ſingle trenched, an oblong ſquare, the entrance on the eaſt and weſt. At the foot of the firſt on the ſouth is *Burnt walls*, about ſix acres, which ſeem to have been moated round, where loads of ſtone and rubbiſh have been dug up; and banks incloſing dry ponds in Daventry park, may have belonged to this ſite, where John of Gaunt is ſaid to have had a palace, but the place had this name ſo early as Henry III. Moreton ſuppoſes this a Roman camp lengthened by the Saxons when the Danes overrun the county 1006, or by the Danes themſelves[r]. Mr. Pennant[s] refers it to the Britans, and conceives it one of their poſts made againſt Oſtorius, who after reducing it converted it to his own uſe for a ſummer ſtation, and the warm bottom near the fort to a winter ſtation. He ſuppoſes it called by the Britans *Ben Avon*, q. d. the head of the river, and here, with Mr. Gale, he places the Roman BENAVENNA. Charles I. occupied this poſt a little before the battle of Naſeby.

Daventry is a market town and corporation, and has five fairs, and a charity ſchool. The Cluniac priory founded at *Preſton Capes* by Hugh de Leyceſter 1090, was removed hither, valued at £. 236. and was the firſt and largeſt houſe ſuppreſſed for Cardinal Wolſey[t]. Its ſmall remains are inhabited by poor people. Here is a freeſchool, founded 1576 by William Parker native. Here was born, 1614, John Wilkins biſhop of Cheſter 1668, who died 1672. In a field at *Whitton*, four miles from Daventry, old foundations and Roman coins here called Danes money have been dug up[u]. Daventry.

At *Newnham* near Wedon was born 1605 Thomas Randolph the poet, who died 1634. Newnham.

At *Cateſby* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Philip de Eſſeby in the 13th century, valued at £. 132. 10. 11.[x] and the church has been in ruins ever ſince the diſſolution. Some Roman coins have been found in the park. The family of Catesby have been remarkable for their ſhare in public com- Cateſby.

[d] Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 38.
[e] Bridges, 335.
[f] Bridges, 265.
[g] Hiſt. of Caraufius I. 171, 172.
[h] Bridges, 190.
[i] P. 516.
[k] Salmon, 362.
[l] Brit. Rom. 31. 36.
[m] Vol. I. p. 96.
[n] I. 3.
[o] Stuk. I. 35.
[p] Bridges, 566.
[q] Ib. 553.
[r] Moreton, 520. Bridges, 42.
[s] Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 191—192.
[t] Tan. 375.
[u] Bridges, 41. 49.
[x] Bridges, 32. Tan. 383.

motions. John de Catesby was in ſeveral commiſſions in this county for ſuppreſſing unlawful aſſemblies, particularly the inſurrection of Straw and Tyler t. Richard II. His great grandſon William was one of Richard III's three aſſociates in government, and beheaded after the battle of Boſworth. His lineal deſcendant William was a principal contriver and actor in the powderplot, and was ſhot with Percy, whoſe daughter he had married, in defending himſelf in Holbach houſe, Staffordſhire, to which the principal conſpirators fled after its diſcovery, and both their heads were ſet on the parliament houſe [y].

Between Catesby and Badby is *Arbury banks*, q. d. the high hill, *Ord* ſignifying high in Britiſh, and *burgh* a hill in Saxon, it being remarkably high [z]. It is ſingle trenched, ſquariſh, or irregular, conforming to the ſhape of the hill, the area 10 acres entrance on the eaſt, a kind of outwork at the ſouth-weſt angle [a].

Fawſley. "Mr. Knightley, a man of great lands, hath his "principal houſe at *Faulieſley*, but it is no very "ſumptuous thing [b]."

Fawſley is ſtill the ſeat of the Knightleys, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it in the reign of Henry V. The windows of the hall are magnificent and lofty, 52 feet long, adorned with the family arms, and the chimney ſo contrived, with two funnels through the buttreſſes, that there is a window over it: the two chimnies in the kitchen have double arches like that deſcribed at Edgecot by Dr. Wallis, Phil. Tranſ. N° 166.[c] Mr. Pennant deſcribes ſeveral curious portraits here [d].

eſton capes. At *Preſton capes* near Fawſley Hugh de Leiceſter ſteward to Maud wife of Simon de St. Liz, firſt earl of Northampton, had a caſtle, the ſite ſtill called Caſtle hill, near which was a houſe of four monks, which being inconveniently ſituated he removed to Daventry. The porter's ward is ſtill entire. On the third bell in this church is this inſcription: I H S *Nazarenus Rex Judæorum fili Dei miſerere mei* [e].

Wedon. "*Wedon* is a praty thoroughfare ſet on a playne "ground, and much more celebrated by carriers, by-"cauſe it ſtondeth hard by the famoſe way there com-"monly callid of the people *Watheling ſtrete*, and "upon this the townelet is called *Wedon on the ſtrete*. "The tounlet of itſelf is very mean, and hath no "market, and the paroche church is as mean. A "litle from the ſouth ſide of the church yard is a fair "chapel dedicated to St. Werburgh, that ſometyme "was a nun at Wedon, where was a monaſtery in "Bede's time, ſyns deſtroyed by the Danes, but "whether there were any monaſtery ſince the con-"queſt I could not well learn there. The vicar told "me that the lordſhip of the town did belong to Bek-"harwik [Bec] a monaſtery in Normandy, and "that after the priories aliens of the French order "did leſe their poſſeſſions in England king Henry VI. "gave it to Eton college. On the ſouth ſide of "St. Werburg's chapel, in *hominum memoria*, was "an area and fair building about it, and a cha-"pel within, now nothing but great barns [f]." In the grounds called *Aſh yard*, ſouth of the church, the foundations of old buildings and ſtone walls have been diſcovered [g]. Mr. Bridges denies there ever was a priory here.

Dr. Stukeley [h] concurs with Mr. Camden in placing BENNAVENA at *Wedon*. Gale [i] puts it at *Caſtledikes*, a mile more ſouth, and reads it *Penn Aven* or *Nayne*, q. d. head of Avon, or Nen.

If Dr. Stukeley's reading BENAVONA be admitted, Mr. Ward would incline to *Bensford* in Polbrook hundred, though on account of Burrough hill he prefers *Daventry*, for which Baxter would torture it to *Dannavantria*. Salmon is of Ward's opinion [k], but makes *Iſanavatia* a diſtinct ſtation [l].

Ben Von

At *Stow Nine Churches*, ſo named from 9 churches, to which the lord of the manor has a right of preſentation [m], is a moſt beautiful monument of Elizabeth, wife of ſir John Danvers of Dantſey, c. Wilts, and after of ſir Edmund Cary, third ſon of Henry lord Hunſdon, with her figure in white marble cumbent on a marble ſlab, ſet up in her lifetime, the work of Nicholas Stone for £. 220. She died 1630. Oppoſite to it is a cenotaph to Dr. Thomas Turner, brother to biſhop Turner of Ely, preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, where he was buried 1714, to which and Ely church and city he was an eſpecial benefactor. Here is alſo an old croſs legged figure of one of the Gaunts, antient lords of this place [n]. Succeeding lords were the Armenters, Segraves, De L'iſles, lords Berkeley, Beauchamps earls of Warwick, and lords Latimer, of which laſt Elizabeth lady Danvers was a coheireſs. From the family of Danvers it paſſed to the lord Wharton, and from him by ſale to Edward Harley, eſq; of whom it was purchaſed 1716 by the executors of Dr. Turner, and ſettled by them on the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children. The rev. Dr. Lloyd is the preſent tenant. Here are two mineral ſprings [o].

Stow Chu

The *Watling ſtreet* enters this county at Old Stratford, and paſſes in a ſtrait line to the leſſer Avon near Lilburne, and thence into Warwickſhire at Dowbridge, where pavements, trenches, mounts (one called the Round hill), are to be ſeen. It runs very high near *Watford*, where its greateſt breadth is not above ſeven yards, but in ſome places broader, and every where will admit two carriages abreaſt. It is not ſo much worn at Creke, nor had the need of a bridge there, as Camden repreſents, unleſs he means where it divides Watford lordſhip to the eaſt, Aſhby and Welton to the weſt, where are now three bridges, or the low watry place by Thorp encloſures, where the rill divides it [p].

In the ſecond Iter of Antoninus, the 22d ſtation, Horſley thus appropriated

	miles		miles
Manduеſſedum to Venonis,	12.	Manceter or Manceſter, to Clayceſter,	12.
Bennavenna,	17.	to Weedon,	17.
Lactodoro,	12.	to Stoney Stratford	12.
Magiovinio,	17.	to Fenny Stratford,	17.

[y] Bridges, 15. Rapin IX. 293.
[z] Stuk. It. I. 107. See a fortification of this name in Hertfordſhire I. 342. another in Cambridgeſhire II. 137.
[a] G. Moreton, 524. Bridges, 19. Pennant, 292. [b] Lel. I. 12
[c] Bridges, 65. [d] Ubi ſup. p. 292. [e] Bridges, 82, 83. [f] Lel. I. 12, Tan. 373.
[g] Bridges, 93. Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 193, 194. [h] I. 107. [i] P. 59, 60.
[k] P. 358. [l] P. 361.
[m] Dame Catharine Danvers died 9 H. VIII. ſeized of the manor of Stowe, and as the record expreſſes it *cum advocationibus novem eccleſiarum appendent.* eidem manerio. Eſc. 9 H. VII. n. 38.
[n] Pennant, 195. 199. [o] Bridges, 87—93. [p] Moreton, 501.

This

This road Mr. Bartlett informs me he travels almoſt every year, and has often been ſurprized that no notice has been taken of the great improbability that either Towceſter, which is but eight miles from Weedon, or Stoney Stratford, which is 17 miles from the ſame place, ſhould be the ſtation in Antoninus called *Lactodorum*. About 14 miles from Weedon is a village called Old Stratford or the parent of the new; this place he ſhould with the approbation of the editors of the firſt volume of the hiſtory of Northamptonſhire call by that name. Betwixt Cleyceſter and Weedon it meaſures 20 miles but is called 17. About eight miles from Cleyceſter is an acknowledged ſtation, which Richard of Cirenceſter inſerts by the name of *Tripontium*.

Antoninus		Horſley		Richard	
From Manduеſſedum to Venonas,	16.	Cleyceſter,	11.	Benones,	2.
				Tripontium,	9.
Bennavenna,	17.	Weedon,	28.	Bennavenna [q],	12.
Lactodorum,	12.	Towceſter,	8.	Lactodoro,	12.
Magiovinium,	17.	Fenny Stratford,	15.	Magiovinio,	12.
	62.	Now meaſured	54.		47.

According to Mr. Bartlet's idea they ſhould ſtand thus,

Antoninus,		or, Richard,	
Cleyceſter,	11.	Cleyceſter,	11.
Weedon,	20.	Tripontium	} 9.
Old Stratford,	14.	Dove Bridge,	}
Fenny Stratford,	9.	Weedon,	12.
		Old Stratford,	14.
	54.	Fenny Stratford,	9.
			54.

In Horeſtone meadow, at *Nether Hayford*, near Wedon, half a mile from the *Street* was found 1699, a beautiful teſſelated pavement, 15 feet long from eaſt to weſt, of white, yellow, red, and blue teſſelæ, and the apartment to which it belonged was ſided by others about ten feet by four, floored with plaiſter, and the ſides of the floors painted with three ſtrait lines of red, yellow, and green; in theſe were fragments of pottery and a hammer head [r].

Caſtle Dikes in *Farthingſton* is a high hill, intrenched, commanding a moſt extenſive view, but at preſent overgrown with thick woods, and a large ditch running from eaſt to weſt acroſs the area of near 13 acres. In digging for ſtone in the ruins they diſcovered a vaulted room, and under it another room whence aroſe a putrid ſmell. Among the rubbiſh were found three ſtones rudely carved with heads, &c. To the ſouth-weſt, on the ſide of a contiguous hill, is an area of ſix or ſeven acres of an irregular ſhape, called the *Caſtle yard*, intrenched on every ſide but the ſouth-weſt. At the bottom of the trench are huge heaps of cinders incorporated with earth and pebbles. Theſe may have been Saxon works [s], if their vicinity to the Watling ſtreet do not rather incline us to ſuppoſe them of Roman origin.

Althorp has belonged to the Spencers ever ſince the reign of Henry VII. *Robert* lord Spencer was ſucceeded 1627 by his ſon *William*, and he 1637 by his ſon *Henry*, created earl of Sunderland after the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and ſlain at the battle of Newbury the ſame year. His wife Dorothy, daughter of Robert earl of Leiceſter, is celebrated by Waller under the name of Sachariſſa, and his ſon *Robert* ſucceeded him and dying 1702, was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon *Charles*, who married Anne ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, and dying 1722, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, and he 1729, by his brother *Charles*, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the title of duke of Marlborough, and dying 1758, is ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, preſent and ſecond duke of Marlborough of this name. The title of lord Spencer devolved to *John* third ſon of Charles earl of Sunderland by Anne beforementioned, whoſe ſon *John* was created 1761 viſcount Spencer, baron Spencer of Althorp, and 1765 earl Spencer and viſcount Althorp, preſent owner of this ſeat, which was rebuilt by earl Robert, and has a magnificent gallery and moſt valuable collection of pictures.

Of ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, who attracted queen Elizabeth's notice by his graceful dancing, and was chancellor of Oxford and England, no print has yet been publiſhed though there are ſeveral portraits.

Holdenby houſe.

Holdenby houſe was moſt pleaſantly ſituated on a hill ſurrounded by fields and groves. In the hall were three high pyramids, the middle one reaching to the roof, the two others to the ſides, and painted with the arms of all the gentry of the county, and all the Engliſh nobility. The garden, raiſed, levelled, and formed out of a moſt unprofitable craggy ground, was diſpoſed in various walks and arbors, the fiſh ponds well repleniſhed, and a park and warren for deer and rabbits, and a diſtilling houſe on the weſt end of the garden, over which was a pond of water brought by pipes out of an adjoining field a mile from the houſe. In ſhort, as Norden obſerves, "the ſtate of the houſe was ſuch and ſo beautiful, that it might well delight a prince." Sir Chriſtopher Hatton gave it up to the queen in her 10th year for other lands, and it was granted to him again in her life. Accordingly it ſeems to have been uſed as a royal retreat. Here Charles I. was confined ſome months 1646, and carried away hence forcibly by cornet Joyce to the army. While here he often amuſed himſelf with bowling at lord Vaux's at Boughton. It was probably demoliſhed by order of parliament, and only ſome gateways and pieces of the pyramids remain, ſome of the latter ſupporting hovels, and ſome arched niches in the garden walls. Holdenby gave title of baron to *Lewis Duras*, marquis of Blanquefort, and brother to the duke of Duras, 24 Charles II. for his ſervice in the ſea fight againſt the Dutch, 1665. He had alſo from the duke of York 1673 the honour of Holdenby, was afterwards created earl of Feverſham, and left the kingdom at the Revolution. Of his heirs the duke of Marlborough purchaſed it, and is preſent owner [t].

NORTHAMPTON.

"The toune of *Northampton* ſtondith on the north "ſide of *Avon* ryver, on the brow of a meane hill. Al "the old building of it was of ſtone, the new is of "tymber. There be in the walls four gates: the "eaſt gate is the faireſt of them all; there is a fair "ſuburb without the ſouth gate, another but leſs "without the weſt gate. The caſtel ſtandith hard by "the weſt gate, and hath a large keep. The area of "the reſidew is very large, and bulwarks of erth be "made afore the caſtle gate. Pariſh churches with-"in the walls be ſeven, and two in the ſuburbs. All "Hallows is principal, ſtanding in the heart of the "town, and is large and well builded. There is a "chapel of St. Catarine ſet in a cemetery in the

[q] in Richard *Iſanta Varia*.
[r] Moreton, 528. Bridges, 519.
[s] Moreton, 543. Bridges, 61. Stuk. I. 107. Pennant ubi ſup. p. 194, 195.
[t] Bridges, 525.

"toune

motions. John de Catesby was in several commissions in this county for suppressing unlawful assemblies, particularly the insurrection of Straw and Tyler t. Richard II. His great grandson William was one of Richard III's three associates in government, and beheaded after the battle of Bosworth. His lineal descendant William was a principal contriver and actor in the powderplot, and was shot with Percy, whose daughter he had married, in defending himself in Holbach house, Staffordshire, to which the principal conspirators fled after its discovery, and both their heads were set on the parliament house [y].

Between Catesby and Badby is *Arbury banks*, q. d. the high hill, *Ord* signifying high in British, and *burgh* a hill in Saxon, it being remarkably high [z]. It is single trenched, squarish, or irregular, conforming to the shape of the hill, the area 10 acres entrance on the east, a kind of outwork at the south-west angle [a].

Fawsley. "Mr. Knightley, a man of great lands, hath his "principal house at *Faulkesley*, but it is no very "sumptuous thing [b]."

Fawsley is still the seat of the Knightleys, whose ancestor purchased it in the reign of Henry V. The windows of the hall are magnificent and lofty, 52 feet long, adorned with the family arms, and the chimney so contrived, with two funnels through the buttresses, that there is a window over it: the two chimnies in the kitchen have double arches like that described at Edgecot by Dr. Wallis, Phil. Trans. N° 166. [c] Mr. Pennant describes several curious portraits here [d].

eston capes. At *Preston capes* near Fawsley Hugh de Leicester steward to Maud wife of Simon de St. Liz, first earl of Northampton, had a castle, the site still called Castle hill, near which was a house of four monks, which being inconveniently situated he removed to Daventry. The porter's ward is still entire. On the third bell in this church is this inscription: I H S *Nazarenus Rex Judæorum fili Dei miserere mei* [e].

Wedon. "*Wedon* is a praty thoroughfare set on a playne "ground, and much more celebrated by carriers, by-"cause it stondeth hard by the famose way there com-"monly callid of the people *Watheling strete*, and "upon this the townelet is called *Wedon on the strete*. "The tounlet of itself is very mean, and hath no "market, and the paroche church is as mean. A "litle from the south side of the church yard is a fair "chapel dedicated to St. Werburgh, that sometyme "was a nun at Wedon, where was a monastery in "Bede's time, syns destroyed by the Danes, but "whether there were any monastery since the con-"quest I could not well learn there. The vicar told "me that the lordship of the town did belong to Bek-"harwik [Bec] a monastery in Normandy, and "that after the priories aliens of the French order "did lese their possessions in England king Henry VI. "gave it to Eton college. On the south side of "St. Werburg's chapel, in *hominum memoria*, was "an area and fair building about it, and a cha-"pel within, now nothing but great barns [f]." In the grounds called *Ash yard*, south of the church, the foundations of old buildings and stone walls have been discovered [g]. Mr. Bridges denies there ever was a priory here.

Dr. Stukeley [h] concurs with Mr. Camden in placing BENNAVENA at *Wedon*. Gale [i] puts it at *Castledikes*, a mile more south, and reads it *Penn Aven* or *Nayne*, q. d. head of Avon, or Nen.

If Dr. Stukeley's reading BENAVONA be admitted, Mr. Ward would incline to *Bensford* in Polbrook hundred, though on account of Burrough hill he prefers *Daventry*, for which Baxter would torture it to *Dannavantria*. Salmon is of Ward's opinion [k], but makes *Isanavatia* a distinct station [l].

At *Stow Nine Churches*, so named from 9 churches, to which the lord of the manor has a right of presentation [m], is a most beautiful monument of Elizabeth, wife of sir John Danvers of Dantsey, c. Wilts, and after of sir Edmund Cary, third son of Henry lord Hunsdon, with her figure in white marble cumbent on a marble slab, set up in her lifetime, the work of Nicholas Stone for £. 220. She died 1630. Opposite to it is a cenotaph to Dr. Thomas Turner, brother to bishop Turner of Ely, president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was buried 1714, to which and Ely church and city he was an especial benefactor. Here is also an old cross legged figure of one of the Gaunts, antient lords of this place [n]. Succeeding lords were the Armenters, Segraves, De L'isles, lords Berkeley, Beauchamps earls of Warwick, and lords Latimer, of which last Elizabeth lady Danvers was a coheiress. From the family of Danvers it passed to the lord Wharton, and from him by sale to Edward Harley, esq; of whom it was purchased 1716 by the executors of Dr. Turner, and settled by them on the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children. The rev. Dr. Lloyd is the present tenant. Here are two mineral springs [o].

The *Watling street* enters this county at Old Stratford, and passes in a strait line to the lesser Avon near Lilburne, and thence into Warwickshire at Dowbridge, where pavements, trenches, mounts (one called the Round hill), are to be seen. It runs very high near *Watford*, where its greatest breadth is not above seven yards, but in some places broader, and every where will admit two carriages abreast. It is not so much worn at Creke, nor had the need of a bridge there, as Camden represents, unless he means where it divides Watford lordship to the east, Ashby and Welton to the west, where are now three bridges, or the low watry place by Thorp enclosures, where the rill divides it [p].

In the second Iter of Antoninus, the 22d station, Horsley thus appropriated

Manduessedum	miles	Manceter or Mancester,	miles
to Venonis,	12.	to Clayceſter,	12.
Bennavenna,	17.	to Weedon,	17.
Lactodoro,	12.	to Stoney Stratford	12.
Magiovinio,	17.	to Fenny Stratford,	17.

[y] Bridges, 15. Rapin IX. 293.
[z] Stuk. It. I. 107. See a fortification of this name in Hertfordshire I. 342. another in Cambridgeshire II. 137.
[a] G. Moreton, 524. Bridges, 19. Pennant, 292. [b] Lel. I. 12
[c] Bridges, 65. [d] Ubi sup. p. 292. [e] Bridges, 82, 83. [f] Lel. I. 12, Tan. 373.
[g] Bridges, 93. Pennant, ubi sup. p. 193, 194. [h] I. 107. [i] P. 59, 60.
[k] P. 358. [l] P. 361.
[m] Dame Catharine Danvers died 9 H. VIII. seized of the manor of Stowe, and as the record expresses it *cum advocationibus novem ecclesiarum appendent.* eidem manerio. Esc. 9 H. VII. n. 38.
[n] Pennant, 195. 199. [o] Bridges, 87—93. [p] Moreton, 501.

This

This road Mr. Bartlett informs me he travels almoſt every year, and has often been ſurprized that no notice has been taken of the great improbability that either Towceſter, which is but eight miles from Weedon, or Stoney Stratford, which is 17 miles from the ſame place, ſhould be the ſtation in Antoninus called *Lactodorum*. About 14 miles from Weedon is a village called Old Stratford or the parent of the new; this place he ſhould with the approbation of the editors of the firſt volume of the hiſtory of Northamptonſhire call by that name. Betwixt Cleyceſter and Weedon it meaſures 20 miles but is called 17. About eight miles from Cleyceſter is an acknowledged ſtation, which Richard of Cirenceſter inſerts by the name of *Tripontium*.

Antoninus		Horſley		Richard	
From Manduеſſedum to Venonas,	16.	Cleyceſter,	11.	Benones,	2.
				Tripontium,	9.
Bennavenna,	17.	Weedon,	28.	Bennavenna [q],	12.
Lactodorum,	12.	Towceſter,	8.	Lactodoro,	12.
Magiovinium,	17.	Fenny Stratford,	15.	Magiovinio,	12.
	62.	Now meaſured	54.		47.

According to Mr. Bartlet's idea they ſhould ſtand thus,

Antoninus,		or, Richard,	
Cleyceſter,	11.	Cleyceſter,	11.
Weedon,	20.	Tripontium	9.
Old Stratford,	14.	Dove Bridge,	
Fenny Stratford,	9.	Weedon,	12.
		Old Stratford,	14.
	54.	Fenny Stratford,	9.
			54.

In Horeſtone meadow, at *Nether Hayford*, near Wedon, half a mile from the *Street* was found 1699, a beautiful teſſelated pavement, 15 feet long from eaſt to weſt, of white, yellow, red, and blue teſſelæ, and the apartment to which it belonged was ſided by others about ten feet by four, floored with plaiſter, and the ſides of the floors painted with three ſtrait lines of red, yellow, and green; in theſe were fragments of pottery and a hammer head [r].

Caſtle Dikes in *Farthingſton* is a high hill, intrenched, commanding a moſt extenſive view, but at preſent overgrown with thick woods, and a large ditch running from eaſt to weſt acroſs the area of near 13 acres. In digging for ſtone in the ruins they diſcovered a vaulted room, and under it another room whence aroſe a putrid ſmell. Among the rubbiſh were found three ſtones rudely carved with heads, &c. To the ſouth-weſt, on the ſide of a contiguous hill, is an area of ſix or ſeven acres of an irregular ſhape, called the *Caſtle yard*, intrenched on every ſide but the ſouth-weſt. At the bottom of the trench are huge heaps of cinders incorporated with earth and pebbles. Theſe may have been Saxon works [s], if their vicinity to the Watling ſtreet do not rather incline us to ſuppoſe them of Roman origin.

Althorp has belonged to the Spencers ever ſince the reign of Henry VII. *Robert* lord Spencer was ſucceeded 1627 by his ſon *William*, and he 1637 by his ſon *Henry*, created earl of Sunderland after the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and ſlain at the battle of Newbury the ſame year. His wife Dorothy, daughter of Robert earl of Leiceſter, is celebrated by Waller under the name of Sachariſſa, and his ſon *Robert* ſucceeded him and dying 1702, was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon *Charles*, who married Anne ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, and dying 1722, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, and he 1729, by his brother *Charles*, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the title of duke of Marlborough, and dying 1758, is ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, preſent and ſecond duke of Marlborough of this name. The title of lord Spencer devolved to *John* third ſon of Charles earl of Sunderland by Anne beforementioned, whoſe ſon *John* was created 1761 viſcount Spencer, baron Spencer of Althorp, and 1765 earl Spencer and viſcount Althorp, preſent owner of this ſeat, which was rebuilt by earl Robert, and has a magnificent gallery and moſt valuable collection of pictures.

Of ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, who attracted queen Elizabeth's notice by his graceful dancing, and was chancellor of Oxford and England, no print has yet been publiſhed though there are ſeveral portraits.

Holdenby houſe.

Holdenby houſe was moſt pleaſantly ſituated on a hill ſurrounded by fields and groves. In the hall were three high pyramids, the middle one reaching to the roof, the two others to the ſides, and painted with the arms of all the gentry of the county, and all the Engliſh nobility. The garden, raiſed, levelled, and formed out of a moſt unprofitable craggy ground, was diſpoſed in various walks and arbors, the fiſh ponds well repleniſhed, and a park and warren for deer and rabbits, and a diſtilling houſe on the weſt end of the garden, over which was a pond of water brought by pipes out of an adjoining field a mile from the houſe. In ſhort, as Norden obſerves, "the ſtate of the houſe was ſuch and ſo beautiful, that it might well delight a prince." Sir Chriſtopher Hatton gave it up to the queen in her 10th year for other lands, and it was granted to him again in her life. Accordingly it ſeems to have been uſed as a royal retreat. Here Charles I. was confined ſome months 1646, and carried away hence forcibly by cornet Joyce to the army. While here he often amuſed himſelf with bowling at lord Vaux's at Boughton. It was probably demoliſhed by order of parliament, and only ſome gateways and pieces of the pyramids remain, ſome of the latter ſupporting hovels, and ſome arched niches in the garden walls. Holdenby gave title of baron to *Lewis Duras*, marquis of Blanquefort, and brother to the duke of Duras, 24 Charles II. for his ſervice in the ſea fight againſt the Dutch, 1665. He had alſo from the duke of York 1673 the honour of Holdenby, was afterwards created earl of Feverſham, and left the kingdom at the Revolution. Of his heirs the duke of Marlborough purchaſed it, and is preſent owner [t].

NORTHAMPTON.

"The toune of *Northampton* ſtondith on the north "ſide of *Avon* ryver, on the brow of a meane hill. Al "the old building of it was of ſtone, the new is of "tymber. There be in the walls four gates: the "eaſt gate is the faireſt of them all; there is a fair "ſuburb without the ſouth gate, another but leſs "without the weſt gate. The caſtel ſtandith hard by "the weſt gate, and hath a large keep. The area of "the reſidew is very large, and bulwarks of erth be "made afore the caſtle gate. Pariſh churches with-"in the walls be ſeven, and two in the ſuburbs. All "Hallows is principal, ſtanding in the heart of the "town, and is large and well builded. There is a "chapel of St. Catarine ſet in a cemetery in the

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[s] Moreton, 543. Bridges, 61. Stuk. I. 107. Pennant ubi ſup. p. 194, 195.
[t] Bridges, 525.

"toune

" toune belonging to it, and the ruins of a large " chapelle without the north gate. St. Andreas, " the late monaſtery of black monks, ſtood in the " north part of the town hard by the north gate. " Simon Sainſteliz the firſt, beyng earl of Northampton " and Huntendune, made this houſe, but is buried " in France where he died; but earl Simon the " ſecond, and earl Simon the third, his ſon, were " buried here, and under a flat ſtone in the choir " an archbiſhop [u]. St. James ſtandeth a litle diſtant " from the extreme part of the weſt ſuburb; the wall " that compaſith the hole ſite of the houſe, is high, " fair, and large, *ex lapide quadrato* [x]." This laſt houſe was founded for black canons by William Peverell, natural ſon of the Conqueror before 1112, valued at £. 175. [y] The abbot got excuſed from ſummons to parliament [z]. *De la Pray*, a Cluniac nunnery founded by Simon Sainſteliz, t. Stephen, valued at £. 119. [a]. is now the ſeat of the honourable Edward Bouverie. " There was a great battle fought in Henry VIth's " time at Northampton on the hill without the ſouth " gate, where is a right goodly croſs called, as I remem- " ber, *the Queen's croſſe*, and many Welſh men were " drowned in this conflict in Avon river. Many of " the ſlain were buried at Delapray, and ſome at St. " John's hoſpital, which was originally founded by " one William Sainſte Clere, archdeacon of North- " ampton, within the walls a litle above the ſouth " gate [b]," for poor perſons, valued at £. 25. and ſtill ſubſiſting [c]. " St. Thomas' hoſpital, without the " town, joins hard to the weſt [ſouth] gate, erected " within leſs than 100 years paſt, and endowed with " lands by the citizens of Northampton. It is ſtill " ſubſiſting. The Grey friars was the beſt builded " and largeſt of all the places of the freres, and " ſtode a little beyond the chief market place almoſt " by flat north, the ſite belonged to the cite, and " the citizens were taken for founders of it [d]." Theſe friars ſettled here ſoon after their arrival in England 1224, and this houſe was valued at £. 6. [e] The Black friars in the horſe market, founded before 1240, valued at £. 5. [f]. The White friars a litle above the Grey friars, founded by Simon Montfort, &c. 1271, valued at £. 10. [g] " The Auguſtine friary " hard againſt St. John's hoſpital, founded by the " Langfelds [Longviles], who were buried there, " of Buckinghamſhire [h]."

Norden calls Northampton " a fair town with " many fair old buildings, large ſtreets, and a very " ample and fair market place. It was waulled about " with a wall of ſtone but mean of ſtrength: near " the town ſtands an eminent caſtle ruinous." The town is finely ſituated on an eminence gently ſloping to the river which bounds it on the ſouth and weſt. The ſtreets are in general ſtrait and very handſomly built [i]. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. [k] It was almoſt entirely burnt down with Allhallow's church, and the market croſs 1675, but £. 25000. being raiſed by brief and by the royal bounty, it was ſoon rebuilt of ſtone fairer than before, and the market place is the moſt ſpacious, elegant, and complete in the kingdom. Of the caſtle remains only the hill with a rude wall on it, the river on the weſt, and a deep foſſe on the other ſides. Oppoſite to the caſtle Mr. Pennant noticed a great mount, the foundation of ſome more antient fortreſs, perhaps one of the line of forts which croſſed this and the neighbouring counties. Here are now four churches, an infirmary founded 1744, and a handſome ſeſſions houſe. St. Peter's church is built in an antient ſtyle; St. Sepulchre's is circular. St. Andrew's priory ſubſiſted as early as 1076. Simon Saint Liz refounded it for Cluniacs, 1084; it was made deniſon t. Henry IV. and valued at £. 263. [l] St. Leonard's hoſpital in Hardingſtone founded for lepers before 1240, was valued at £. 10. On the ſite is a farm houſe, and a tenement called Spitel, or lazar houſe, where one poor man is maintained [m]. Northampton is a corporation with a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has a market, and eight fairs. Robert Brown, founder of the ſect of Browniſts, was born here and died 1060.

Queen croſs is one of queen Eleanor's croſſes, 54 feet high, and was repaired 1713 [n]. It ſtands in *Hardingſton* pariſh, where alſo about one mile ſouth-weſt from Northampton, is *Hunsborough*, or *Hundſhill*, an oval camp on a high hill, ſingle trenched, containing about an acre, ſuppoſed Daniſh made about 921 [o]. Mr. Pennant inclines to think it Britiſh. It was too far from the town, and on the wrong ſide of the river, to have been uſed as thought in the barons wars. Mr. Darker, whoſe ſeat is at *Gayton*, about five miles from it, ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1771 a ſword blade, blue glaſs and ſtone beads, found lying by a ſkeleton in digging ſand near this camp 1770, to build a farm houſe for the hon. Mr. Bouverie to whom the ſite of the nunnery belongs. An urn of dark brown earth found near this camp 1774, had a flowered pattern ornamented as if ſtamped, containing aſhes, bones, made of glaſs, and vitrified earth and amber, and one large one of cryſtal regularly cut and poliſhed, but of a flat ſurface [p].

Northampton cannot be a corruption of *Northafandun*, becauſe in the Saxon Chronicle it is always called *Hamptun*, as is alſo Southampton. The preſent name occurs not till after the Conqueſt, and then is written Norþ Hamtun and Norþhamtun: ſo that it ſeems to have no relation to the river on which it ſtands; but being at firſt called *Hamtun*, as many other towns were and ſtill are, had probably the initial *North* put to it when Southampton became conſiderable [q]. Moreton and Stukeley [r] ſuppoſe it the *Eltavona* of Ravennas between *Lectocetum* & *Ratae*, though no Roman antiquities have been found here, and Mr. Bridges places it on the ſite of Queen croſs, Roman coins having been found in the adjacent fields. Councils or parliaments were held at Northampton by Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Edward II. and III. In 1263 ſome ſcholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townſmen, retired hither and obtained licence of the king to ſettle an Univerſity here, which was ſoon diſannulled on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like ſeceſſion had happened juſt before from that Univerſity hither on a riot againſt the pope's legate, who laid them under interdict, and by other diſturbances; which being aſcribed to the

[u] of Triers, who died t. R. I. Bridges, 455.
[x] Lel. I. 7, 8.
[y] Tanner, 377. Bridges, 501.
[z] Selden Titles of Honour, II. c. 4. p. 731.
[a] Tan. 379. Bridges, 364.
[b] Lel. Ib. 9.
[c] Tan. 378. Bridges, 456.
[d] Lel. Ib. 10.
[e] Tan. 385. Bridges, 455.
[f] Lel. Ib. Tan. 386. Bridges, 435.
[g] Tan. 386. Bridges, 455.
[h] Lel. Ib. Tan. 387. Bridges, 456.
[i] Pennant ubi ſup. 299.
[k] Stat. 27 Henry VIII. for reedifying Northampton.
[l] Tan. 374.
[m] Tan. 386. Bridges, 363.
[n] Bridges, 358.
[o] Moreton, 537.
[p] A. S. minutes.
[q] G. & aut. in Bridges, 421.
[r] I. 34.

great number of ſtudents, the king granted leave, 1260, to found ſchools here, and ſo many ſcholars ſoon reſorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town by the king's forces, it was found neceſſary to oblige them to go back and forbid them ever to return again [s]. Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſed the place or lane called the *College* may be the monument of their ſettling here. It is rather of the college of All Saints founded here 1459 [t]. The Auſtin friars held five councils here in the 14th and 15th century [u]. Richard earl Rivers and his ſon being taken at their houſe at Grafton by the northern men in Edward IV's army were beheaded here [x]. The town was fortified for the parliament by lord Brook 1642, and a foſs and baſtion are ſtill to be ſeen at the north end of it [y].

Harding ſtone gave birth to James Hervey, a learned and ingenious but enthuſiaſtic writer, rector of Weſton Flavell and Collingtree, at the laſt of which he died 1758.

Upton, two miles from Northampton, is the ſeat of ſir Thomas Samwell, bart. whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it 1600.

An eſtate at *Kiſlingbury* was given to the univerſity of Cambridge by the will of Mr. Seaton of Stamford, who was admitted ſizer of Clare hall 1711, and obtained a ſcholarſhip and fellowſhip there, which he reſigned on receiving a living from the earl of Northampton, whoſe chaplain he was. The rents of this eſtate are to be diſpoſed of yearly by the Vice-chancellor, the maſter of Clarehall, and the Greek profeſſor for the time being, to raiſe a ſum of money for an annual poem in Engliſh on the attributes or ſome other ſacred ſubject by a maſter of arts of that univerſity, after paying the expences of printing the ſaid poem. The firſt poem was publiſhed 1750, and the publication has continued uniformly to the preſent time, except in the years 1766, 1769, 1771.

At *Boughton* is a ſmall antient ſeat belonging to the earl of Strafford, who purchaſed the manor of lord Aſhburnham, to whom it had been mortgaged by ſir John Briſcoe, knt. who became poſſeſſed of it in right of his wife Anne, eldeſt daughter of Nicholas earl of Banbury, who ſucceeded Nicholas lord Vaux. It had been in the family of Vaux ever ſince the reign of Henry VIII. In that of Edward III. it belonged to ſir Henry Greene, who obtained a fair here, which is ſtill kept with great ſolemnity on the vigil of the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, to whom the church is dedicated, and is famous for its trade in brooms and wooden ware. At the making of Domeſday this manor belonged in part to the abbey of St. Wandregeſil in Normandy, to which it had been given by Judith counteſs of Huntingdon, with leave of her uncle the Conqueror [z].

Upon the green about half a mile diſtant from the village ſtands the church, now in ruins, no part of the roof remaining, and the walls in ſeveral parts levelled with the ground. It conſiſted of a body, chancel, and north chantry chapel. When this chantry was founded is unknown. A ſpire of eight ſides on a plain coped tower at the weſt end is entire; at the lower end of the church is a bracket and niche for a ſtatue. On the north ſide of the chancel is an epitaph for Arthur Lennard, rector, who died 1670. The church yard is ſtill uſed for burial, but ſervice is performed in a chapel in the town, which, by a date over the ſouth door, appears to have been built 1599, ſo that we may probably date the ruin of the church about that time [a].

Kingſthorpe.

"From Northampton to *Kingeſthorpe* a mile and a "little further by [Boughton] parke encloſid with "ſtone, where is a meatlie plentie of wood. It longgid "a late to the lord Vaulx, now to the kinge. In it "is no building but a mene lodge. Kingſthorpe is "a goodly benefice, and yet is but a chapel to St. "Peter's of Northampton by the caſtle, the which "is now a very poore thing [b]."

Kingſthorpe manor is held in truſt for the town by ſeveral freeholders incorporated with a common ſeal. The church, though a chapel to St. Peter's at Northampton, enjoys all parochial rights, and the patron are the maſter, brethren, &c. of St. Catharine's by the tower. At a ſmall diſtance from the town ſtood an hoſpital, founded 1200, whoſe ruins with thoſe of one of its two chapels are ſtill remaining [c].

Great and Little Billing.

At *Great Billing* is a handſome old houſe with pleaſant gardens and plantations belonging to the earl of Thomond for many generations [d]. At *Little Billing* are remains of part of the very antient manſion houſe of the Longuevilles. The firſt ſtory is ſupported with broad arches, where is the appearance of a chapel: the door caſes of Harleſton free ſtone thick and large. At the ſouth-eaſt corner is a turret with a ſtair caſe, and part of it is embattled [e], "The eldeſt houſe or "manor place of the Langevilles yet remaynith at "Little Billinge, about a three miles eaſt from "Northampton, and ther ly divers of them buried [f]." Mr. Buck has engraved theſe ruins, which he miſcalls a *Ciſtertian priory*. This and the fragment of Longeſpe's houſe at Canford, Dorſet, are among the few ſpecimens of our early manſion-houſes not caſtellated. Billing houſe was completely modernized by Mr. Carr, architect, of York, for lord John Cavendiſh, who purchaſed it about three years ago. The detached kitchen and ſervants-hall connected by a covered way juſt open on one ſide are admirable.

Ecton.

Ecton adjoining is the ſeat of Ambroſe Iſted, eſq. The rectory is or lately was in the Palmer family [g].

Caſtle Aſhby.

"Almoſt in the midle way between Welingborow "and Northampton, I paſſid *Aſcheby* more than a mile "on the left hand, where hath bene a caſtle that now "is clene down, and is made but a *ſeptum* for "beaſts [h]. The earl of Northampton's ſeat, built round a ſquare court, was finiſhed 1624: the eaſt and ſouth ſides deſigned by Inigo Jones, by whom are ſeveral chimney pieces: the eaſt ſide had cloiſters now filled up. The old part is ſaid to have been built by Henry created lord Compton 14 Elizabeth, and furniſhed by his ſucceſſor William, but ſince damaged by fire. In the gallery are portraits of ſeveral earls and others of the family, and of John Talbot firſt earl of Shrewsbury ſlain at the ſiege of Chaſtillion in France 1453, and his ſecond wife Margaret daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. Theſe two laſt are engraved by Mr. Pennant. From the houſe a noble avenue near three miles long extends into Yardley chace. In making this avenue 1719 Roman coins were dug up.

[a] Bridges, 425.
[b] Bridges, 430.
[c] Lel. I. 12.
[d] Bridges, 409.
[e] Bridges II. 141.
[f] Tan. 388. Bridges, 458. Pennant, 304.
[g] Ib. 431.
[h] Bridges, 413—417. Lel. IV. 40. Lel. I. 7. Bridges I. 341. Pennant ubi ſup. 310—316.
[x] Ib. 410.
[y] Bridges, 429.
[z] Ib. 411. Groſe's print of it.
[a] Bridges, 406.

Houghton parva.

Clifford's hill in the parish of *Houghton parva* is a vast artificial mount, having once on it a *specula* or watch tower. The coins found in or near prove it to have been the work of the Romans. Before the river Nen was diverted by the building of Billing bridge the channel ran under this mount which it is supposed to have guarded[i].

Horton.

Horton was the lordship of sir William Parr, uncle and chamberlain to queen Catharine Parr, created baron Parr of Horton, which honor shortly vanished with him, when he left only daughters married into the families of Tresham and Lane[k]. He died 1548, and has a fine monument in the church with his own figure and that of his lady. Sir Henry Montague, first earl of Manchester, purchased this manor, and by descent it fell to the earl of Halifax, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to lord Hinchinbrook.

Yardley Hastings.

Yardley Hastings, so called from the Hastings earls of Pembroke its lords, whose antient seat remains in ruins north of the church, is famous for its noble chace, consisting of 21 coppices, abounding with fine timber, and well stocked with deer, and belonging to the earl of Northampton. Mr. Lye, author of the Saxon Dictionary published 1772, with so much improvement by Mr. Manning of Godelming, died rector here 1767.

Easton Mauduit.

At *Easton Mauduit*, the seat of sir Christopher Yelverton t. Elizabeth, and of his descendants, earls of Sussex, is a valuable collection of portraits collected about 1690 by Barbara, lady Longueville, whose son was created earl of Sussex 1717[l], and a valuable library of printed books and MSS, begun by sir Henry Yelverton, attorney-general to James I. and completed by Henry viscount Longueville, among which are the letters and state papers of Mr. Beale, Elizabeth's envoy to Germany and the Low countries, whose daughter sir Christopher married, and the MSS. of bishop Morton of Durham, who was buried here[m]. They were left to Christ church Oxford, if sir Christopher left no sons. The library was dispersed by public auction in London 1784, and the MSS. only wait for a purchaser. In the chapel are monuments for sir Christopher and his son sir Henry 1607.

Wellingborough.

"*Welingborowe* is a good quik market town builded "of stone, as almost all the towns be of Northamp- "tonshire. It standeth about a quarter of a mile from "Avon river[n]." Its market was granted by king John at the suit of the monks of Croyland[o], to whom the manor and living belonged. Here are remains of an old hall of the abbot of Croyland built 1281. Here is a freeschool founded by Edward VI. and augmented by private benefactors. The *Redwell* a medicinal spring near the town was in such repute 1626 as to be honoured by Charles I. and his queen, who staid here nine weeks to drink it. Sir Paul Pindar, knt. embassador to Turkey from James I. was born here. He laid out £.19,000 on St. Paul's church, and lent Charles I. £.12,000. and gave the communion plate and a bell to his native parish[p].

Harrowden magna.

Harrowden magna near Wellingborough was formerly the seat of sir Nicholas Vaux, knt. to whom it gave title of baron t. Henry VIII. His descendants sold it to the Wentworths, and it came to the late marquis of Rockingham. Edward last lord Vaux died 1661.[q]

The river *Ise* rising at *Clipston*, where is a free- Cli
school and hospital, founded 1677 by sir George
Buswell, bart. for 12 poor persons out of that and
Nobold parish, or other parishes in the county where
he had estates, and for six poor children of Clipston[r],
passes by *Harrington*, an antient seat of lord Dysert, Ha
formerly belonging to the knights of St. John of
Jerusalem[s]; by *Rushton*, which came from the Tre- Ru
shams to the Cockaines, of whom Charles was cre-
ated viscount Cullen 1642[t]. His great grandson is
the present possessor and fourth viscount.

"*Gadington* a pratie uplandish town[u]." The cross Ga
remains the most entire of its kind. Here was a royal
seat in a close called the castle or hall close north-
east of the church, where Henry II. held a parliament
to raise money for a crusade 1188[x]. Sir Robert
Dallyngton a native, who died 1637, founded a school
which, for want of endowment, fell to decay, but
the duke of Montague allowed 12*l. per annum* for a
school[y].

Boughton in *Weekly* parish by Geddington gave title Bo
of baron 18 James I. to Edward Montague, whose
grandfather Edward Montague, lord chief justice of the
King's Bench and Common Pleas, inherited it. His
grandson Ralph was created viscount Monthermer
and earl of Montague by William III. 1689; marquis
of Monthermer and duke of Montague by queen
Anne 1705. He died 1708, and the titles expired
1749 with his son John, who almost new-built the
house[z]. His younger surviving daughter married
George earl of Cardigan, in whom both titles were
revived 1766. Here is a magnificent hall, wherein
king William was entertained 1695, a spacious and
beautiful garden of 91 acres, with waterworks, a canal
above half a mile long, and a cascade, a whole
river running through the garden[a]. Within the
contiguous manor of *Warkton* is a petrifying spring,
and at Sidney college Cambridge is shewn a scull in-
crusted there both within and without, which
Charles I. borrowed to look at and returned[b].

At *Hannington*[c], where his father, afterwards bishop B
of Bath and Wells, was rector, was born 1561 Francis
Godwin, successively bishop of Landaff and Hereford,
a distinguished English historian, who died 1633.
A house of the age of Elizabeth or James I. now
Mr. Trinder's boarding school near the Peacock
inn in Northampton market place, has his motto over
the door; *Heb Dywf heb Dym Dyw a digon.* q. d.
Have God have all. A chevron between three
roundlets and three stags heads.

"*Kettering*, a pretty market town[d]," large and po-
pulous, having a good manufactory of shalloons,
tammies, and serges. Here are six almshouses,
founded by Mr. Sawyer 1688, endowed with 4*d.*½ a
week each person. The abbot of Peterborough had
a hall here, afterwards Mr. Sawyer's, to whom
Mr. Camden granted arms 1604[e], now the duke of
Montague's house. The date over it 1674. In
1726 here were found many coins of Trajan, Mar-

[i] Pennant, 320.
[k] Holland. Pennant, 323, 324.
[l] Bridges, II. 163. Pennant, 316—320.
[m] See a Catalogue of them, Cat. MSS. Ang. 1672.
[n] Lel. I. 7.
[o] Holland.
[p] Bridges, II. 149—153.
[q] Bridges II. 102.
[r] Bridges II. 17.
[s] Bridges, II. 33.
[t] Bridges II. 67.
[u] Lel. I. 13.
[x] Spelm. Conc. II. 116. Hoveden, 46. Bridges II. 309.
[y] Bridges, Ib.
[z] Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 36.
[a] Stukeley Ib. Bridges, II. 349.
[b] G. Fuller Worth. p. 280. Bridges II. 263.
[c] The bishop having in his English edition of his lives of the bishops written it Havington, and in the Latin altered it to Hannington, the writer of his life in Biographia Britannica denies the existence of such a place as Hannington because it is not in Spelman's (and we may add Adams') Index Villaris: but Mr. Bridges, Hist. of North. II. p. 98, proves that this orthography is right.
[d] Lel. I. 12.
[e] Bridges II. 241.

cus Aurelius, Fauſtina, Gordian, Antonia Aug. Claudius, Conſtantine, Maximian, Carauſius, Allectus, middle braſs, Cæſar Germanicus, rev. Agrippina Druſilli filia; ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Sawyer. A braſs ſeal with St. Michael and the dragon circumſcribed *S. Willelmi Cheſterton* was found in Kettering field near Rothwell, where, under a large ſtone covering a cell or vault, was found a ſmall braſs hog ſhewn to the ſame Society 1776.

Rothwell has the appearance of being much larger formerly than at preſent, and is ſaid to have been ſurrounded with a wall and gates. It ſtill gives name to an hundred and deanry. The market houſe is much decayed, and the church reduced. Here was a ſmall Auſtin nunnery, founded by ſome of the Clares lords of the manor, valued at £.6. *per ann.*[f]

In *Loddington* ſteeple Mr. Tew, late rector, found a Greek MS. of the three goſpels, Mark being wanting, ſuppoſed 600 years old, and believed to be now among biſhop Moore's MSS. at Cambridge[g].

Weſt of Rothwell is *Naſeby*. The river *Avon*, called in maps only the *Northampton water*, or *Naſeby head*, which falls into the Nen at Northampton, riſes in this town. Its field is memorable for the battle between the king's forces and the parliament, 1645, which ended ſo fatally to the former, and gave ſuch a blow to his affairs. Prince Rupert, with the king's right wing, being occupied in ſummoning the parliament's artillery, Cromwell fell with their right wing on the king's left wing, broke it, and ſurrounded the foot, purſuing the horſe to Leiceſter, and taking in Clipſton field the king's coach with his cabinet of letters. In Naſeby field are two hollows, where the dead were buried, and bodies are dug up in *Sibertoft* enclosure[h].

At *Barton Segrave* was born 1592, Humphry Henchman, biſhop of Saliſbury and London, who died 1675.

Burton Latimer was held by the heirs of Nicholas Malemaynes and Chriſtiana Ledet of the barony of Alan Dinant, who had it by gift of king Henry grandſon of king Richard, and who fought againſt the king of France's champion between Giſors and Trie[i]. 17 Edward II. Gerard de Eyleſted held it of Latimer lord of Sutton, by ſervice of an ounce of ſilk or 12*d*. It now belongs to John Harper, eſq.[k]

At *Ruſhden* near Higham Ferrars was born Daniel Whitby 1638, a learned commentator and poleміſt, who died 1726.

"*Higham Ferrers* is a market town[l]. There is a "collegiate church and a graminar ſchool, and a "caſtel now of late clene fallen and taken down. "There is a mair[m]." The ſite of the caſtle is divided into two parts from eaſt to weſt, the ſouth part two acres, the north is about four, with a deep moat on the eaſt and ſouth ſides. The market croſs is ſurmounted by a ſtone cube with reliefs of the Crucifixion. The church is a handſome building; the ſteeple and weſt doors recede; the weſt porch is adorned with ten rude roundeaux of the hiſtory of the Paſſion. The ſpire and ſteeple were rebuilt 1632. Archbiſhop Chicheley who was born here, whoſe parents and brother have handſome braſſes in the church, and whoſe family name occurs till within the laſt hundred years in the regiſter, founded here ult. Henry V. a college for a maſter and ſeven canons, four clerks, (one a grammar maſter, another a muſic maſter) and ſix choriſters; the clear annual revenue 166*l*.[n] One wing of the gateway remains, late an inn. The ſchool at the north-weſt end of the church is neglected, but the almſhouſe of the ſame foundation on the ſouth ſide of the church ſubſiſts, divided into cabins for the beadſmen, of whom the firſt is ſtyled prior. Here was an hoſpital ſo early as the 13th century, founded by ſome of the Ferrars. The town was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and ever ſince has ſent one member to parliament[o].

In *Irchеſter* or *Archeſter* at *Cheſter*, in records anIrcheſter. tiently called *Cheſter parva* and *ſuper aquam*, a hamlet of one houſe, is a fortification of an oblong ſquare incloſing about 18 acres within a ſtone wall, in ſome places about nine feet thick, of which the outer courſes of the ſtone are placed flatways, the inner endways; the longeſt ſides run north and ſouth. It was ſituated on a ground declining to the river which runs under the north wall. Among the ruins on the ſouth ſide have been found two plain oblong quadrangular ſtone pillars four feet long and almoſt two broad, which by their form ſeemed altars; alſo fragments of teſſelated pavements, coins of Adrian, Fauſtina, Antoninus, Gratian, Conſtantine, and 45 braſs coins in an urn with a ring and chain hanging to it. Moreton thinks it a ſummer ſtation, the winter one of which he places at Irchеſter[p].

At *Artleboro'* or *Irtlingboro'*, pleaſantly ſeated in a Attleborough valley, was a college, founded by John Pyel 49 Edward III. for a dean, five canons, and four clerks, valued at £.64, of which a very great part remains near the church. Here was another church converted into a manſion houſe[q].

At *Thingdon* alias *Finedon* is the ſeat of ſir Wil- Thingdon. liam Dolben, bart. great grandſon of John archbiſhop of York, whoſe eldeſt ſon Gilbert was the firſt baronet of the family[r]. Leland[s] mentions *Fineton* bridge under which Kettering water runneth.

In *Great Adington* church is a monument for Hen- Great Adington. ry Vere, who died t. Henry VIII.[t]

Woodford on the Nen had been the ſeat of lord St. Woodford. John of Bletſoe from the reign of Elizabeth, but was taken down 1783. Two ſmall coins of the lower empire, one inſcribed CONSTANTINOPOLIS, have been found in the field here, and near the town are three large hills in a line at a little diſtance from each other, which have the appearance of tumuli. Roman tiles and fragments of a teſſelated pavement with an urn have been found here[u].

"*Thrapeſton* village, where the lord Mordant is Thrapſton. "lord by copartion with Brown the ſerjeant and "ſir Wiſton Brown's ſon. Thrapſton bridge over "Avon has eight arches of ſtone[x]." In making the road between this place and Market Harborough were found ſeveral marks of burial; aſhes, ſkeletons, and urns, helmets, ſpears, bones of beaſts, and ſtags horns, amber and glaſs beads, fibulæ, petrified wood, and defaced coins, and at Kettering foſſil bones[y]. Lord St. John had a fair gold Valentinian found here[z]. The Nen was made navigable hither 1737.

"At the very end of Thrapſton bridge ſtand "ruins of a very large hermitage and principally "well builded, but a late diſcovered and ſuppreſſid; "and hard by is the town of *Iſelep* on Avon as on Iſlep. "the further ripe, and about two miles further,

[f] Bridges II. 56. Tan. 383.
[g] Bridges II. 45.
[h] Ib. I. 574.
[i] Inq. 19 H. III. Corton MS. Jul. C. VII.
[k] Bridges II. 222.
[l] Lel. I. 2.
[m] Ib. V. 94.
[n] Tan. 388.
[o] Bridges II. 169.
[p] Ib. 181.
[q] Tan. 388. Bridges II. 338.
[r] Bridges II. 256.
[s] Lel. I. 9.
[t] Bridges II. 203.
[u] Ib. 265—269.
[x] Lel. I. 6.
[y] Gent. Mag. 1757, Jan. p. 19. and Dr. Maſon's account to the Ant. Soc. 1754.
[z] Bridges II. 269.

"but

Draiton.

"but not upon Avon river is *Draiton* village and "caſtle, the prettieſt place in thoſe quarters, long-"ing, as Iſelep doth, to lord Mordant in copartion. "Staford earl of Wiltſhire, uncle to Edward late "duke of Buckingham, had Draiton by an heir ge-"neral of the younger Green, and kept his houſ-"hold in it. The great Grene gave to his eldeſt "ſon Grenes Norton with a great portion of lands, "and Draiton with other lands to his younger ſon. "This Draiton caſtle was moſt builded by Greene "that was ſo great a man in king Richard II's days. "His lands came to two daughters[a]." The preſent houſe was built by Henry Green about the end of Henry VI. embattled, with turrets, furniſhed with many good portraits of the Mordant family and of Henry VII. and VIII, by Holbein, and many valuable articles of the Arundelian collection belonging to the lady Elizabeth ſecond daughter of ſir John Germain, who married Mary daughter of Henry earl of Peterborough, and widow of Henry Howard duke of Norfolk, great nephew of Thomas earl of Arundel. On her death 1770, moſt of them were ſold by auction in London. The eſtate and houſe belong by her will to George viſcount Sackville, who took the name of Germain. Sir Henry Green chief juſtice of England t. Edward III. ſucceeded the Draytons here, and his ſon Henry for his inviolable allegiance to Richard II. was ſurprized in Briſtol caſtle, and beheaded by Henry IV. His heirs female brought it to the Staffords earl of Wilts, one of whoſe heirs female brought it to the lord Mordant her firſt huſband (her ſecond being Humphry ſon of ſir Wiſtan Brown) whoſe deſcendant was created earl of Peterborough[b]. A Roman pavement three feet by one and an half was found near Drayton 1736[c].

Luffwic.

The adjoining church of *Luffwic* contains ſeveral fine monuments, of Edward Stafford earl of Wilts 1490, lady Mary and ſir John Germain, and the families that poſſeſſed Draiton[d].

Aldwinkle.

Aldwinkle has two churches, and gave birth 1608 to Thomas Fuller the hiſtorian, who died 1661, and to John Dryden the poet 1611, who was grandſon of ſir Eraſmus Dryden of Titchmarſh, bart. and died 1701[e].

Tichmarſh.

Tichmarſh was the ſeat of the late lord chief baron Jeffrey Gilbert. The eſtate belonged to the Pickerings from the time of Edward VI. when Gilbert Pickering from bought it, whoſe deſcendant ſir Gilbert Pickering holds it[f].

Liveden.

Liveden was the ſeat of the Treſhams from the reign of Edward IV. Sir Thomas, knighted by Elizabeth, began a handſome manſion here of free-ſtone, in form of a croſs, but did not live to finiſh it; and major Butler, in the civil war, cauſed the timbers to be ſawed out of the walls, and with it built an houſe at Oundle. Here are yet remains of the old manſion-houſe, erected probably by ſir William Treſham of Sywell, and mentioned by Leland[g].

Clopton.

Clopton was the ſeat of the Dudleys from the time of Elizabeth to ſir William Dudley, bart.[h] who dying it was purchaſed by Anthony Williams, and was the reſidence of ſir Booth Williams, bart. grandſon of Peere Williams, a great lawyer, author of three volumes of Reports, whoſe ſon Hutchins Williams was created a baronet 1747, and died 1758. His eldeſt ſon ſir William Peere Williams was killed at Belleiſle 1761, and his brother ſir Booth dying 1784, the title is extinct, but the eſtate devolved to William Peere Williams, eſq; late captain of the Flora frigate.

Thorpe Waterville

At *Thorpe Waterville*, two miles from Thrapſton upon Avon, Leland ſaw the ruins of the wall of Watervill's caſtle[i]. Walter Langton biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield erected here a large manſion houſe, whoſe ſite is ſtill to be ſeen[k].

Achurch adjoining had the ſame lords Waterville and Langton and gave birth to John de Achurch monk of Peterborough, who compleated a regiſter of the convent named after him and ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the dean and chapter. Robert Brown founder of the ſect of the Browniſts was alſo born here, and died in Northampton gaol 1630: a little thatched houſe in which he lived in Thorpe Waterville is ſtill ſubſiſting with a date on the chimney 1618[l].

Oundle

At *Undola* on the river Nen near Stamford was a monaſtery before 711, when Wilfrid archbiſhop of York, died there[m]. It was a cell to Peterborough.

"*Oundale* hath a very good market, and is all "buildid of ſtone. The pariſh church is very fair. "One Robert Viate, merchant of the town, and his "wife made the ſouth porch and a prety almſhouſe on "the ſouth ſide the church yard, and a goodly large "hall over it for the brotherhood of the church, "and at the weſt end of the churchyard lodginges "for two cantarie preſtes founded alſo by them. "The ſcripture in braſs over the houſe bearith the "date of 1485. At the weſt-north-weſt end of the "church-yard is the ferme or parſonage place im-"propriated to Peterborough: it is £.50. by the "year. Peterborow was lord alſo of the town, and "now the king hath allotted it unto the queen's "dower. There I ſaw another church or chapel of "St. Thomas, now of our lady, as I entered into "Oundale town. The river of Avon ſo windeth "about the town that it almoſt inſulatith it; the "north bridge has a very long cauſeway to it, the "meadows lying on every ſide on a great level there-"abouts. I geſſid that there were about 30 arches "of ſmall and great that bare up this cauſey[n]." The church has a handſome froſted ſteeple, repaired 1634. The principal ſtreets are formed of ſtone houſes covered with ſlate. At Chapel end was a chapel. Laxton's foundation is now a private houſe ſupported by the Grocers company who pay the maſter 10£. *per ann.* he has alſo an exhibition of 5£. from queen Elizabeth, and a houſe at the weſt end of the church-yard. Wyat's foundation was intended by Laxton's executors for a perpetual eſtabliſhment for the relief of ſeven poor perſons[o]. Here is an hoſpital for 16 poor women and a ſchool, both founded by Nicholas Latham, rector of Barnwell, 1620: and at Aſhton an adjoining hamlet is a free-ſchool founded 1704 by Mrs. Creed[p]. Oundle has

[a] Lel. I. 6.

[b] Bridges II. 249. The mention of this houſe, which was the ſeat of the Mordaunts from Henry VII. ſuggeſts a curious work, of which only 24 copies were printed, intitled, "Succinct genealogies of the noble and antient houſes of Alno, or de Alneto, Broc of "Shephale, Latimer of Duntiſh, Drayton of Drayton, Mauduit of Weſtminſter, Greene of Drayton, Vere of Addington, Fitz Lewis of "Weſt Hornedon, Howard of Effingham, Mordaunt of Turvey, juſtified by public records, ancient and extant charters, &c. By Robert "Halſtead, Lond. 1685." Fol. The author's name is fictitious, the work being really compiled by Henry earl of Peterborough, and Mr. Rans his chaplain, rector of Turvey c. Bedford. It is illuſtrated with plates of arms, ſeals, &c. Eight copies are known to be now extant, viz. two at Drayton houſe, others in the Britiſh Muſeum, Devonſhire houſe, Heralds college, Caius college, and the Public Library at Cambridge. Mr. B. White bought one at Mr. Joy's ſale 1780, for 19 guineas. A 9th Mr. Gulſton's was purchaſed by Mr. Burrell for 20 guineas.

[c] Brit. Top. II. 48. [d] Bridges II. 246—248. [e] Ib. 208—210. [f] Ib. 381.
[g] It. VI. 38. Bridges II. 373, 374. Fuller. [h] Bridges, Ib. 367. 373. [i] Lel. I. 6.
[k] Bridges II. 367. [l] Ib. 366. Fuller's Worthies Northamptonſh.
[m] Tan. 374. [n] Lel. I. 4. [o] Bridges II. 410. [p] Ib. 412.

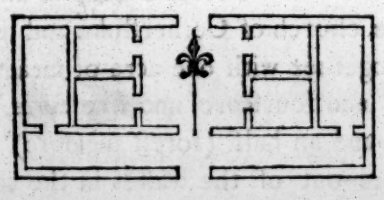
three fairs, The famous drumming well is in the Talbot inn yard, and has a pump in it. It ſounds like the rolling of the ſticks on the drum head, and in ſtill weather may be heard ſome yards off: the noiſe is the ſame whether the well be empty or full, and the ſound to perſons at bottom ſeems at top. It drummed for a fortnight 1758.

" At *Barnewell* village, a mile from Oundale, re-
" maine yet four ſtrong towers, part of Berengarius
" Moyne's caſtle, after longing to Rameſey abbey,
" now to Monteacute: within the ruines of the caſtel
" is now a mean houſe for a farmer[q]." Sir Edward Montague, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, purchaſed it of Henry VIII. at the diſſolution, repaired and beautified it, but it has ſince gone to decay, and the duke of Montague is now owner. It is ſquare with four round towers at the corners and two at the gate[r].

Lilford village upon Avon, where Elmes a gentleman had in Leland's time[s] a praty manor place, is now the property of Thomas Powis, eſq.

" *Welledoen*, an uplandiſh town, four miles from
" Geddington, where the ſoil is ſomewhat furniſhed
" about with wood, and plentie beſide of corne and
" graſs. On the ſouth ſide of Welleden, a little
" without it, hard by the highway, ys a goodly
" quarry of ſtone, where appere grete diggyns. A
" little without Welleden I paſſed over a brocket,
" and thereby I ſaw a fair chapel, and thens two
" miles by corn, paſtur, and wood to *Deene*[t].

Weldon is a handſome market town with four fairs. In a corn field of lord Hatton's, called Chapel field, was found 1738, a Roman pavement 96 feet long and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery 100 Roman feet long in front, ſided by ſeveral rooms about 30 feet ſquare, in which were ſimilar pavements. The whole houſe was a double ſquare 100 feet by 50 of this form.



They covered over as much of the ſite as made a half H, leaving the centre expoſed. The pavement appears to have been patched by the Romans themſelves. With it were found a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, and ſeveral of Conſtantine and Conſtans, Magnentius with Gloria Romanorum, and Conſtantine jun. There are foundations of a ſtone wall, but the ſuperſtructure appears to have been timber, and burnt down, the pavement being burnt in ſome places, and tiles lying on it as at Cotterſtock[u]. It ſtands on an eminence on a delicate plain fronting the weſt, declining to the river Willy that riſes here, whence the town may derive its name *Willy down* or *Wilton*. It is divided into *magna* and *parva*. Higher up on the hill are many foundations, and they ſay a whole town ſtood there. Mr. Gale thinks theſe pavements belonged to fixed villas and not to camps[x]. This was drawn by John Lens and engraved by J. Cole, at the expence of lord viſcount Hatton, one of whoſe domeſtics cauſed a wall to be built round it, and a deal roof laid over it.

" There was one Ivo, ſometyme lord of Dene, Dene.
" about the time of king John, and he had the lands
" of a priory ſometime there, and cell to Weſtmin-
" ſter and afore ſuppreſſid of the abbot of Weſt-
" minſter upon a certain rent[y]." Deane belongs at preſent to the duke of Montague, who has a houſe and park there.

" From Dene to *Benifield*, two long miles. There Benfield.
" appere by the weſt end of rhe paroche church,
" the ditch and ruins of an old caſtle. Mr. Brude-
" nel told me that he read once in an old record of
" the king's that Baſſingburne, or one of a like
" name ending in *burne*, was lord of it. Now it
" longith to Souch of Codnor[z]." At the Conqueſt it was the property of Richard afterwards ſurnamed de Tonebrugge; afterwards of William de Liſures, but being ſeized for debts due to the crown, king John granted it with the caſtle in conſideration of their payment to John de Baſingburn[a]. It belongs now to Charles Joy, eſq.

Humphry Baſingburn of Cambridgeſhire granted his caſtle of *Benningfield* or *Benfield* c. Northampton with the advowſon of the church, except the hamlets of Glapthorn, Southwick, and Cotterſtock mills to queen Eleanor for life for 100 ſhillings, 3 Edward I. 1276 to obtain the acquittance of a debt of 2050 marks 10*ſ*. due from him to a jew[b]. It was next in the Colvilles, then paſſed by Baſſet to Grey of Codnor and to Zouch. Sir John Zouch ſold it, 8 Elizabeth, to ſir William Hatton, of whom Robert lord Rich earl of Warwick inherited it, and ſold it to the duke of Powis[c]. It belongs now to Charles Joy, eſq. Thomas, brother of John Greaves, and, like him a learned orientaliſt, was rector here till he reſigned and died 1676[d].

" From Oundale to *Foderingeye* a two miles by Foderinghay.
" mervelus fair corne ground and paſture, but little
" wood. King Edward IV. for the love that he bore
" to Foderingey had thought to have priviledged it
" with a market and with putting down wares and
" mills to have cauſid that ſmall lighters might have
" come hither[e]."

" The town of Foderinghay is but one ſtreet, all
" of ſtone building. The glory of it ſtandith by
" the pariſh church of a fair building and collegi-
" atid. This was ſometime a nunnery: the nuns
" were tranſlatid to De la Pre by Northampton.
" Edmund of Langley, ſon to Edward III. got a li-
" cens to make a college there, but he did it not,
" being prevented by death. He left two ſons Ed-
" ward and Richard. Edward began the college
" and endowed it meatly well. It chanced that Ri-
" chard ſuſpected of treaſon was put to death at
" Hamton, about ſuch time as king Henry V. went
" into France. Wherupon at ſuch time as the bat-
" tle of Agincourt ſhould be fought, Edward de-
" ſired of king Henry to have the foreward of the
" battle, and had it, where by much hete and throng-
" ing being a fat man, he was ſmouldered to death,
" and afterwards brought to Foderinghey, and there
" honorably buried in the body of the quire, upon
" whoſe tomb lieth a flat marble ſtone with an image
" flat in braſs. After Edward's death Henry V. con-
" ſidering the good ſervice confirmed the college,
" and gave it certain lands of priories aliens. Then
" came after Edward IV. and ſomewhat envying the

[q] Lel. I. 2.
[r] Bridges II. 392.
[s] I. 6.
[t] Lel. I. 13.
[u] Brit. Top. II. 84. Mr. Lantrow's letter to Mr. Hutton 1730 in Gale's Letters, p. 460.
[x] MS. letter.
[y] Lel. I. 13.
[z] Ib.
[a] Bridges II. 396.
[b] Spalding Soc. min.
[c] Ib.
[d] Bridges II. 399.
[e] Lel. I. 5, 6.

" glory of Henry V. made the college of his own " foundation, and builded part of it as it is now, " and cauſed the body of his father duke of York " to be brought from Pontefract thither, and to be " laid on the north ſide of the high altar, where alſo " is buried Edward IV's mother, in a vault over " which is a pretty chapel. The fair cloiſter of " the college was made in king Edward IV's days, " one Feld being maſter of the college at that time, " who ſet up the figures of the book called *Ethio-* " *pum terras* [f] in the glaſs windows." The town is delightfully ſituated on the Nene, which meanders along the meads to Oundle two miles diſtant, but in a ſtrait line ſcarce one [g]. William Horwood of this town indented with the duke of York's executors 13 Henry VI. to build the nave, ſteeple, and two ſquare porches for 300*l.* ſterling, the duke to find carriage and ſtuff, for which purpoſe he enfeoft his caſtle and manſion here in truſtees, and if Horwood exceeded the ſum or failed in performance he was to become the duke's vaſſal for ever. The revenues of the college were £.419. *per ann.* [h] At the diſſolution the college and the choir were pulled down and the bodies of the founder and his family left expoſed till queen Elizabeth's time, who ordered them to be interred, and the preſent monuments to be erected, which are exactly alike, in the ſtyle of that age, conſiſting only of a frieze charged with falcons and fetter locks, ſupported by four fluted Corinthian pillars; in the middle of an ornamented ſquare compartment the ſhield of arms, and on the baſe the ſame devices as on the frieze, and the inſcription in Roman capitals almoſt effaced. An indulgencee penned in a fair Roman hand was found about the neck of the ducheſs with a ſilken ribband. The weſt wall of the cloiſters remains, the arches ſtopped up. The ſteeple is ſurmounted with a handſome octagon tower like Boſton: the roof of the belfrey is of ribbed ſtone. The windows are full of painted figures and devices and ſaints much defaced. The inſcription mentioned by Mr. Camden is painted on the ſouth wall:

In feſto martyrii proceſſu Martiniani
Eccleſiæ prima fuit hujus petra locata.
Aº Xpi centum ac mille . . . . . .
Cum deca quarto H v. *tunc imminente ſecundo.*

On the north ſide of the church is a free ſchool, founded by Henry VII. or Edward VI. endowed with £.20. *per annum* for a maſter, payable out of the exchequer by the receiver of the county. On the north-weſt ſide of the church in the town is a building, now a barn, with a row of blank ſhields in quatrefoils, and on two ſhields at bottom of the arch Caſtile and Leon, and Chequè. " There be exceeding goodly meads by " Foderingey. The bridge over Avon is of timbre. " The caſtle is fair and meatly ſtrong with double " diches, and hath a kepe very antient and ſtrong. " There be fair lodgings in the caſtle. As I heard, " queen Catharine of Spain did great coſts in late " time of refreſching it. It longid to Edmund of " Langley, and ſo lineally to the dukes of York." The caſtle belonged to Mary counteſs de St. Paul t. Edward III. and after her death to William earl of Northampton [i]. In the hall of this caſtle the queen of Scots, who had been in the cuſtody of ſir Amias Pawlet here, was tried October 14, 1586, by 36 judges, and on the 8th of February the ſame year beheaded in her 45th year in the ſame hall, in the preſence of four noblemen and 400 ſpectators. Her crime, of which ſhe was convicted by her own letters, was conſpiring the death of queen Elizabeth; yet our great Antiquary, writing in the reign of her ſucceſſor, diſguiſed the truth in his Annals, and equivocated like Elizabeth herſelf in his Britannia. Her own ſon, who wore her crown in her life-time, accepted the unjuſt fine inflicted on poor Daviſon as a full ſatisfaction, took the ſon of Cecil her warmeſt enemy into his favour when he came to the throne of England, and beat down the caſtle in a fit of revenge. It was ſo completely demoliſhed that only the earth-works remain, and the keep ſhews the fetter-lock form, round on the weſt and flat at the eaſt end [k]. Within the firſt work is a farm-houſe with ſome carved ſtones wrought into it, and at the ſouth-weſt corner of the inner trench are ſome maſſes of ſtone walls. Sir Robert Cotton carried the wainſcot of the hall to Connington.

The bridge over the river here was firſt built by queen Elizabeth, 1573, of timber, with three pillars upon the foundation. Daniel, firſt earl of Nottingham, and the other truſtees for William Saville, marquis of Halifax, rebuilt it, 1722, of freeſtone from King's Cliffe.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Elton*, the ſeat of lord Carysfort. El

Cotherſtoke was made a collegiate church A.D. 1338, by one John Giffard, canon of York, who gave his ſaid manor of Cotherſtoke, with two mills there and the right of fiſhery in the river Nene, as alſo the advowſons of the church of Cotherſtoke and the hoſpital of *Periho*, together with one acre of meadow in Periho aforeſaid, and fourſcore and five acres, three roods, one perch and an half (foreſt meaſure) with the appurtenances out of the waſtes in the foreſt of Rokingham, in a certain place called the ſouth ſide of *Totenhowe*, and reaching in length from a certain way called *Horſweye* on the eaſt to *Tottenhou hacche* on the weſt: and in breadth from *Benifeld Ridding* on the north to *Carem le Stebbynge* on the ſouth, together with all houſes and other buildings thereupon, and common of paſture in the foreſt of Rokingham, to keep and maintain a provoſt (*prepoſitum*) twelve ſecular chaplains, and two clerks, who were to pray daily in the ſaid church of Cotherſtoke for the health and happineſs of the ſaid king Edward III, queen Iſabel his mother, and queen Philippa his conſort, and their children, and alſo for the health and well-being of the ſaid John Giffard and William his brother, ſo long as they reſpectively lived in this world, and after their deaths then to Co

[f] Theodulus in the 10th century wrote a learned eclogue; "A dialogue between Truth and Falſehood," printed among the "Octo Morales," and by Goldaſtus Man. Bibl. 1620, 8vo. and by Wynkyn de Worde "Theoduli liber," 1515, 4to. It was from one of Theodulus' eclogues that Feild, maſter of Fotheringay college, about 1480, ſet theſe verſes in a window of the new and beautiful cloiſter built about that time, Warton's Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, II. 167."

[g] Stukeley I. 33. [h] Tan. 378. [i] Dugd. Bar. I. 185.

[k] The form of the keep beforeſaid built like a fetter lock occaſioneth me to digreſs a little, and I hope with your pardon, which the graveſt authors in as ſmall matters have done the like. Edmund of Langley, duke of York, who built that keep, and garniſhed the glaſs windows there with fetter locks, when he ſaw his ſons being younger ſcholars gazing upon the painted windows, aſked them what was Latin for a fetter lock. They ſtudying and looking ſilently one upon another, not able to anſwer; "If you cannot tell me, ſays he, I will tell you. *Hic, hæc, hoc, Taceatis*, i. e. Hic, hæc, hoc, Be ſilent and quiet;" and therewithal added, "God knoweth what may happen hereafter." This king Edward VI. his great grandchild publicly reported, when he having attained the crown created Richard his younger ſon duke of York, and then commanding that he ſhould uſe for his badge the *fetter lock open*, to verify the preſage of his great grandfather. But this by the way. Holland.

pray for their ſouls. The ſaid John Giffard was by agreement to pay at Michaelmas yearly into the ſaid king's Exchequer, by the hands of the ſheriff of Northampton, the ſum of £. 1. 8s. 8d.¾, as an acknowledgement for the ſaid 85 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch and an half ſo taken in and incloſed from the waſte of the king's foreſt (as aforeſaid) and for leave to him to alienate, and the ſaid provoſt, &c. to accept of the ſaid donation notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain. Some time after the ſaid John Giffard obtained a grant from the ſaid king Edward III. in favour of the collegiate church of Cotherſtoke, whereby the ſaid king for ever quits and releaſes the ſaid yearly reſerved rent of £. 1. 8s. 8d.¾, payable to him by the ſaid provoſt, and grants all the ſaid premiſes to them and their ſucceſſors for ever to hold the ſame in frank almoin [l]. It is probable the building which now joins to the ſaid church, and out of which there is an antient door leading immediately into the chancel was the chantry houſe [m].

In Cotterſtock church is a Roman arch facing the water, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley the original Roman granary: the chancel was rebuilt by the religious. In the church is a fine perfect braſs of Robert Wintringham, minor canon of Lincoln &c. who died 1420. Arms of Samuel, a chevron between three ſquirrels, G. twice painted in the windows. The baſe of the croſs in the church-yard is inſcribed

Johs leek et Jack
-len uxor ejus hac
fecerunt fieri ✠. [n]

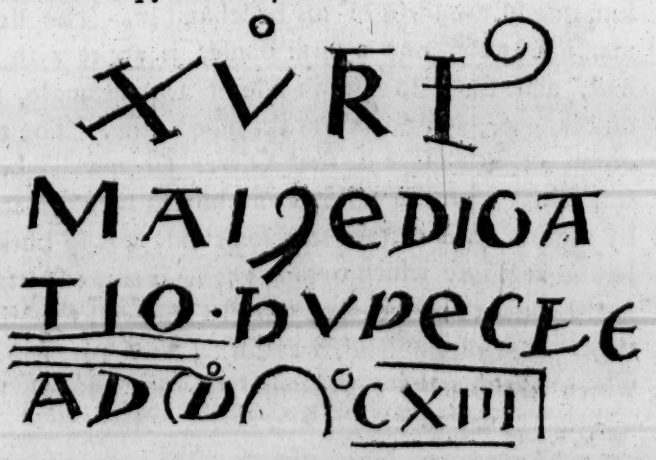
In 1736 a ſervant of Mr. Campion of Cotterſtock ploughing on the edge of that lordſhip adjoining to *Glapthorn* on a head land commonly called the Gilded Acre, turned up ſeveral little ſtones or teſſelæ, of which informing his maſter, he with an intimate neighbour opened the ground, and found a pavement 20 feet ſquare, very little defaced, the border ſeven feet wide, conſiſting of red, light blue and grey ſtones about one inch and a quarter ſquare, the work within the margin 10 feet ſquare, conſiſting of white, red, and blue teſſelæ of as many different ſtones in beautiful reticulated and other patterns, and in the centre four hearts, their points to the corners. The country people ſoon pulled it in pieces, except about a yard ſquare taken up by a neighbouring nobleman. In the ſtratum of looſe earth weſt of this pavement were ſeveral fragments of urns, ſome oyſter ſhells and ſome large nails. A bed of aſhes lay near this ſpot, with the horns and bones of ſome beaſt. The adjoining fields were ſcattered over with ſmall ſtones and pieces of tiles, and ſome fragments of urns; and a large freeſtone was taken up and converted into a watering trough; and other foundation ſtones. The neighbouring wood is called the *Hall wood*. Five or ſix coins of Valentinian were found among the rubbiſh thrown off the pavement, which was ſuppoſed to reach further weſt [o]. It was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.

Pierhoe or *Perryhoe* was a free chapel or hoſpital, founded by ——— Knyvet, but united 12 Edward III. to the adjoining college of Cotherſtoke [p]. *Perry lane* and *Perry mill* retain its name.

Dornford retains ſome of the old name of DUROBRIVÆ, where the road croſſed the river by a bridge. *Caſtlefield* at *Cheſterton* on this ſide the river, where, and not at Caſter, Dr. Stukeley places *Durobrivæ* [q], is a large tract incloſed by a ditch and rampart; the Roman road runs with a bold ridge through it. It was probably one of the Roman forts on the Aufona, made by Plautius prior to the Roman road. Allerton hard by in Huntingdonſhire is written *Aldwelton*, and *Aldwalton*. Hermen ſtreet beyond the river runs ſome way along the ſide of it, and then turns with an angle, and proceeds full north. *Caſter* is about half a mile from it on the hill. A piece of foundation of the wall is diſcernable in the ſtreet at the north-weſt corner of the church-yard, ſurrounding it, and taking in the hill; and the city lay below it, where ſeveral pavements have been found; and great quantities of Roman coins, earthen pipes, bricks, and other antiquities in the fields between the river and town, one of which is called *Norman* or *Dorman gate*, and the coins *Dorman* pence. Part of this is *Berryſted*, where, and in *Millfield*, which ſeems to have been a little citadel, other antiquities are frequently found. A tract or ſtreet running through the town is ſuppoſed by the country people to have been curſed by Kineburga, becauſe its gravelly texture prevents corn from growing on it. Dr. Stukeley [r] mentions coins of Antonius III vir, Auguſtus, Galba, Domitian, rev. Diana, Hadrian, rev. Cos. III. another rev. AEGYPTOS, a coin of M. POBLIC, rev. ... NVS. IMP. conſular denarii of Sabinus, rev. L. TITVR. the rape of the Sabines, and Silanus, rev. L. F. ROMA. Mr. Gibſon, late curate here, intended a hiſtory of this ſtation as a comment on the whole Iter. He ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a moſt beautiful bronze term found here, having on each ſide of the baſe a bird and a rabbit. Caſter.

Here was a monaſtery, founded before A. D. 669, by Kineburga, daughter of Penda and wife of Alfred king of Northumberland, and deſtroyed by the Danes 1010 [s]. Her name is preſerved in *Lady Coneyburrow way*, which ſeems to have begun about Water Newton, on the other ſide of the river, and to have been paved with a ſort of cubical bricks [t]. On the road from Peterborough are ſeveral ſtones ſet in ſquare baſes that may have been Roman milliaries.

The church conſiſts of a nave and two tranſepts, the ſouthern longeſt, having a round arch to its weſt entrance. The north aile has three round arches and columns, the ſouth three pointed arches on hexagon columns. Againſt the eaſt end of the north aile are ſome rich arches with pillars hollow from the wall, and under them rich quatrefoil work, as if for a ſhrine. The three ſouth windows of the chancel are of the lancet form. Over its ſouth door is cut in raiſed letters the following rude inſcription engraved pl. III. fig. 2. from Dr. Stukeley [t], but here cut from a copy taken 1782.



[l] Mon. Angl. III. ii. 96. Tan. 387.
[m] Spalding Soc. Min.
[n] Ib.
[o] A.S. Min. Stukeley, Hiſt. of Carauſ. I. 169. Brit. Top. II. 48.
[p] Tan. 387.
[q] Palæog. Brit. II. 37.
[r] It. I. 78, 79. and 2d. edit. p. 12.
[s] Tan. 373.
[t] G.
[t] It. II. Pl. XIII.

The

The ſouth door of the church has carved round it in capitals the following inſcription, the end of which has been cut away:

⊕RICARDVS/BABY/RECTORIS/ECCLESIE/DE/CASTRE/FE.....

The tower ſtands in the centre cloſed from the church by a groined ſtone roof, through a hole in which the bell-ropes deſcend. The pillars have Saxon capitals, and the outſide of the ſteeple is adorned with ſemicircular archwork. In the ſouth wall of the nave, under an arch, is a ſtone coffin lid inſcribed with a croſs, under which ſeven ſculls were taken up at the burial of Mr. Popplewell the late ſchoolmaſter under it. There is a more elliptic arch in the wall of the tranſept. In the church-yard at the ſouth-weſt corner of the church is a large well of fine water, and at the eaſt end a ſhaft of a croſs charged with rude reliefs. Dr. Stukeley ſays the tower is a moſt beautiful remnant of the firſt Chriſtian architecture in the Mercian kingdom, and with the ſouth door over which is a very rude relief of our Saviour, and the upper window at the weſt end is of the original building of Kineburga[u]. The rectory is annexed to the biſhopric of Peterborough.

Mylton. The manor houſe weſt of the church belongs to earl Fitz Williams, whoſe ſeat is at *Mylton* adjoining.

Thorpe. At *Thorpe* or *Longthorpe* between Caſtor and Peterborough, the ſeat of the St. Johns, now of ſir Robert Bernard, was found 1720 a Moſaic pavement, and at the ſame time a conſular medal of L. Julius of Julius Cæſar's family, braſs coins of Claudius and Caligula, reverſe in a civic crown S.P.Q.R.P.P. OB. C. S. very rare[x]. Here are or were ſeveral coloſſal ſtatues, which Dr. Stukeley[y] ſays are part of the Arundel collection: but this is a miſtake, though five of them are antique and of marble. The church, which is a chapel to Peterborough, is remarkably mean. Near it is a low ſquare embattled tower, to which adjoins a farm-houſe, and againſt a houſe at the diviſion of three roads ſtands the ſhaft of a croſs ten feet high.

The manor of *Thorpe Belet* or *Underwood* in this pariſh was held by the canons of Wroxton c. Oxford in frankalmoigne, of the donation of John de Montague[z], or rather of Nicholas Belet their founder[a].

Upton. *Upton* was ſince the ſeat of Dr. Dove biſhop of Peterborough, and gave birth 1611 to ſir James Harrington, who died 1677.

Aye. At *Aye* in Peterborough great fen on Caer dike were found 1721, ſeveral celts, arrows, beads, bones, &c.[b]

Northborough. *Northborough* by Peterborough was the ſeat of the Cleypoles, of whom John, grandſon to Adam, married Elizabeth the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who firſt made him maſter of the horſe, and July 16, 1657, created him a baronet, and appointed him one of the lords of his bedchamber. The ſtone manſion houſe, now a farm houſe, is entire with its hall, and forms the ſouth ſide of a quadrangle, the offices, gate, and portal on the north ſide. The tradition of the place is that Oliver Cromwell's body was taken from the gallows and buried here privately by night. It is certain that ſomebody was ſo buried. In the regiſter, which begins 1538, is this entry:

"Elizabeth the relict of Oliver Cromwell ſometime "protector of England, was buried Nov. 19, 1665." which is the more remarkable, as her epitaph has been ſuppoſed to remain in the chancel at Wicken, c. Cambridge, at the right hand of her ſon Henry on a blue ſlab thus inſcribed:

"Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely obiit xvi die Sep-"tembris anno Chriſti MDCCXXII anno 9. ætatis "LXXIV."

The above entry has given riſe to a tradition that the protector's favourite daughter Elizabeth was buried here, though her body was the only one undiſturbed in Henry VII's chapel at Weſtminſter at the reſtoration, and the plate on her coffin there was given to the earl of Oxford by biſhop Wilcox 1732.

In the vicar's chancel at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile is a monument for James Cleypole, eſq; 1599, with his arms, G. a chevron A. between 3 heurts and a ſmall blue ſtone with raiſed letters run in lead for Robert Cleypole 1658. The vault has long been open and uſed as a charnel houſe.

At *Woodſton* on the edge of the county by Peterborough, lived its rector Robert Smyth, an indefatigable antiquary, who had made large collections for a hiſtory of the Sheriffs throughout England from the time of Henry II. to which Maurice Johnſon prefixed a preface on the office itſelf. After his death 1761, it is much to be feared the MS. was deſtroyed by his drunken illiterate brother.

What Mr. Camden quotes from *Swapham* about *Peterborough*, is from Hugh White's hiſtory of that abbey[c]. The gulf is now loſt unleſs we place it with tradition under the preſent bridge[d], where it is eaſily fathomed[e]. The church, the completeſt model of our early architecture, is the ſixth cathedral in England for ſize. It meaſures from eaſt to weſt 480 feet, from north to ſouth 78. It was built at different times. The choir and the cloiſter by abbot Watervill t. Henry II. The nave with its painted cieling and fine weſt front by his ſucceſſor Benedict. The great ſteeple 186 feet high by abbot London t. Edward I. The Lady chapel on the north ſide of the church (pulled down 1651 being ruinous to repair the cathedral after the devaſtation of the civil war) was built by abbot Paris about the ſame time, and the three chapels at the eaſt end now laid into one for the library, with a rich ſtone roof by abbot Kirton, the laſt abbot but one t. Henry VII. and VIII.[e] whoſe monument is concealed in it. The three chapels of the north tranſept have been laid into one for morning prayers. The weſt front is 156 feet wide, compoſed of three lofty and deep portals 82 feet high, the middlemoſt narroweſt in which is the great weſt door, and over it has been inſerted by abbot Waterville the chapel of Thomas Becket which might eaſily be removed and would reſtore the original magnificent deſign. It was finiſhed by abbot Benedict, who was prior of Canterbury and chancellor to that prelate at the time of his death, and the ſtones marked with his blood made the altar here[f]. The original windows of the church have in many places had their tracery altered in the reign

[u] It. I. 78.
[x] A. S. min.
[y] I. 79.
[z] Hill Commun. 27. H. III. rot. 18. a. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 467.
[a] Tan. 430. Bridges II. 66.
[b] A. S. min.
[c] Ed. Sparke, p. 2. 4.
[d] Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterb. p. 1.
[e] Willis Cath. II. 477.
[f] Gunton, 286, 287, 292. Tan. 383.

of Henry III. The pillars of the nave are maſſive, ſupporting round arches, and the walls are adorned with interlaced arches. On the ſouth ſide of the choir was the ſhrine of St. Tibba, miſtaken for a cenotaph with an herſe over it for the queen of Scots, who was only buried in a grave or vault near it, from which her body was removed by her ſon to Weſtminſter; and oppoſite to this on the north ſide a plain ſlab for queen Catherine, inſcribed with her name; her tomb and herſe being removed by the Oliverians. Her body was diſcovered in the late new paving, but immediately cloſed up again. The ſhrine in the repairs of 1780, when the meaneſt imitation of Gothic in wainſcot was put up by way of altar piece, as if to heighten our regret for that antient ſtone one deſtroyed by the Oliverians and preſerved only in Gunton's hiſtory, was removed into the dean's garden, and the original ſlab of queen Catherine thrown away to make room for two iron gates. Here are only three monuments for abbots of the 12th century, brought from the chapter-houſe on the eaſt ſide of the cloiſter, and the monument of the abbot and 84 monks maſſacred by the Danes 870, a ſolid black and blue marble, ſhaped like a ſhrine, with the figures of Chriſt and the apoſtles, now placed behind the altar [c], and the date in modern characters.

The nave was built ſome time between the years 1177 and 1199, and the hiſtory of the church ſays that the cieling and its painting is of that date. The ceiling is of wainſcot formed into three compartments running the whole length of the nave: a principal one along the middle, and a leſſer one on each ſide. Each compartment is framed into panes or panels in the form of lozenges and half lozenges. The fillets and mouldings are gilt. The panes or panels are painted in diſtemper; a regular Grecian fret runs round their edge as a border, and within them are painted various figures. Beginning from the eaſt end of the nave and reckoning to the weſt, there is in the middle compartments a coat of arms, three otters and fiſh. This coat is borne by the Luttrels, and has an alluſion to their name. This family was at the Conqueſt or ſoon after ſettled in theſe eaſtern and fenny parts of the iſland, and they were perhaps principal benefactors to this abbey. The ſecond panel has painted on it a bad draught of the buſto of Janus. The third a groteſque fancy figure. The fourth the lamb triumphant in death, bleeding into the holy chalice, an emblem of the ſacrament of the paſſion. In the 5th panel is the figure of St. Peter. In the ſixth an emblematic figure characterizing the degeneracy and pride of the nobility carried on in full career by luſt in a ſituation of infamy. This is exhibited by a monkey carrying an owl on his fiſt run away with by a goat in full ſpeed, his face to the tail. In the 7th panel is the portrait of St. Paul. The 8th gives the portrait of a nobleman wearing a coronet. The 9th bears that of a mitred figure. The 10th a female figure crowned. The 11th a mitred figure; and ſo on to the 18th incluſive, crowned and mitred figures alternately; compliments probably to the patrons and benefactors of the abbey. The 19th panel has painted on it the figure of an eagle. The 20th bears a ſingular emblematic figure of a woman riding in a ſelf-moved cart. As Janus at the eaſt end of the ceiling may be ſuppoſed to have reference to the Spring, ſo this figure may be meant to repreſent the Harveſt dame and Harveſt moon. The hand and arm of the woman which bears the creſcent are muffled up in the drapery; the other hand and arm are bare. The panels in the two ſide compartments contain a ſtranger mixture of figures; ſingers, minſtrels, angels, and caricaturas. In the hands of the minſtrels one ſees ſeveral repreſentations of the violins as uſed at this day in many parts of Europe: of violins of a form nearly as uſed at preſent; alſo of the mandoline [d], the guitar, and dulcimer. There are ſimilar figures of angels playing on ſimilar inſtruments of muſic carved in alto relievo on the tympana of the arches in the eaſt part of Lincoln cathedral, which has therefore by ſome been called the choir of angels. In one of theſe ſide panels there is painted an emblematic figure of the *Aſinus ad Lyram*. In another there is an admirable caricatura of a muſician playing on the violin, deſigned with great ſpirit. In another of the ſide panels is the figure of a woman riding in a four-wheeled waggon. The drawing in theſe figures is not ſo bad as thoſe who ſuppoſe the art was dead, and did not revive till the middle of the 13th century muſt imagine. There is not indeed much diſpoſition or compoſition of light and ſhade, which makes the colouring appear under every diſadvantage. But there is a ſpirit of deſign in ſome of the figures both ſerious and groteſque, which marks ſome ſteps of genius [e].

The cloiſters exhibit arches of five different ſtyles, Saxon, Norman, pointed of the time of Henry III. pointed of the time of Henry VI; and the five that held the abbot's monuments are of this laſt period. The ſouth and ſouth-weſt doors are of the time of Henry III. The ſouth-eaſt door of the ſouth aile is of the original building. The windows were adorned with ſcripture hiſtory, the kings of England from Peada and the hiſtory of the foundation of the monaſtery; but theſe with the cloyſters themſelves, the old chapter houſe and library and the biſhop's hall were pulled down and ſold by order of parliament, and the church itſelf was the firſt example of their ravages in 1643, while the parliament forces under Cromwell himſelf lay here for the ſiege of Croyland. The biſhop's palace, formerly the abbot's houſe, is a plain antient building, much improved and in part rebuilt by the preſent biſhop. The deanry gate was built by abbot Kirton, whoſe rebus is on it. Over the weſt door are the arms of the deanry two ſwords in ſaltire between four croſſes impaling a chevron crenelle, below it a lion rampant, and in chief a creſcent and ſtar. Creſt on a helmet a ſwan collared. Over the weſt gate of the cloſe was St. Nicholas' chapel and hoſpital, built by abbot Benedict. This chapel is now a lumber room, with a ſchool adjoining; the fine windows ſucceeded by ſham painted ones.

The abbey was of the Benedictine order, and valued at £. 1720. *per annum*. The abbots were called to parliament by Henry III. but had not the honour of the mitre till 1400. Henry VIII. placed here a biſhop, dean, ſix canons or prebends, a divinity reader, eight minor canons, eight lay clerks, eight

[c] See a print of it by Mr. Carter ſuperior to that in Gunton, but not faithful.
[d] The number of ſtrings on the violin were four, as alſo were the ſtrings of the violin carved in alto relievo in the choir of angels at Lincoln.
[e] Mr. Pownall's Obſervations communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

choriſters and a maſter, two ſchoolmaſters, twenty ſcholars, &c.[f]

The city has one other church, whoſe pillars by the ſpread of the roof have been puſhed out of their perpendicular and overhang in an extraordinary manner, having probably on rebuilding the church after a fire been ſet forward on the old baſes to gain room. Here was alſo an hoſpital dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by abbot Waterville before 1175 for lepers without the town, ſtill called the Spittle, near which is St. Leonard's well, whoſe water has been thought medicinal[g].

Peterborough is a corporation, has a market, and two fairs, one called Bridge fair, very conſiderable for timber and cattle, held juſt at the bridge. It has alſo two charity ſchools, and gave title of earl 9 Charles I. to *John* lord *Mordaunt*, who was ſucceeded 1643 by his ſon *Henry*, and he dying without iſſue male the honour deſcended to *Charles* ſon of John lord Mordaunt of Ryegate, and viſcount Avalon, ſecond ſon of John firſt earl[4], who was ſucceeded 1735 by his grandſon and nameſake the 4th and preſent earl.

The abbot of Peterborough gave MCCCXX marks for himſelf and the knights and five tenants of the *Naſſum Burgi*, that the *Naſſum Burgi* might be deafforeſted, as alſo a palfrey to have the king's letters patent that nobody might hunt in the *Naſſum Burgi*, unleſs they had the conſent of the abbot and the knights and free tenants[h]. This now makes *Naſborough* hundred.

The inconveniences mentioned from the floods of the Nen have been remedied ſince Mr. Camden's time by draining and embanking[5].

Carſdike. Peterborough great fen is bounded to the weſt by the famous *Carſdike* before-mentioned in Huntingdonſhire. It runs from the Nene at *Stanground ſluices*, where it enters this county, to the Welland, by Peakirk and Wuldram hall by Deeping gate along the top of Deeping fen by Swaton in Lincolnſhire, and thence to the river Witham about three miles below Lincoln. "It appears to have entered the old "chanel of the Nyne in that part of it which is a "quarter of a mile below Peterborough. The firſt "viſible marks of it are a little below the houſe "called the *Low*, about a furlong north of the old "river; the ground nearer the river being a moraſs "it has gradually in time been filled up. It paſſes "through the field at Peterborough called the "*Boon field* in a ſtrait direction northward to *Newark* "a ſmall village; thence on the weſt ſide of *Eye* to "*Eye Edgerley*, where it is turned eaſtward that it "may paſs through a valley between two pretty "ſteep little hills: thence on the borders of *Burrow* fen having Paſton weſt of it to *Wirrington* "*ends*, the name of the ſheep common; thence between Wirrington field and a ground called the "*Inhams*, and ſtill on along the edge of the fen "land to *Peakirk*. Part of it on or nigh Wirrington field for about a mile in length has been uſed "as a drain to carry off the high land water into "the Weland. From Peakirk it paſſes to *Northborough* under a ſtone bridge and betwixt that "called Northfen and Northborough meadow, where "part of one of its banks appears plain enough, and "a piece of ground joining to it, is now called Cardike furlong. It runs through the eaſt end of "Northborough town by their cow-paſture, where "both its banks and chanel appear ſtill more evidently, unto that part of the north fen lying north "of the town, whence from their field end to the "river Weland it is ſtill more plain. Its courſe "from the hill above Eye Edgerly to the Weland is "ſtrait. It enters that river at the eaſt end of "*Deeping gate*, a village ſo called, at a place where "is now a ſluice. From Northborough to the Weland it is 20 yards broad, its banks about three "feet high. In many other places it bears the "ſame breadth, and where it is not ſo broad it appears to have been in part filled up. It has now "the name of Cardike wherever it is ſomething viſible, in all its whole courſe from the Nen to the "Weland which is about eight miles. In ſome "parts of it particularly between Northborough and "the Weland it is now generally without water unleſs "in a wet ſeaſon. In Lincolnſhire along its courſe "from the Weland to the Witham are the like foot-"ſteps of it in many places[i]."

Foſſil ſhells and wood were found 30 feet deep in digging a well at *Flitton* near Peterborough 1739[k]. Flit

"A mile from Deping market is the ruin of a Ma "caſtle called Maſſeye, whereof ſome part ſtandith "yet[l]. It was by all likelihood the lord Wake's "houſe. Of late days it appertained to the counteſs of Richmond, king Henry VIII's mother. "Paynel ſaid that lord Cromwell builded a piece of "*Maxey* caſtle[m]."

Maxey was one of the manors wherewith the good Ma counteſs of Richmond intended to have augmented the foundation of St. John's college, Cambridge[n]. It was the reſidence of her mother Margaret ducheſs dowager of Somerſet.

In *Etton* was *Woodcroft* houſe, which the rev. Dr. W Hodſon, rector of Offington, c. Lincoln, the favourite ho and faithful chaplain of Charles I. whom he accompanied in his eſcape from Oxford to the Scots, 1647, made a garriſon, and was barbarouſly murdered there 1648[o].

Pega ſettled on the death of her brother Guthlac 714 in a cell at *Peykirk*. Edmund Atheling made it P a monaſtery, which, though twice deſtroyed by the Danes, ſubſiſted till 1048, when the abbot of Peterborough got the houſe and the monks removed to Croyland[p]. Part of the college remains: the church is not very antient, though the bells hang expoſed in a ſtone frame or belfrey at the weſt end as in ſeveral churches in Lincolnſhire, Northumberland, and in this county.

The *Welland*, called in the Saxon Chronicle[q] Peolud, and by Florence of Worceſter *Weolund*, was made navigable 13 Elizabeth[6]. Its ſource is in the ponds of the vicarage at *Sibbertoft*, which manor was held t. Edward I. by Nicholas Le Archer, by ſervice of finding a foot ſoldier with a bow and arrows in the king's army 40 days; not of carrying the king's bow through all the foreſts in England, which, though the ſerjeantry of this family 2 Edward I. does not relate to this maner. On *Fox hill* in this

[f] Tan. 371. [g] Gunton, 285. 317. Tan. 379. [4] G.
[h] Mag. Rot. 2 H. III. rot. 6 a. Madox, Hiſt. Exch. 284. Du Cange underſtands the word *Naſſa* as ſynonymous with *piſcaria*, but in his firſt inſtance there is nothing to lead to that meaning. [5] G.
[i] Moreton, 514, 515. [k] Spalding Soc. min. [l] Lel. VII. 47.
[m] Ib. VI. 60. [n] Baker's preface to her Funeral Sermon.
[o] Peck, Deſid. Cur. 347. 380. [p] Tanner, 374. [q] P. 109. [6] G.

pariſh was a caſtle, and below it on a point is a round mount with a trench to the ſouth, and below that a ſemicircular bank and trench encloſing half an acre. The king's ſtandard at the battle of Naſeby was erected on the *Moot* hill here[r].

At *Eaſt Farndon* near Harborough is a camp on a hill double trencht.

Great Oxendon church is remarked by Moreton for its echo returning to the weſt part of the hill near 700 feet off 13 ſyllables and on the ſouth ſide fewer[s].

Braybrok caſtle, "upon Wiland water, was made "and embatelid by licens that one Braybrok a no- "bleman in theſe days did obteine. Mr. Griphin "is now owner of it; he is a man of fair landes[t]." It ſtood low and was double ditched, and probably built t. Edward I. ſince in the 32d of that reign Thomas Latimer obtained licence to embattle his manor houſe here. Part of it was accidentally blown up while it belonged to the Griffins, of whom Edward ſon of ſir Edward Griffin treaſurer of the chamber to Charles II. was created 4 James II. lord Griffin of Braybrok. On that king's abdication he attended him to France, and was outlawed and taken 1708 intending to invade Scotland. He was reprieved by queen Anne till his death 1710. His grandſon Edward turning proteſtant took the oaths and ſeat in parliament 1727, but dying 1742 without iſſue male the title became extinct. His eldeſt daughter married John Whitwell, eſq. of Oundle, by whom ſhe had John Griffin, who, on the death of his aunt ducheſs of Porſmouth, took the name of Griffin, and was advanced 1784 to the title of lord Howard of Walden. This eſtate is now ſold out of the family. Here was born Robert Braybrok biſhop of London 1381—1404, whoſe corpſe was found intire in St. Paul's after the fire[u]. The Griffins removed to *Dingley* adjoining, where they had a manſion rebuilt, in part 1558, when the park was made, and part later[x]; now the ſeat of John Peach Hungerford, eſq. where have been found an antient bead and a coin of Cunobelin[7], and where was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem t. Stephen, valued at £.108. 13s. 6d.[y].

Carlton is the ſeat of ſir John Palmer, bart. whoſe family held it t. Edward IV. Sir Geoffery Palmer, attorney general, founded here an almſhouſe for three men and three women[z].

Rockingham is a market town, and the ſeat of the *Watſons*, of whom Sir *Lewis* was 20 Charles I. created lord Rockingham, and ſucceeded 1652 by his ſon *Edward*, who by Anne eldeſt daughter of the famous Thomas earl of Stafford[a] had *Lewis* his ſucceſſor 1691, who dying 1723, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Lewis*, and he 1745 by his uncle William earl of Strafford, who took the name of *Wentworth*, and dying 1723, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, created marquis of Rockingham 1746, who dying 1750, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles* the ſecond marquis, who dying 1782 the title is extinct.

Rockingham caſtle was taken by Henry VIII. 1220[b]. "The caſtle on a ſtoney hill in the utter "part of the ſide of Rockingham foreſt falleth to "ruin[c]." It was in the crown at the Conqueſt. Henry III. and Edward III. reſided much in it, and in its chapel was held the council to determine the diſpute between William Rufus and Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury touching the right of inveſtiture and obedience to the ſee of Rome, Sunday March 11, 1094[d]. It was granted by James I. to the marquis of Buckingham, who paſſed it the ſame year to ſir Lewis Watſon, bart. who garriſoned it for Charles I. and was 1644 created baron Rockingham of Rockingham caſtle, from whom it has deſcended to the preſent poſſeſſor lord Sondes[e].

"The caſtle of Rockingham ſtandeth on the top "of an hille right ſtatelie, and hath a mighty ditch "and bulwarkes agayne without the ditche. The "utter walles of it yet ſtonde; the kepe is exceed- "ing faire and ſtrong, and in the waulles be certein "ſtrong towers. The lodgings that were within the "area of the caſtelle be diſcoverid and faul to ruine. "One thing in the wallis of this caſtelle is much to "be notid, that is that they be embatelid on booth "the ſides. So that if the area of the caſtelle were "won by cumming in at other of the two greate "gates of the caſtelle, yet the kepers of the waulles "might defende the caſtelle. I markid that there is "a ſtronge tower in the area of the caſtell, and from "it over the dungeon dike is a drawbridge to the "dungeon toure. There lyith a greate valley under "the caſtelle of Rokingham very plentiful of corne "and graſſe. The foreſt of Rokingham after the "olde perambulation is aboute a 20 miles yn lenght, "and in bredthe 5 or 4 miles in ſum places, and in "ſum leſſe[f]. There be dyvers lodges for kepers of "falow deer yn it. And withyn the precincte of it "is good corne and paſture and plentie of woodde. "The launde of *Benifeld* with [in] this foreſt is "ſpatious and [faire] to courſe yn[g]. The faireſt "game of the foreſt is ſeen at a place in the foreſt "caullid *launde of Benefield*[h]."

"At this time there be 2 houſes of the Treſhams "in Northamptonſhire. The elder brother's houſe "is now commonly at *Ruſchton* by Katering: but Ruſhton. "he calleth himſelf commonly Treſham of *Liveden* Liveden. "2 miles from Undale in Northamptonſhire, where "yet ſtandeth part of an antient manor place and "goodly medows about it, and there hath Treſham "300 marks by the year. This Treſham hath alſo "a manor and place at *Sywell* 3 or 4 miles north Sywell. "from Northampton[i]." The gateway and one wing of the houſe at Liveden are or were lately remaining. The ſhell of the new houſe remains, begun probably by ſir Thomas Treſham in the reign of Elizabeth, out of which major Butler ſawed the timbers in the civil wars, and built therewith a houſe at Oundle. The eſtate is divided between ſir Rowland Gwynne and Mr. Thorney[k].

"*Pipwell* abbey ſtondith in Rokingham foreſt, and Pipewell. "mo abbays is not nor were, as I hard ſay, in the "foreſt[l]."

"From Rokingham to Pippewelle the late abbay "about a three miles of by wood and paſture. There "be faire buildinges at this place. The king huntid "at a great park of his owne caullid ....., It is

[r] Bridges II. 73. [s] Moreton, 357, 358. Bridges II. 55. [t] Lel. I. 13.
[u] Bridges II. 9. [7] G. [x] Brid. II. 304.
[y] Tan. 379. [z] Brid. II. 295. [a] Dugd. II. 474.
[b] Mat. Par. 310. [c] Lel. V. 94. [d] Spelman Concil. II. 16. [e] Bridges II. 334, 335.
[f] "The foreſt of Rokingham is in ſum places a ii miles, in ſum places but a mile brode, and by eſtimation a xiiii miles long." Lel. V. 94.
[g] Lel. I. 13, 14, 15. [h] Ib. V. 94. [i] Ib. VI. 38. where ſee more of this family.
[k] Bridges II. 373. [l] Lel. I. 15.

" from Pipewelle a 4 miles[m]." Richard I. ſetting out on a croiſade held a general council here[n].

Pipewell abbey was founded 1143, and valued at £.286. 11s. 8d.[o] It is now the ſeat of col. Harcourt.

" From *Metburn* to within a mile of Pipewell is " mervelus goodly medow. Divers gentlemen of " veri faire landes dwelle in villages neere about " Pipewell[p]."

Heringworth. " From *Dene* to *Haringworth* a 3 miles be corne, " graſſe, and ſum woody grounde. The Lorde " Souche hath a right goodly manor place by the " paroche chyrche of this village buildid caſtelle " like. The firſt courte thereof is clene doune ſa- " ving that a greate peace of the gate houſe and " front of the waulle by it yet ſtondith. The ynner " parte of this place is meatly welle maintainid, and " hath a diche about it. The waulles of this ynner " courte be in ſum places embattelid. And withyn " this courte is a faire chapelle, in the bodie whereof " lyith one of the Souches byried, and a great flat " ſtone over hym. There is a parke by this manor " place, and a fair lodge in it. I hard ſay that this " place hath bene long tyme yn the Souches handes, " and that they have countid it for one of their " chefeſt houſes[q]."

" Harringworth is in Northamptonſhire and ſtand- " ith on Weland water[r]."

Herringworth came to the Zouches in the reign of Edward I. of which family was William archbiſhop of York 1342—1352. The male iſſue of the family failing in the reign of Elizabeth the eſtate was ſold to different perſons[s], laſt to Mr. Clark, who has a fair

Bulwick. ſeat at *Bulwick* in the neighbourhood, and the houſe is pulled down, but the chapel belonging to it in which the Zouch family were buried, was with the monuments therein reſerved to that family. It is at preſent no perſon's property, and the ſhell remains with a monument of George lord Zouch, who died 1560. South from the church are ſome poor houſes, and was formerly a chapel[t].

Laxton. At *Laxton* were lands held by the ſervice of hunting in all the king's foreſts and parks throughout Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and this county, to deſtroy the vermin in each[u]; and the manor of *Highteſley* was alſo held on condition to find dogs for the deſtruction of wolves, foxes, &c. It is now the ſeat of lord Carbery.

Kirby. *Kirby* in the ſame foreſt was the ſeat of the Hattons, from the reign of Elizabeth, of which ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 1644 Charles I. was created a baron, and his ſon by Charles II. a viſcount which title expired with his ſon William[10]. The village is now reduced to this ſingle houſe, conſiſting of a ſquare court built by Humphry Stafford, whoſe name and creſt are on it and the dates 1572, 1638; the gardens were beautifully laid out and ſtocked with exotic plants. Here were curious portraits of the Hatton family, and a valuable library of MSS. The books have been ſince ſold by the late heireſs of the family. The houſe is ſaid to have been exchanged with the crown for Holdenby[x].

Deane. *Dean* was the ſeat of ſir Robert Brudenell, chief juſtice of the King's-bench t. Henry VIII. whoſe grandſon is the perſon celebrated by Mr. Camden. He died 1584, and his epitaph in the church ſets forth that he was

Hoſpitio deditus multum, muſiſque profanis
Et ſacris, patriæ gloria magna ſuæ.
Charus erat patriæ, *pandenti ſigna vetuſtâ*
Nobilium pulchra clarus *in arte* fuit.

His younger brother's ſon was created 3 Charles I. baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, c. Leiceſter, and during his confinement in the Tower for his loyalty, made large extracts from the records there, which are now in the library at Deane. At the reſtoration he was created earl of Cardigan, and his great grandſon George duke of Montagu 1766. Here was before the Conqueſt a priory, cell to Weſtminſter[y].

" *Cliffe* [King's Cliffe] park is partly wallid with ſtone and partly paled[z]."

" *Finſhed* [in Laxton pariſh] lately a priory of blak " cannons four miles from Stanford. In the very " place where the priory ſtood was in times paſt a " caſtle called *Hely*." [*Caſtle Hymel* dimoliſhed in the reign of John[a]]. " It longid to the Engaynes, " and they dwellid in it until ſuch time that one of " them for lack of children of his own[b], began a " priory there, wherby after the caſtle was pulled " down to make up the priory, ſo that now there " remaineth almoſt no token that ever ther was any " caſtle there[c]."

Caſtel Hymel, or *Finiſheved*, was a priory of black canons, founded by Richard Engayne, ſen. in the beginning of the reign of John, valued at £56. 10s. 11d.[d] Mr. Lynn ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1732 a very antient vellum calendar written 1544 within ſome northern county, found in taking down the refectory, 1730; it has St. Guthlac with the croſs, St. Swithin with a horn. This abbey was the ſeat of Charles Kirkham, eſq.[e] Mr. King rebuilt it, it having been burnt down, and he obliged to ſit in his coach during the fire. He is buried and has a monument in St. Alban's abbey church. It is now the ſeat of the hon. John Monckton. The preſent parochial chapel was built of the ſtones of Fotheringhay caſtle[f].

Apthorp came through a diſtant relationſhip to a family of Fanes to a grandfather of the preſent earl of Weſtmoreland, to whom it now belongs[11].

The deſcendants of lord Ruſſel of *Thornhaugh* came to be marquiſes of Taviſtock, and dukes of Bedford[12]. A fine old monument of a Ruſſel remains in the church. The preſent rector Dr. Proby, dean of Lichfield, has here an elegant houſe, and has converted part of the church-yard into an agreeable pleaſure-ground.

Walnsford is chiefly remarkable for an extremely good inn by the fine bridge over the Nene, and for a large and commodious wharf, in the tenure of Mr. Medmore, the duke of Bedford's principal receiver for his eſtates in this neighbourhood. The church, which is on the Northamptonſhire ſide of the bridge, is (like that of Thornhaugh on which it is dependant) in the patronage of the duke. The whole town belongs to his Grace, except a part on the Huntingdon ſide the property of Dr. Walcot of Oundle, and a few houſes belonging to Mr. Swan. It

[m] Lel. V. 94. [n] Spelm. Conc. II. 119. Hoveden, 658. Bromton, 1162.
[o] Tan. 380. Bridges II. 333. [p] Lel. V. 94. [q] Ib. I. 14, 15.
[r] Ib. I. 25. [s] Bridges II. 319. [t] Ib. 320. [u] G.
[x] Inq. 16. E. II. and 4 H. IV. Bridges II. 321. [y] G. [10] G. [x] Bridges II. 315.
[y] Tan. 374. Bridges II. 300. ſays here was no cell, only a grange to Weſtminſter abbey, which had this manor among their earlieſt poſſeſſions. [z] Lel. I. 25.
[a] Bridges II. 307. [b] He had two ſons. Bridges II. 307. [c] Lel. I. 25. [d] G.
[e] Tanner, 385. [f] A. S. and Spalding Society's min. [f] Bridges II. 309. [11] G. [12] G.

has

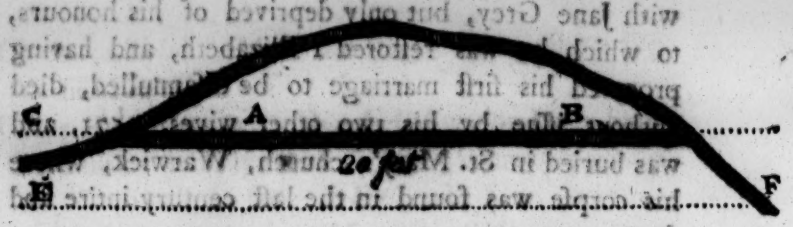
has been remarked as a ſingularity, that there is not a peal of bells in any one of the duke's churches in this county.

"*Calyweſton* for the moſt part is of new building "by the lady Margaret mother of Henry VIII. "The lord Cromwell had afore begun a houſe there. "Bagges or purſes remayne in the chapel and other "places[a]." The greateſt part of this is pulled down. It now belongs to Mr. Skryne.

Burleigh, one of the completeſt models of architecture in the 16th century, has received great embelliſhment from the deſcendant of the founder, the earl of Exeter, whoſe ſeat it now is. Here is a capital collection of pictures, and the park has been greatly improved by plantations and walks. At *Wortborpe*, a little diſtance from this, Thomas Cecil, firſt earl of Exeter of this family, built another handſome houſe, with a park walled about, which, though not ſo large as Burleigh, he uſed to ſay, was only intended for him to retire to while the other was ſweeping out. The duke of Buckingham and his family lived in it ſome years after the Reſtoration[b]. The greateſt part is now pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm houſe. Here was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery united 28 Edward III. to St. Michael's Stamford[b].

The great Roman road called the *Erming Street* having gone through Huntingdonſhire, leaving to the laſt hundred in that county the name of *Norman croſs*, croſſed the river Nen and paſſed Caſter, from thence under the name of *Norman croſs way* and *Forty foot way*, puſhes directly to Stamford, about five miles diſtant from Caſter. In ſomething more than half way betwixt theſe two towns it paſſes through the pariſh of *Barnack*, where the ground on each ſide of the road has been opened a large ſpace to dig for ſtone, and theſe pits from a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh are called *Southrope pits*. In thoſe on the weſt ſide of the road many Roman coins and antiquities have been found both 1733 and 1753; from which remains it is evident that this was a conſiderable burying place during the government of the Romans in this iſland, and not the ſepulchre of any one family or party of men ſlain at one time near this place. The vaſt quantity of cinders and fragments of urns found there, and the coins of ſuch different ages as thoſe of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Claudius Gothicus, Magnentius, and Conſtantine the Great, afford reaſon to believe that it continued for a long time a public burial place. Its diſtance from any known Roman ſtation ſeems a little extraordinary, it being at leaſt three miles from *Durobrivæ* or *Caſter*, and more from *Cauſennis* or Brigaſterton. After paſſing theſe famous quarries, which furniſhed ſtone for Peterborough, Ramſey, Croyland, Thorney, and even St. Edmund's Bury, and which, by theſe diſcoveries, appear evidently to have been known to the Romans, the Ermine ſtreet enters a ſmall paddock belonging to Thomas Noel, eſq; at *Walcote*, and runs juſt within the wall, and upon leaving the paddock enters a large common field, where it takes a remarkable circular ſweep merely to comply with a natural ridge of the ground which runs in that form, though the ground on either ſide is equally dry. It makes here for about half a mile a delightful walk covered with turf, and is called the *Forty foot way*. From thence it enters lord Exeter's park at Burleigh, and through that going down to St. Martin's, croſſes the Welland, and there enters Lincolnſhire[i]. The overſeers of the highways of St. Martin's pariſh Stamford had in a ſacrilegious manner digged it up to mend their wicked ways withal[k].

Section of Ermine ſtreet by Wothorp park corner as it deſcends the hill north to paſs the river.



A B Old ſurface of the earth, a courſe two inches deep of ſmall pebbles and blackiſh ſtuff crouded together.

C D the original ſurface of the earth worn away by time: ſo that the firſt extent in breadth of the Roman road at bottom is 20 feet E F. This is the native ſtony ground. The perpendicular height of the artificial earth is three feet made of the ſtoney ground dug up at a diſtance. The double ſhaded line at top is the turf gathered by the roots of graſs growing on it in 1600 years. The turf near Bernack ſtone pits, though generally of 1000 years date, is not near ſo thick: the turf of primitive and unmoleſted earth in this ſtoney country in nine inches[l].

Mr. Lethieullier got from Mr. Payne ſome urns dug up in the burial place by the Roman road between Bernak and Walcot.

Bernak. *Bernak* abounds with antient reliefs and windows in almoſt every houſe. The church is a curious pile, containing ſeveral very old monuments: among others a croſs-legged knight, and a lady in an antient dreſs[l]. From the ruined manor houſe, which belongs to the earl of Exeter, he has taken much painted glaſs: it is going to be pulled down and rebuilt.

Stanford. The old houſe of the Caves at *Stanford* was pulled down, and a new one erected on the other ſide of the Welland in Leiceſterſhire[m].

Sulby *abbey*. *Sulby* abbey in *Welford*, was founded for Premonſtratenſes by William Wideville, 1155, valued at £. 258. 8*s*. 5*d*.[n]

WeſtHaddon. Oſtor hill. In *Weſt Haddon* field at the interſection of four roads is *Oſtor hill*, a high tumulus ſuppoſed of P. Oſtorius, the celebrated proprætor in Britain, where he died worn out by the delays of the war[o]. So *Oyſter hill* near St. Alban's is ſuppoſed to have been one of his camps.

Lilborn. *Lilborn* is on the Watling ſtreet. The caſtle is ſquare, with hillocks or baſtions at the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt angles, and to the north-weſt a high mount ſaid to have had a watch tower. About half a mile from the town is *Roundhill* not unlike *Berry hill* at Towceſter ſuppoſed alſo a watch tower. Moreton was told the coals found here was only a vulgar tale. They might as well be aſhes and burnt bones, ſuch as were found in levelling another hillock on the Watling ſtreet a furlong from Dowbridge. Many human bones and ſculls have been found about Roundhill, and tradition talks of a bloody battle between the Danes and Saxons here. The diſtance of Lil-

[a] Lel. I. 25. [b] G. [b] Tanner, 377. [i] Sir Charles Frederick in Archæol. I. 61. [k] Stukeley MS.
[l] Two good pieces of carving in oak, now forming the pannel of a pew, are engraved in Mr. Carter's Eighth Number.
[m] Stukeley's MS. letter. [n] Bridges I. 578. [o] Tanner, 381. Bridges I. 598.
[p] Tac. An. XII. 39. Bridges I. 599.

born from *Bennavenna* and *Vennones* induced Dr. Gale [p], and Moreton [q], to fix *Tripontium* here [r].

Earls of Northampton.

William Bohun was created earl of Northampton 11 Edward III. and dying 1360, was buried at Walden [s], as was his ſon and ſucceſſor *Humphry* the ſame year [t].

William Parr, created marquis of Northampton 1 Edward VI. was brother to Henry VIII's queen Catharine. He was ſentenced to death for joining with Jane Grey, but only deprived of his honours, to which he was reſtored 1 Elizabeth, and having procured his firſt marriage to be diſannulled, died without iſſue by his two other wives, 1571, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Warwick, where his corpſe was found in the laſt century intire and dry [u].

Henry Howard (ſon of Henry earl of Surrey, beheaded 1547) was created earl of Northampton 1 James I. and dying at his houſe, which he built at Charing croſs (now Northumberland houſe) 1614, was buried in Dover caſtle. He was chancellor of Cambridge, and founded three hoſpitals at Greenwich, Clun, and Caſtle Rising, at the former of which he had a cenotaph [x].

William Compton, eldeſt ſon of Henry firſt lord Compton, was created earl of Northampton 16 James I. 1618, and dying 1630, was ſucceeded by his only ſon Spencer Compton, ſlain at Hopton heath 1642-3, buried at Derby. He by his ſon *James* [y], who dying 1681, was ſucceeded by his ſon *George* 1749-50, and he by his ſon *James*, who dying 1754, was ſucceeded by his brother *George*; he 1758 by his nephew *Charles*, and he 1763 by his brother *Spencer* 8th and preſent earl.

[p] P. 99. [q] P. 531. [r] Bridges I. 571, [s] Dugd. I. 185. [t] Ib.
[u] Ib. II. 381, 382. [x] Ib. II. 275, [y] Ib. II. 404.

Rare Plants found in Northamptonſhire.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; on *Mantles* heath at *Farthingſton* and by the mineral ſpring at *Preſton*.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Ladies Mantle; in the woods at *King's Cliff*, and in *Sbrob* walk *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Allium *urſinum*. Ramſons; in woods at *Cliff*, and elſewhere.

—— *vineale*. Crow Garlic; in meadows and paſtures: between *Kettering* and *Thorp*, alſo on the fence walls at *Collyweſton*.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque-flower; on *Bernake* heath in great plenty.

Antirrhinum *Elatine*. Sharp-pointed Fluellin; in corn fields: at *Cranſley*.

—— *minus*. The leaſt Toad-flax; in old ſlate-pits at *Collyweſton*.

—— *ſpurium*. Round-leaved Fluellin; in corn fields: at *Cranſley*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; on old willows at *Braybrook* and *Oxendon*.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Chickweed; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: at *Duddington* and *Finſhead*.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed-graſs; in gorſey grounds at *Radſton*, and by the ſide of *Wilmore* park.

Aſperula *cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort; on *Ufford* heath.

—— *odorata*. Woodroof; in the woods at *Sulby*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-hair; in *Birchin* lane, *Halſtone*.

—— *Ruta muraria*. Wall Rue, or White Maiden hair; under the bridge at *Lilford*.

—— *ſcolopendrium*. Harts-tongue; in a well in *Caſtor* church-yard.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch; in a field at *Rothwel*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; in hedges and on rubbiſh: at *Peterborough*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells; in chalky hilly paſtures: at *Bernak*, and in the Limeſtone grounds at *Culworth*.

—— *Rapunculus*. Rampions; in the wood at *Badby*.

Cardamine *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies ſmock; at the head of the milldam by the watermill at *Lilford*.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley; in a limeſtone-pit at *Deſhanger*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle; in barren meadows, and by way-ſides: at *Peterborough* and *Oundle*.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in a ditch by the ſide of a ſmall wood at *Litchborough*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort; on *Wittering* heath.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower; in hilly meadows and paſtures eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Finſhead*.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in a meadow at *King's Thorp*, and in woods at *Cranſley*.

Conferva *reticulata*. Net Conferva; in the old lime-ſtone pit at *Clipſton*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily con-valley, or May Lily; in the woods on the north ſide of *King's Cliff*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in the lane leading from *Finſhead* to *Dadington*.

Cotyledon *umbilicus veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; in a cloſe on a ſandy bank by the road to *Chapel Brampton* from *Church Brampton*, alſo on walls about *Delapre* at *Northampton*, and at *Peterborough*.

Cratægus *torminalis*. Common wild Service-tree or Sorb; in the woods at *Cliff* and *Oundle*.

Cuſcuta *europea*. Dodder; in corn fields and on heaths: at *Coſgrave* and *Oxendon*.

Cynogloſſum *vulgare* β. A variety of Hound's tongue; on rubbiſh and by way-ſides: in *Geddington Chace*.

Droſera *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun-dew, or Roſa ſolis; on bogs on the ſide of *Halſton* heath.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum*. Wood Horſe-tail; in a mooriſh place in *Naſeby field*.

Erica *Tetralix*. Croſs-leaved Heath; on the heath at *Halſton*.

Erigeron *acre*. Blew-flowered Flea-bane; in very dry meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Cranſley* and *Kettering*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; by the ſide of the old Roman way called *Watling ſtreet*, not far from *Daventry*.

Euphorbia *Amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge; in *Sulby* woods.

—— *platiphyllos* β. A variety of broad-leaved Spurge; in corn fields: at *Coſgrave*, and in the borders of *Oxendon* field.

Fagus *Caſtanea*. Cheſnut-tree; in the wood called *Stumps* at *Farthingſton*.

Feſtuca *myurus*. Wall Feſcue-graſs; on garden walls at *Thorp Malſor*.

Gentiana *Amorella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fell-wort; in dry paſtures: at *Cranſley* and *Lodington*, and by *Eaſton* near *Stamford*.

Geniſta *anglica*. Needle Furze, or Petty-whin; on *Halſton* heath.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's bill; on walls, roofs, and in ſandy ſhady places: at *St. Martin's Stamford*, and on the ſtone walls at *Bernak*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot; on the heath at *Bernak*, and on *Wittering* heath.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in *Naſeby* field, and in a grove of aſh trees at *Thorp Malſor*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in the cloſes near *Whittlewood* foreſt.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan, or Park-leaves; in woods about the mineral ſpring at *King's Cliff*.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing Saint John's-wort.
——— *pulchrum*. Upright Saint John's-wort.
} on the *Links*, at *Kettering*.

Hypochæris *maculata*. Spotted Hawk-weed; on *Bernak* heath.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſſe; on the banks of the ſtone or ſand pits at *Little Creaton*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in the Home cloſes at *Rance*, and in the ground near *Newton Broomſhold* church.

Juncus *bulboſus*. Bulboſe Ruſh; on the downs at *Badby*.

——— *ſquarroſus*. Moſs-ruſh, or Gooſe-corn; on the *Links* at *Kettering*.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Great hairy Wood Ruſh; in ſtone pits overgrown with wood about a mile ſouth of *Cliff*.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on heaths and hilly places: at *Brakeley*.

Lactuca *viroſa*. Strong ſcented wild Lettuce; in hedges, and at the ſides of fields; at *Northampton*.

Lathyrus *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; at the ſides of fields: at *Oundle*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe everlaſting; in woods and hedges: at *Coſgrove*, alſo upon the hill at *Burrow Fen*, and in woods at *Brampton*.

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liver Wort; on an oak in *Sholbrook* lawn *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Limoſella *aquatica*. Baſtard Plantain; in a lane at *Kelmarſh*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax; on the balks of corn fields about *Bernak* heath, alſo on *Wittering* heath, and in the lane at *Worthorpe*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; in woody and dry places of a limeſtone ſoil: near the Hermitage at *Brampton*.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Solid Puff-ball, or Truffles; under ground; in woods and high paſtures: at *Ruſhton*. Of theſe ſee Dr. Tancred Robinſon in Phil. Tranſ. N° 202. p. 824.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernell of the woods; in a grove at *Pychley*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Money-wort; in bogs on the ſide of *Halſton* heath.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow-wheat; on a buſhy common ſouth-weſt of *Braybrook* town, and in the woods at *Yarwell*.

Mentha *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint; in the church-yard at *Geddington*, and in the rill running from the firſt head of the *Welland* at *Sibertoft*.

Menyanthes *Nymphoides*. Fringed Water Lily; in the *Nyne* at *Peterborough*.

Montia *fontana*. Water Chick-weed; on the downs at *Badby*.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure; in a flax ground near the *Welland* at *Dingley*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe-tail; in gardens and fields at *Thorp Malſor*.

Myriophyllum *verticilatum*. Verticillate Water Milfoil; in the *Nyne* at *Peterborough*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat-mint; in paſtures and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil: at St. *Martin's*, *Stamford*.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis; on a buſhy common between *Blatherwick* and *Finſhead*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; in the wilderneſs at *Ruſhton*.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in dry meadows and paſtures: by the way to *Weekly* windmill *Weerkton*.

Orchis *uſtulata*. Little purple flowered Orchis; on the ſtoney ground by the road between *Duddington* and *Stamford*.

Ornithopus *purpuſillus*. Bird's foot; on balks and lays at *Creaton*.

Origanum *vulgare*. Wild Marjoram; in buſhy places and hedges in a lime ſtone ſoil: at *Finſhead*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort; on the heath at *Halſton*.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleen-wort; in a rocky ground at *King's Cliff*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in the bogs at *Thorp*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love or One-berry; in woods at *Brampton* and *Cranſley*, and in *Shrob* walk *Whittlebury* foreſt.

Peziza *lentifera*. Seeding Cup-muſhroom; in woods and fields and on rotten wood: at *Oxendon*.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; in woods and hedges: on heathy banks at *Walcot Houſe*, at *Weekly* and *Boughton*.

——— *impudicus*. Stink-horns or Stinking Morel; in a grove of aſh trees at *Thorp Malſor*.

Pilularia *globifera*. Pepper-graſs; in *Borough fen*, *Peterborough*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in marſhy places: at *Wellingborough*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. The greater Biſtort or Snake-weed; in the meadows by the *Ouſe* at *Coſgrave*.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; in woods and damp ſhady places: at *Brampton*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; on a ſmall rock by the ſides of a ſpring at *Badby*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved wild Lettuce; on the tops of willows between *Weekly* and the water-mill.

Prunus *ceraſus*. Black Cherry; in woods and hedges: between *Sibertoft* and *Marſton*.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spear-wort; in the *Ouſe* at *Stratford*.

Rhaphanus *Rhaphaniſtrum* γ. A variety of white Charlock; in the drains at *Burrow fen*.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants; on the banks of *King's Thorp* river at *Northampton*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweetbrier or Eglantine; in the grove at *Great Oakly hall*.

——— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe; at the foot of *Burrough hill*, *Daventry*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock; on the banks of *Caerdyke* at *Paſton*.

Sagina *erecta*. The leaſt Stitch-wort; amongſt the furze at *Thorp Malſor*.

Salix *purpurea*. Purple Willow; in oſier grounds at *Peakirk*.

—— *triandria*. Smooth Willow; in woods, hedges, and on banks of rivers; at *Preſton* and at *Peakirk*.

Salvia *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary; in *King's Thorp* church-yard.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Dane-wort; in hedges and way ſides: at *Boughton*.

Saponaria *officinalis* β. A variety of Soap-wort; in the ſmall grove of a wood called *Spiney* at *Litchborough*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; in meadows and paſtures: at *Foſter's Booth*, and on a buſhy common ſouth-weſt of *Braybrook*.

Stachys *arvenſis*. Upright Ground-ivy; in corn fields: between *Rothwel* and *Deſborow*, and at *Thornhaw*.

Scleranthus *perennis*. Perennial Knawell; in old ſtone-pits by *Highgate* houſe at *Creaton*.

Scirpus *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh; in mooriſh ground on the north ſide of *Badby*.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-graſs; in a ſmall brook on the right hand of the road from *Kettering* to *Thorp Malſor*.

Sedum *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-Long; amongſt the rubbiſh of the old caſtle at *Caſtle dikes*, and in the woods at *Preſton*.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder; in the fields at *Wittering*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottingham Catch-fly; amongſt the corn between *Harringworth* and *Wakerly*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Hone-wort; in corn fields and hedges in a clay and chalky ſoil: at *Oxendon*.

Solidago *Virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod; in the wood at *Badby*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; in ſandy places and moiſt paſtures: at *Wellingborough*.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of Leſſer Stitchwort; in marſhy places: between *Braybrook* and *Oxendon*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; on the area of the old fortification in a wood at *Sibertoft*.

Teucrium *Chæmæpitys*. Ground Pine; in the fields near *Helpſtone* ſtone-pits at *Ufford*.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle-muſtard or Penny creſs; in *Wadenhoe* field.

Thymus *ſerpyllum* ε. Lemon Thyme; on heaths and hilly places: at *Thorp* and in dry barren paſtures at *Kettering*.

—— *ſerpyllum* η. Hoary Thyme; on heaths and hilly places: at *King's Cliff*.

Tilea *Europæa*. The Lime or Linden Tree; in woods and hedges: at *Thornhaugh*.

Trifolium *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil; in dry meadows and paſtures: between *Brixworth* and *Lamport*.

Valeriana *Locuſta*. Lamb's-lettuce or Corn-ſallad; in the lime-ſtone grounds at *Culworth*.

Vinca *major*. The greater Perriwincle; under a wall at the north end of *Southorp*.

Viola *hirta*. Hairy Violet; at the bottom of an old ſtone-pit at *Walcot houſe*.

A

MAP

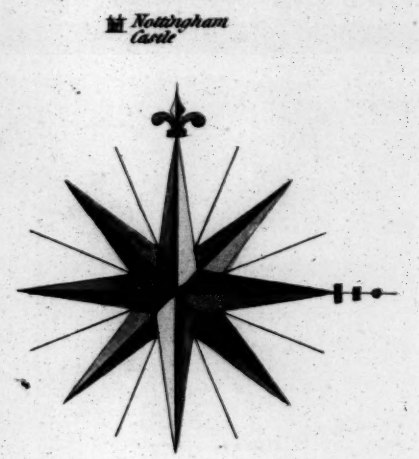
OF

LEICESTERSHIRE

from the Best

AUTHORITIES

Engrav'd by J.Cary.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE

WARWICKSHIRE

Staunton
Shire Bush
Normanton
Bottesford
Elton
from Nottingham
Sutton
Granby
Barnston
Barston
Redmile
Langar
Plungar
Belvoir Castle
Wolsthorpe
Denton
Harby
Stathern
Prathorn Hill
Knipton
Hickling
Grange
Hose
Long Clawson
Piper Hole
Eaton
Eastwell
Goadby Marwood
Croxton Park
Saltby
Stonesby
Sproxton
Buckminster
Coston
Garthorpe
Wymondham
Edmondthorpe
Teigh
Wissendine
Ashwell
Langham
Oakham 4 Miles
100 Miles from London
Cold Overton
Knossington
Owston
Lady Wood
Twyford
Thorpe Satchville
Pickwell
Ashby Folville
Gaddesby
Great Dalby
Little Dalby
Queniborough
Syston
Rearsby
Thrussington
Ratcliff on the Wolds
Brooksby
Hoby
Frisby
Asfordby
Melton Mowbray
Welby
Sysonby
Kirby Bellars
Kirby Lodge
Gaulsbridge
Stapleford
Wyverby
Burton Lazars
Thorpe Arnold
Freeby
Saxby
Goldsmith Grange
Spinney House
Freeby Gorse
Welham
Goadby Marwood
Scalford
Holwell
Holwell Mouth
Ab Kettleby
Wartnaby
Dalby on the Wolds
Grimston
Saxelby
Ragdale
Thrussington Wolds
Burton on the Wolds
Walton on the Wolds
Wolds Thorpe
Server Sear Hill
Prestwold
Wimeswould
Willoughby
Over Broughton
Nether Broughton
Rempston
Normanton upon Soar
Hathern
Stanford
Loton
Dishley Grange
Sheepshead
Garnsdale
Burleigh
Broadhurst Hill
Barrow upon Soar
Seagrave
Sileby
Cossington
Rothley
Swithland
Woodhouse
Woodhouse Lizard
Mount Sorrel
Quorndon
Wood Thorpe
Outwoods
Beau Manor
Beaulieu Park
Line Works
Fosse Road
Thurcaston
Wanlip
Markfield
Groby
Ratcliff upon Soar
Kingston
Kegworth Br.
Kegworth
Sutton Borrington
Castle Donington
Hemington
Lockington
Isley Walton
Diseworth
Long Whatton
Breedon
Tonge
Langley
Belton
Belton Low Wood
Oakley Wood
Thorpe Acre
Osgathorpe
Barrow Hill
Lime Works
Normanton
Worthington
Stanton Harold
Pistern Mill
to Derby 11 Miles
Smisby
Church Gresley
to Burton
Black Fordley
Park House
Boothorpe
Orton
Packington
Willesley
Nether Seal
Chilcot
Appleby Magna
Appleby Parva
to Tamworth
Snarestone
Swepston
Heather
Ibstock
Nailston Wiggs
Bagworth
Newton Regis
Odston
Mailston
Thornton
Stanton under Bardon
Bardon Hill
Ringy Cross
Upper Grange
Swithland Hall
Ulverscroft Priory
Ansty
Newtown Unford
Groby Pool
Beaumont Leys
Birstall
Peatling
Humberstone
Keam
Quenby
Barkby
Barkby Thorpe
Thurmaston
Beeby
Barsby
Cranoe
Loseby
Marefield
Hungarton
Leicester
Market Bosworth
Bosworth Field
Sutton Cheney
Shenton
Shackerstone
Calloden House
Foston Pane
Burton
Barton
Ratby
Desford
Kirby Muxloe
Glenfield
Braunstone
Aylestone
Wigston
Oadby
Knighton
Evington
Stoughton
Thurnby
Scraptoft
Humberstone
Keyham
Queniborough
Syston
Barkby
Beeby
Thurmaston
Barkby Thorpe
Twyford
Thorpe Satchville
Ashby Folville
Gaddesby
Great Dalby
Little Dalby
Pickwell
Somerby
Knossington
Owston
Lady Wood
Melton Mowbray
Asford

WARWICKSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

RUTLAND

LEICESTERSHIRE

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.

1. West Goscote
2. East Goscote
3. Framland
4. Sparkinghoe
5. Guthlaxton
6. Gartrey

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree

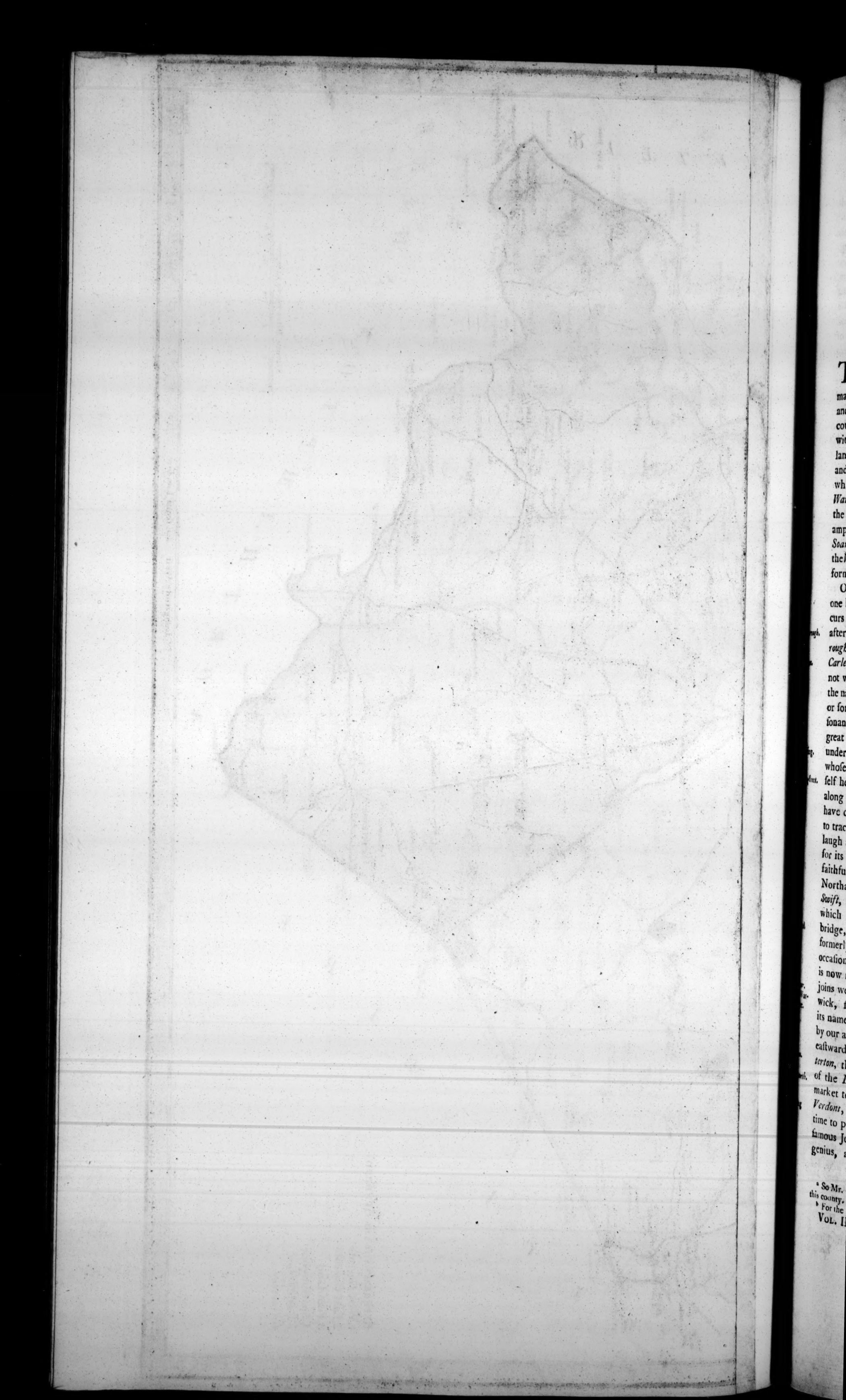
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1° Longitude West 55 from London

30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 0 45 40

35 30 25

E. Noble delin.



LEICESTERSHIRE.

TO Northampton on the north adjoins the county of Leiceſter, called in the ſurvey of England made by William the Conqueror, *Ledeceſterſcyre*, and in common language *Leiceſterſhire*. It is a level country, and fit for corn, but for the moſt part without wood. It is ſurrounded on the eaſt by Rutland and Lincolnſhire, on the north by Nottingham and Derbyſhires, on the weſt by Warwickſhire, from which it is divided by the Roman military way called *Watlingſtreet*, which forms its weſtern edge; and on the ſouth it borders, as I before obſerved, on Northamptonſhire. Through the middle part runs the *Soar* in its way to the Trent; and in the eaſtern part the *Wreke*, a little river that afterwards joins the Soar, forms many gentle meanders.

On the ſouth, where the leſſer *Avon* bounds it on one hand, and the *Welland* on the other, nothing occurs worth mentioning, except on the Welland ſoon after its riſe *Haverburg*, commonly called *Harborough*, famous for a ſheep fair; and not far from it *Carleton*, or the town of Huſbandmen, of which I know not whether it be worth mentioning that almoſt all the natives of it, by a peculiarity of the ſoil or water, or ſome other unknown natural cauſe, ſpeak in a diſſonant inarticulate manner, drawing their words with great harſhneſs out of their throat, and labouring under a kind of wharling[a]. The Roman road, whoſe ridge in other places is worn down, ſhews itſelf here very plainly, running in a ſtrait line north along the weſt ſide of this county. Its courſe I have carefully followed from the Thames into Wales to trace the antient towns. The reader will perhaps laugh at this expenſive diligence, or at leaſt curious for its expence. Nor could I have truſted to a more faithful guide[b]. From Dowbridge, where it leaves Northamptonſhire, it is firſt interrupted by the river *Swift*, a ſlow ſtream, notwithſtanding its name, to which it anſwers only in the winter months. The bridge, called *Bransford* and *Bensford* bridge, which formerly lay over it having long lain broken down occaſioned ſo famous a road to be diſuſed; but it is now repaired at the public expence. To this adjoins weſtward *Ceſterover*, but in the county of Warwick, famous for its lord ſir Fulke *Greville*, though its name implies ſome antiquity, *Caſter* being applied by our anceſtors only to old towns or camps. Thence eaſtward near the Swift we have on one hand *Miſterton*, the property of the famous and antient family of the *Poulteneys*; on the other *Lutterworth*, a ſmall market town, ſaid to have antiently belonged to the *Verdons*, near which is a ſpring ſo cold as in a ſhort time to petrify ſtraws and ſticks. Of this church the famous John *Wiccliffe* * was rector; a perſon of a ſubtle genius, and thoroughly verſed in the Scriptures, who drawing his pen againſt the Papal power, and the church of Rome, was not only perſecuted by them while he lived, but 41 years after his death his corps was inſulted, dug up, and burnt by order of the council of Sienna.

From Bensford bridge the road aſcends to *Highcroſs*, ſo called from a croſs that antiently ſtood there on a high ground, now ſucceeded by a higher poſt with its props. The neighbours told us that here the two principal roads of England croſſed each other, and that here was a moſt flouriſhing city named *Cleyceſter*, which had a ſenate of its own, and of which *Cleybrook*, about a mile off, was part, and that on both ſides of the road foundations of hewn ſtone lye under the furrows, and Roman coins are very often ploughed up though above ground, as the poet ſays, —*etiam ipſæ periere ruinæ*, the very ruins themſelves are loſt. This exactly correſponding with the diſtance from *Bennaventa*, or Wedon, together with *Bensford* the name of the bridge, induces me to place here BENNONES, or VENONES, the next ſtation after *Bennaventa* in Antoninus, eſpecially as Antoninus ſays the way here parts into two, which is alſo the current tradition. For to the north-eaſt going to Lincolnſhire, the Foſſeway leads ſtrait to *Ratæ* and *Vernometum*, of which preſently, and to the ſouth-weſt Watlingſtreet into Wales by *Manduеſſedum*, of which in the county of Warwick.

Highcroſs.

Cleyceſter.

Cleybrook.

Hinckley ſtands higher up on the ſame road, having antiently its own lord Hugh *Grantmaiſnill*; high ſteward or ſeneſchal of England in the reign of William Rufus and Henry III. He had two daughters, Petronilla married to Robert *Blanchmains*, ſo called from the whiteneſs of his hands, earl of Leiceſter, who with her had the office of ſeneſchal of England, and Alicia to Roger Bigot. On the eaſt ſide of the church are ditches and very high earth-works, which the inhabitants ſay were Hugh's caſtle. Three miles hence is *Boſworth*, an old market town, this privilege having been procured for it of Edward I. by Richard *Harecourt*. Below it the kingdom of England in the laſt age turned upon the ſucceſs of a ſingle battle. For Henry earl of Richmond here, with a ſmall army, encountered Richard III. who, by the moſt complicated crimes had poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown, and by expoſing himſelf bravely with his followers for the liberty of his country, happily defeated and ſlew the tyrant, and in the midſt of the ſlain was with loud acclamations ſaluted king, and by his bravery reſcued England from the oppreſſion of the tyrant, and by his prudence reſtored the peace diſturbed by civil diſcord. Whence Bernard Andreas, the poet of Tholouſe, who lived then, in his ode to Henry VII. alludes thus to the roſes which were his deviſe;

Hinckley.

Boſworth.

1485.

* John Wickliffe died 1387.

[a] So Mr. Camden himſelf in his marginal note; ſo Burton, Holland, and Gibſon tranſlate *Rhotaciſmus*. See alſo Fuller's Worthies in this county. The preſent inhabitants neither have this defect, nor know any thing of it.

[b] For the finding out the towns ſpecified by Antoninus in his Itinerary. Holland.

Ecce nunc omnes poſuere venti
Murmura, præter Zephyrum tepentem,
Hic roſas nutrit, nitidaſque flores
Veris amæni.

All winds were huſht, but Zephyr's gentle gale;
Nurſe of the bluſhing roſe, his breezes bring
The blooming flowers, and new create the ſpring.

Aſhby de la Zouch. Baron *Zouch* of *Aſhby.*

Nothing elſe occurs remarkable on the road except further off *Aſhby de la Zouch*, now a pleaſant town of the earl of Huntingdon, formerly of Alan baron *de la Zouche*[e], who bore G. ten bezants. He marrying one of the coheireſſes of Roger de *Quincy*, earl of Wincheſter, acquired a great eſtate in this county in right of his wife. But having ſome claims on John earl of Warren, who was for fighting the matter out, and not trying it at law, was killed by him in Weſtminſter hall A. D. 1279, and a few years after his nephew's daughters and heireſſes conveyed this eſtate by marriage to the families of *St. Maur*[d] and *Holand*[e]. This town afterwards came to the *Haſtings*, who had there a very handſome houſe, of whom William procured a fair of Henry VI. Nor muſt we here forget *Cole Overton*, the reſidence of Henry *de Beaumont*[f] of the ſame famous family with the viſcounts Beaumont. This place has its ſurname from the coals dug here like hardened bitumen, which yield ſuch profit to the lords of the manor, and ſupply all the neighbourhood far and near with firing.

Cole Overton.

Soar r.

We have already ſaid that the river *Soar* divides the county. It riſes not far from this road, and increaſed by the addition of many never-failing ſtreams, flows gently northward, and waſhes the north and weſt ſides of the chief town of the county, called by writers *Legeceſtria*, *Leogora*, *Legeoceſter*, and *Leiceſter*. This town makes at once a very antient and handſome appearance. A. D. 680 when Sexwulph, by order of king Ethelred, divided the kingdom of Mercia into dioceſes, he fixed the ſee here, and was himſelf the firſt biſhop; but a few years after on the removal of the ſee elſewhere this dignity ceaſed, and the town gradually declined till the noble lady Edelfleda, A. D. 914, repaired it, and fortified it with new walls; ſo that Mathew Paris in his Hiſtoria Minor writes, "Legeceſtria is a very rich city, and defended with a very ſtout and laſting wall, which if it had a good foundation, would make the place equal to any city." At the Norman invaſion it was well peopled, and had many burgeſſes, 12 of whom (as we find in the Conqueror's ſurvey[g]) were bound by old uſage to ſend out men with the king "whenever he went to war. If he went by ſea againſt his enemies they were to ſend four horſes to carry arms or other baggage to London. This city paid to the king yearly £. 30. by tale and £. 20. in ore[h] and 15 ſextaries[i] of honey." But in the reign of Henry II. it laboured under great diſtreſs, and had its walls razed when Robert earl of Leiceſter ſurnamed *Boſſu* or *Humpback* plotted againſt the king. This Mathew Paris relates in the following manner:

LEICESTER.

1173.

"For the inſolence of earl Robert who had lifted "up his heel againſt the king, the noble city of Lei- "ceſter was beſieged and ruined by king Henry, and "the wall, which ſeemed proof againſt every thing, "was razed all round." After (to add a few particulars from his Hiſtoria Minor) "the walls of the town "were undermined, and the props that ſupported "them burnt, great fragments fell down, which lie "there to this day intire and unbroken, of the ſize and "hardneſs of rocks by the indiſſoluble tenacity of "the cement[k]." At this time the townſpeople were miſerably fined and ſent into baniſhment, and ſuch as by a ſum of money purchaſed leave to go where they pleaſed, retired for refuge to St. Alban's and St. Edmund's. The caſtle, which appears to have been very large and ſtrong, was alſo diſmantled. Under it is a handſome collegiate hoſpital, in whoſe church Henry earl of Lancaſter and Henry of Lancaſter his ſon firſt duke of Lancaſter, are buried. This duke being advanced in years erected and dedicated this houſe for the pious purpoſe of providing for the poor, of which Henry Knighton of Leiceſter, who lived at this time, ſpeaks thus in his hiſtory[l]. "Henry duke of Lancaſter firſt built a "collegiate church and hoſpital without the ſouth "gate of Leiceſter, in which he ſettled a dean, "with 12 canons prebendaries, and as many vicars "and other officers, for a hundred infirm poor and "10 able women to wait upon the infirm, and ſuf- "ficiently endowed the ſaid hoſpital." On the other ſide of the city among rich meads watered by the Soar, was a monaſtery, thence called *de Pratis*, of which Knighton aforementioned writes thus[m]: "Robert le Boſſu[a] earl of Leiceſter, founded the 1143 "monaſtery of the Virgin Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter, "and liberally endowed it with lands, eſtates, and "revenues; and himſelf with the conſent of his "wife Amicia became a canon regular in the ſame "houſe, and after ſerving God there 15 years in the "regular habit fell aſleep in the Lord a canon." This he did that by repenting in a canonical habit he might atone for his guilt in rebelling againſt his ſovereign. What name Leiceſter went by under the Romans does not appear. I take it to be called in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Lerion*; but that the fabulous king Leir built it whoſo will may believe for me. The ſituation anſwers ſo exactly to Antoninus' deſcription in diſtance from *Bennona* and *Verometum* on the military way called the *Foſs*, that I cannot help thinking it RATÆ, or as Ptolemy writes it RAGÆ[o], though not the leaſt trace or mark of the name of *Ratæ* now remains, unleſs perhaps in the rampart called *Rawdikes*[p], ſcarce half a mile from the ſouth gate of Leiceſter. Here I am at a loſs, and uncertain which road to take as my guide in ſearch of the antient town. Ranulph, monk of Cheſter, ſays the antient ſtreet went hence through the *waſtes* to Lincoln, but does not ſay through what *waſtes*[q]. It is commonly ſuppoſed to have run north through Nottinghamſhire: the emperor

RAT

[e] who deſcended from Alan viſcount of Rohan in Little Britain, and Conſtantia his wife, daughter to Conan le Gros, earl of Britain and Maud his wife, natural daughter of Henry I. Holland.

[d] of Caſtle Carey. Ib.

[a] Yet their father firſt beſtowed this Aſhby upon ſir Richard Mortimer of Richard's caſtle, his couſin, whoſe younger iſſue thereupon took the ſurname of Zouch, and were lords of Aſhby, but from Eudo a younger ſon of Alan who was ſlain in Weſtminſter hall, the lords Zouch of Harringworth branched out and have been for many deſcents barons of the realm. Ib.

[f] deſcended from ſir Thomas Beaumont of Bachevill in Normandy, brother to the firſt viſcount, which ſir Thomas, as ſome write, was he who was ſlain manfully fighting at ſuch time as the French recovered Paris from the Engliſh in the time of Henry VI. Holland.

[g] fol. 230. a. [h] i. e. by weight. Holland. [i] pints and half, or 24 oz. Gibſon.

[k] See alſo Wats' edition, p. 128. [l] Inter X ſcriptores, p. 2625. [m] Ib. p. 2346.

[a] when he began Gerondon abbey for Ciſtercians. Holland.

[o] Paſſ, Pal. Egalæ; obvious miſtakes for Palæ, as in Ravennas *Rateconon* for *Rate Coritanorum*. [p] or *Road*-dikes. Holland.

[q] P. 196. He means the *Wolds* as now called.

Antoninus, if I understand him, seems to intimate, that it went north through this county into Lincolnshire. On this track several places of antient note occur to be mentioned in their order; on the other, with all my search, and I do not answer for others, I have yet been able to find none.

Near[r] Leicester is *Grooby*, a large and fine estate, or as our people call it, manor, which from Hugh *Grantnaisnill*[s], on whom William the Conqueror bestowed large revenues, came by the earls of Leicester and the *Quincies* to the family of the *Ferrars*, of which the lords *Ferrars* of *Grooby* long enjoyed the rank of barons, and at last their only daughter Isabel[t] carried it by marriage into the family of the *Greys*, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown. But while I was revising these sheets our sovereign king James restored sir Henry Grey to this honour of his ancestors, having before his coronation created him baron *Grey* of *Groby*.

I return now to the Soar river, which leaving Leicester first gives name to *Montsorell*, or rather *Mont-soare-hill*, compounded of a Norman and English name, now famous only for its market, antiently very much so for its castle on a steep craggy hill overhanging the river, formerly belonging to the earl of Leicester, afterwards in the barons' wars to Saer de *Quincy* earl of Winchester, now nothing but a heap of ruins. For A. D. 1217, being taken after a long siege, it was levelled with the ground by the inhabitants, "as a nest of devils and a cave of thieves and robbers." Higher up on the opposite bank is *Barrow*, where they dig chalk of remarkable hardness. A few miles hence the *Soar* ends in the *Trent* a little below *Loughborrough*, a market town, which gave its name to one baron Edward *Hastings* in the reign of queen Mary. But upon her death, whose great favourite he had been, he took a disgust at human affairs, and renouncing the world, in order to devote himself solely to God, retired to an hospital he had built at Stoke Pogeis in Bucks, where he lived, serving God with the poor, and ended his life devoutly in Christ among them[u]. The resemblance of the names seem to prove that this Loughborrough was the royal vill called in Saxon Liezanburze[x], which Marianus tells us Cuthwulf took from the Britans A. D. 572. At present it justly claims the next place to Leicester among all the towns in this county, either in regard to its size, its buildings, or the pleasant woods that surround it. For below it the forest of *Charnwood* or *Charley* extends a great way, in which is the park of *Beaumannour*, which the lords *Beaumont* inclosed, as I have been informed, with a stone wall. These are commonly supposed to be descended from a French family; they certainly sprung from John de Brienne[y], king of Jerusalem, and came into England about Edward I's time, and by marriage with a daughter of Alexander *Comyn*, earl of *Buchan* in Scotland, whose mother was one of the coheiresses of Roger de Quincy earl of Winchester, obtained a fine estate, and became a considerable family. From hence in the reign of Edward III. Henry for some years received summons to parliament by the style of earl of Buchan, and in that of Henry VI. John was constable of England for a time, and the first I meet with that had the honour of a viscount from that king. But William the last viscount dying without issue, his sister married lord *Lovell*; and this rich estate was afterwards by attainder for treason forfeited to the crown[z].

The first viscount in *England*.

In this north part nothing remarkable occurs except a small nunnery, founded for nuns by Roisia de *Verdon*, and called *Grace dieu*; and in that part where the Trent runs, *Dunnington*, an antient castle, built by the first earls of Leicester, and afterwards the property of John *Lacy*, earl of Lincoln, who obtained a market and fair here of Edward I. But his estates being parcelled out among different persons in the attainder of the barons under Edward II. the king bestowed this maner on Hugh *Le Despenser* the younger[a].

Grace Dieu.
Dunnington.

The eastern part of the county, which is hilly and feeds numerous flocks of sheep, is adorned with two places of considerable note; VERNOMETUM or VEROMETUM, mentioned by Antoninus, and *Burton-Lazers*, very considerable in former ages.

VERNOMETUM has now lost its name; but seems to have been situate in that spot now called *Burrow-hill* and *Erd-burrow*. For between *Verometum* and *Ratæ* in Antoninus are 12 miles, and the same number at present between Leicester and this place. Its present name *Burrough* comes from Burgh, which among the Saxons signified a *fortified place*. But what is most material is that in the very place is a hill, steep on all sides except on the south-east, on whose top are evident traces of a ruined town, a double ditch, and marks of the very walls, inclosing about 18 acres. It is now a ploughed field, and remarkable for nothing so much as the sports practised here yearly by the neighbouring youth. The name would lead one to suppose here was some great temple of the heathen Deities. For Vernometum in the language of Gaul, which was the same with that of Britain, signifies the *great temple*, as Venantius Fortunatus plainly shews of Vernometum a town in Gaul in these lines of his first book:

Vernometum or Verometum.

Vernometum its meaning in the old Gaulish.

Nomine Vernometum voluit vocitare vetustas
Quod fanum ingens Gallica lingua sonat.

Antiquity the name of Vernometum gave
Where the old Gauls their larger temple have.

Burton, surnamed *Lazers*, was a rich hospital for Lazers or Lepers, to the master of which all the lesser houses for Lazers throughout England were in some sort subject, as he was to the master of the Lazers at Jerusalem. They say it was founded on the arrival of the Normans by a sum of money raised all over England (to which the *Mowbrays* contributed the most), at which time the Leprosy, or as some call it the Elephantiasis, had spread itself in a most destructive manner over the kingdom. It was the opinion of that age, that this distemper came first from Egypt into this island, and soon after spred itself all over Europe, first in the time of Pompey the Great, afterwards under Heraclius, and at other periods as appears in history: but I do not find it ever was in this island before those times. But be-

Burton Lazers.

Leprosy in *England*.

[r] North-west from Leicester. Holland.
[s] Grantsmaisnill.
[t] *Elizabeth*. Burton, 122. Dugdale I. 719.
[u] See before Vol. I. p. 314. 318.
[x] Liezanburze, Lyzanbyrig, Sax. Chron. p. 22. Lizanburh, Florence, *Lienberig* and *Lienberi* by later writers. But this is rather fixed at *Leighton* c. Bedford, as being nearer to *Ailesbury*, which Cuthwulf took at the same time. G. See before, Vol. I. p. 331.
[y] Hence correct Burton, p. 35.
[z] By attainder of Lovell it fell into the hands of king Henry VII. Holland.
[a] The hereditaments of Thomas of Lancaster and Alice Lacy his wife were seized unto the king's hands and alienated in divers sorts: the king enforced her to release this manor to Hugh le Despenser the younger. Holland.

sides

Milton Mowbray.

Skeffington.

Earls of *Leiceſter.*

ſides theſe more conſiderable places I muſt not forget near this laſt town *Melton Mowbray*, a market town, called from the *Mowbrays* formerly lords of it, where is to be ſeen only a handſome church, and further ſouth *Skeffington*, which gives name to a famous family, and receives eminence therefrom [b].

This county of Leiceſter was always famous for its earls, who were perſons of diſtinguiſhed note. As they were in the Saxon times hereditary, I ſhall give the ſucceſſion of them as that ſkilful antiquary Thomas Talbot extracted them for me out of the public records. In the time of Ethelbald king of Mercia A. D. 716, *Leofric* was earl of Leiceſter, to whom ſucceeded, in a direct line, *Algar* I. *Algar* II. *Leofric* II. *Leofſtan*, *Leofric* III. who was buried at Coventry, *Algar* III. whoſe ſons were *Eadwin* earl of March, and Morkar earl of Northumberland, and a daughter Lucia, married firſt to Ivo Talbois of Anjou, afterwards to Roger de Romara, from whom ſprung William *de Romara* earl of Lincoln. This Saxon line failing, and the very name of Saxons being almoſt deſpiſed, *Robert de Bellomont*, a Norman, lord of Pont Audomar and earl of Mellent, on the death of *Simon* earl of Leiceſter, obtained his earldom A. D. 1102, by favour of Henry I. "He was a man of great knowledge, flattering eloquence, ſhrewd cunning, profound prudence, and an artful turn of mind, and while he was in the height of his glory his wife was carried off by another earl. On this account he loſt his ſenſes in the decline of life, and ſunk into a profound melancholy [c]." * He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſur-named *Boſſu* [d], his grandſon ſur-named *Blanchemains* [e], and his great grandſon *Fitz Parnell*, all named *Robert*. The laſt of them, this Fitz Parnell, named from his mother Petronilla or Parnell, daughter and coheireſs of the laſt Hugh Grantmaiſnill [f], died without iſſue [g]. A few years after *Simon de Montfort* deſcended from a baſtard ſon of Robert king of France, who married the ſiſter of Robert Fitz Parnell, enjoyed this honour †. But being driven out [h] with all his family A. D. 1200 [i], *Ranulph* earl of Cheſter obtained this honour [k], not by right of inheritance, but by the royal favour. Afterwards however *Simon de Montfort*, ſon of Simon aforenamed, obtained this title upon Almaric his elder brother renouncing all claim to it in the preſence of Henry III. [l] Such was the good will of that prince to this Simon, that he recalled him from exile in France, loaded him with wealth, and gave him the earldom of Leiceſter [m] and his ſiſter in marriage: he overwhelmed with favours for which he had no opportunity to ſhew his gratitude (ſuch is the wickedneſs of mankind) began to hate and give his royal benefactor all kind of trouble, and in conjunction with the rebellious barons raiſed a horrible civil war, in which he at length loſt his life ‡. His honours and eſtates were granted by his victorious father to *Edmund* ſurnamed *Crouchback* earl of Lancaſter, younger ſon of Henry III. [n] This honour afterwards lay long ſunk as it were among the titles of the houſe of Lancaſter, till Matilda, daughter of Henry duke of Lancaſter, marrying William the Bavarian earl of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, &c. added to his other titles that of Leiceſter, he being expreſsly ſtyled in a charter of 35 Edward III. *William earl of Henhaud and Leiceſter*, and according to the inquiſition 36 Edward III. § ſhe by the name of ducheſs of Bavaria held the caſtle, manor, and honour of Leiceſter. Upon her dying without iſſue this honour reverted to *John of Gaunt*, duke of Lancaſter, who married Blanch another ſiſter of Matilda [o]. From thenceforth it was united to the family of Lancaſter till in our time it received luſtre in the perſon of that *Robert Dudley* whom queen Elizabeth in the 6th year of her reign girded with the ſword of the earldom of Leiceſter, who was called by common concurrence of the united Netherlands, which had been long ravaged by the ſtorm of war, to ſettle their ſtate, and preſently after neglected by them. He departed this life in 1588 [p].

In this county are 200 pariſh churches.

* Hen. Huntingdon Epiſtola de contemptu mundi in bib. Cott.

† Rot in Theſ. Scacc.

‡ See Eveſham in Worceſterſhire.

§ In Regiſtro Magno Duc. Lanc.

[b] Burton, 260.

[c] He died 1118. 18 Henry I. and was buried in Preaux abbey where he turned monk. Dugd. Bar. I. 85. After rebelling againſt Henry II. weary of his looſe irregular life he became a canon regular. Holland.

[d] Died 1167. buried in Leiceſter abbey. Dugd. Ib. 87.

[e] He ſided with the young king againſt his father Henry II. He died and was buried at Duras in Greece 1190. Ib. 88.

[f] In whoſe right he was ſeneſchal or ſteward of England. Holland.

[g] He died 1204, and was buried in Leiceſter abbey.

[h] as wholly devoted to the French. Holland.

[i] He was ſlain at the ſiege of Tolouſe by Lewis king of France 1219. M. Paris. Dugd. Bar. I. 752.

[k] 1220. 4 Hen. III. Ib. 43.

[l] 1229. 14 Hen. III. Ib. 752.

[m] and granted him the ſtewardſhip of England. Holland.

[n] 49 Henry III. He died 24 Ed. I. Dug. Bar. I. 778-9. His ſon Thomas was buried at Pontfract 14 Ed. II. Ib. 780-1. His brother Henry died and was buried at Leiceſter, 1245. Ib. 783. as was his ſon and ſucceſſor Henry 1360. Ib. 789.

[o] and died 1399, 22 R. II.

[p] at Warwick.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

LEICESTERSHIRE is 43 miles long from north to ſouth, 36 broad from eaſt to weſt, and about 150 in circumference, containing ſix hundreds, 12 market towns, 200 pariſhes, 500,000 acres. The ſoil is rich and fertile[a]. The north-eaſt parts are elevated and bare. All the coal conſumed thereabouts was brought from Derbyſhire through roads formerly impaſſable except in the midſt of ſummer, when the hay and corn harveſt hardly allowed opportunity to fetch it in exchange for pigeon's dung at the rate of buſhel for buſhel, or if paid for in money it is at the extravagant price of 1*s*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. *per* buſhel. To relieve the diſtreſſes of the poorer ſort of people on this account, Mrs. Hewitt of Melton Mowbray, about 15 years ago, left £.20. to buy coals, which they were to pay for as they wanted, to take them at a penny or halfpenny more than they coſt, to defray the ſuperintendant, and to this ſmall ſum the pariſh added as much more. They have now great plenty of coal on very reaſonable terms from Bedworth in *Warwickſhire*.

The landholders in this county at the making of the Domeſday ſurvey, were the king, the archbiſhop of York, biſhops of Lincoln and Coutance; abbies of Peterborough, Coventry, and Croyland; earl of Mellent, and earls Aubrey, and Hugh: counteſſes Godiva, Alveve, and Judith: Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, Henry de Ferieres, Robert de Todeni, Robert de Veci, Roger de Buſli, Robert Diſpenſator, Robert Hoſtiarius, Ralph Mortimer, Ralph Fitz Hubert, Wido de Rembodcurth, Wido de Credune, William Peverel, William Buenvaſleth, William Loveth, Geofrey Alſelin, Geofrey de Wirce, Gunfrid de Cioches, Hunfridus Camerarius, Gilbert de Gand, Drogo de Bruere, &c. &c.

Burton, p. 161, takes notice that under the Heptarchy this ſhire was part of the kingdom of Mercia.

When the Danes had expelled Burgred A. D. 874, they conferred the kingdom on Ceolwulf *durante beneplacito*; and whereas the kingdom contained the CORITANI, CORNAVII, DOBUNI, and CATTIEUCHLANI, in 877 they took from him the CORITANI, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Stamford, where they domineered when the reſt of Mercia was reduced by king Alfred, and put under the government of duke Athelred, &c. and from hence they made frequent excurſions into other parts, and were not fully reduced till 942[b].

Market Harborough gave title of baron to *Bennet Sherrard* lord *Sherrard* 1714, 1 George I. and of earl 1718, 5 George I. He was ſucceeded 1732 by Philip Sherard his nephew, he 1750 by his ſon Bennet, and he 1770 by his brother Robert 4th and preſent earl. The ſeat of this family is at *Stapleford* in this county. Abigail, daughter of Roger Cave, eſq; of Stanford, and wife of ſir William Sherard an anceſtor of this family, was a great collector of antiquities, and cauſed to be made a fine pedigree of the Sherards, and their matches, with drawings of their monuments, arms, and portraits in windows, deeds, &c. now in the hands of the earl of Harborough, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries 1735, by Smart Lethieullier, eſq; together with two ſmall pendent oval medals with the buſt of this lady both in profile and fullfaced, and on the reverſe her arms in gold and in ſilver gilt made for her funeral[c]. The church is ſuppoſed to have been built by John of Gaunt as a penance for keeping Katherine Swinford[d].

Huſbands Boſworth church, Sunday July 6, 1755, in the evening was ſtruck by lightning; ſeveral ſtones beat out of the walls within, the pavement in ſeveral places raiſed an inch above the level, the bells diſplaced, the frames and wheels ſplintered, the ſtone ſpire very much ſhattered, a large breach made in it 12 yards long by one broad, and many heavy ſtones forced to a conſiderable diſtance[e]. Huſbands Boſworth.

At *Medbourn*, a valuable rectory, with the chapel of *Holt*, near Market Harborough, a Moſaic pavement was found 1721[f]. At Holt, which is a hamlet to Medburn, is the ſeat of Mr. Neville, from whoſe family the place is called Neville Holt. Here is the only water truly aluminous that Dr. Short could find in all his ſearches into the mineral waters of England. It was diſcovered in 1728. It is impregnated with a large proportion of calcarious nitre, a ſmaller of an acid auſtere ſalt reſembling alum, with a fat clay or bole, a latent ſulphur, and ſometimes a little ochre. It has this peculiar excellency that whilſt it is a ſtrong aſtringent it is at the ſame time an evacuant and deobſtruent medicine, and not poſſeſſed of the coagulating qualities of alum or of the ſharper vitriols. Dr. Short affirms it has no parallel among our medicinal waters in hæmorrhages of every kind. It prevails in exceſſive relaxations in general, and is very uſeful in ſcrophulous caſes. In digging up the hill in queſt of the ſpring, in the clay, through which the water is ſtrained, great quantities of talc have been found, which being powdered and given in warm ale have proved a ſovereign remedy in obſtinate fluxes. The earth about it abounds with nitre, and the greateſt part of the hill at or near the ſpring is limeſtone or gritſtone, beſides a good deal of iron ſtone[g]. Medbourn.

At *Church Langton* the rev. Mr. Hanbury, rector, eſtabliſhed 1753 an extenſive plantation, the profits of the ſale of which were to be applied to decorating and rebuilding the church, providing an organ and Church Langton.

[a] Mag. Brit. II. 1339. [b] Sax. Chron. p. 114. [c] A. S. min.
[d] Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 263. [e] See print of it by Sam. Turner, engraved by Jefferies.
[f] Ant Soc. min. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 181. 2d Ed.
[g] Dr. Short's account of it 1742 and 1749, the water being his property. Rutty, p. 293—305.

school, establishing a public library here, erecting an hospital for 60 poor women, founding professors of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, and a printing house, and augmenting small livings; the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in Chancery 1767[h]. These immense designs are now come to nothing.

Goadby. *Goadby* was the rectory and residence of that industrious antiquary Francis Peck, who collected so many valuable materials for our monastic history. He died 1743, aged 51, on this only preferment he ever enjoyed.

Stanton Wivill. The *Wivills*, whose name is last mentioned on Battle abbey roll, were first settled at *Stanton Wivill* in this county, where they continued 24 Henry VIII. on this token that William Wivill being sworn and examined did depose, that he could expend 20*l*. a year of old rents besides all charges. Of this house was Robert de Wyvill bishop of Salisbury. Long since the Wyvils here are extinct. They bore G Frettè vairè a chief O. They were a different family from those of Burton Constable c. York[i].

Bradley. Hallaton. At *Bradley*, near *Hallaton*, formerly a market town on the Rutlandshire side, was a small Austin priory, valued at £. 20. 15*s*. 7*d*.[k]

Nosley. At *Nosley* Sir Anketil de Martival founded, and his son Roger, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, endowed in the parish church, a chantry, or college, valued 24 Henry VI. at £. 6. 13*s*. 4*d*.[l] It consisted of three priests, two clerks, and four choristers, and was founded, according to Leland, by Roger Morteville, who, t. Edward III. married the heir general of the Blackets. Nosley and other lands thereabouts came to two daughters of one of the Mortevilles, whereof one was married to Hugh Hastings, and the other was a nun, and alienated much of her part. Nosley came afterwards by marriage of an heir general to the Hasilrigs[m].

Skeffington. *Skeffington*, whence rose the name of the Skeffingtons, lay upwards of a mile from Noseley[n].

Laund. *Laund* abbey, founded by Richard Basset in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. *in territorio villæ de* Lodington[o] for Austin canons, was valued at £. 9 9 9 *per annum*[p]. Leland gives it to the Chaworths. It was the seat and burying-place of Gregory baron Cromwell son of Thomas earl of Essex, whose great grandson was created viscount Lecale earl of Ardglas in Ireland. It is now the seat of John Simpson, esq; and is a fine piece of antiquity. The old burial ground is still in use.

Osulweston. *Osulweston*, or *Oweston*, an Austin priory, built by Robert Grimbald t. Henry II. valued at £. 161.[q] The abbey was lately pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site, the property of sir John Palmer. There is nothing remarkable in the church but an octagon font with old arms, and a figure on a monument in the wall, now almost hid. The late Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. Benjamin Brown of this place, was a near relation to sir Isaac Newton, and had, as is supposed, the only portrait for which he sat, by Kneller, which, having been sent to London for sale was bought by the present duke of Rutland for 30*l*.

Withcote. *Withcote* chapel by Osulweston belongs to sir John Palmer: the outside is antient, the inside neatly fitted up about 40 years ago. In it are two handsome marble monuments of the Johnsons, one of Edward Palmer, esq. who died July 17, 1770, and a small bust of Ambrose Smith, esq. 1589. Saints and apostles whole length in the windows, the painting remarkably coarse, and much painted glass in the house.

Somerby. *Somerby*, for many years possessed by an elder branch of the Greens of Hinckley, is now chiefly the property of the rev. Charles Dickinson.

Lutterworth. *Lutterworth* shews a fair church which has been increased by the Fieldings of knights degree and antient gentry in this shire[r]. In it is a monument for John Fielding of Lutterworth 1403, and his second wife Joan 1428. The church has been intirely new fitted up; but the pulpit, which is hexagon, made of thick planks, with a seam of carved work in the joints[s], is preserved in memory of Wicliffe, who preached in it, being presented to this rectory by the king, 48 Edward III. and died here December 31, 1387 or 84, of a palsy which had held him two years, and seized him as he was hearing mass in this church on Innocents' day. At the elevation of the host he fell down speechless, and continued so till his death, as Gascoigne was told by John Horne, a priest 80 years old, who had been parish priest here with Wicliffe the last two years of the latter's life. This great man, our English Luther, was a North-country man, born at Wycliffe in Richmondshire about 1324, educated at Merton college, Oxford, doctor in Divinity, master of Baliol college, and afterwards of archbishop Islip's new foundation at Canterbury hall, from whence Islip's successor soon ejected him. Under the patronage of John of Gaunt, who administered the government in the decline of his father's life, he was sent to the court of Rome to assert the liberties of the English church; and from the new view he obtained of that court during the two years of fruitless negociation, he first bestowed on the Pope the title of *Antichrist*, and when summoned to appear before the bishop of London, he came attended with such powerful supporters that he met with less severe opposition for the rest of his life. He was always preserved from imprisonment or fine, and though he was worried out of Oxford by the intrigues of his inveterate enemy the archbishop of Canterbury, he passed the remainder of his life quietly on his living; and one may fairly question whether his mean-spirited enemies found enough of his remains to vent their revenge on when they dug up his body, and burnt it, and threw the ashes into the water by order of the council of Constance, or rather of Sienna, executed by Fleming bishop of Lincoln[t]. The vulgar tradition is, that this stream never overflowed for four years after. Here was an hospital founded by Roisia de Verdon and her son in the reign of John, valued at £. 26.[u] "Lutterworth is scant half so big as Lughborow, but "has an hospital of the foundation of two or three "of the Verdons its antient lords[x]."

At *Dunton Basset* is a medical spring[y].

Stanford, the seat of sir Thomas Cave, bart. removed on rebuilding out of Northamptonshire into this county is an excellent mansion with great command of beautiful water. The river Avon, through

[h] History of the rise and progress of charitable foundations at Church Langton by Mr. Hanbury 1767, 8vo.
[i] Fuller's Church Hist. p. 170. [k] Tan. 242. [l] Tan. 245. [m] Lel. I. 15.
[n] Lel. ib. 15. [o] Carta H. I. Mon. Ang. II. 90. [p] Burton, 157. Tan. 236.
[q] Tan. 240. Burton, 213. [r] Holland. [s] See the founding board and cope, Hist. of Hinckley, pl. VII.
[t] Lel. Coll. II. 371. Tan. Bib. Brit. 768, [u] Tan. 243. [x] Lel. I. 21. [y] G.

which

which was probably a long ford, runs through the park.

At *Swinsford* was a ſmall preceptory of hoſpitallers[y].

Swift riſes near *Knaptoft* the ſeat of the Turpins, a knightly family deſcended from the Gibſons[z].

The Poultneys took their name from *Poulteney* a place now decayed within the ſaid lordſhip[a].

Dr. Stukeley, who travelled along Watling-ſtreet with a deſign to make obſervations on it, affirms, that VENONÆ ſtands at the interſection of the Foſſe with Watling-ſtreet at *High croſs*, and that many Roman bricks, coins, &c. are found here, and foundations of houſes all the way to *Cleyceſter*. He adds that this is probably the centre and higheſt ground of this part of England ſince the rivers all run from it every way[b]. Mr. Lee of Leiceſter had a Roman urn found here in digging a vault for the late lord Denbigh, with eleven more covered with Roman bricks[c]. In the garden before the inn was a barrow, lately removed, and under it on the plain ſurface a human body[d]. Here is a croſs of four Doric pillars regarding the four roads, ſurmounted by a globe, croſs, and dial, erected by ſubſcription 1712[e], and the following Latin inſcriptions compoſed by Mr. George Greenaway a ſchoolmaſter at Coventry. This pillar is now incloſed in a fence to protect it from abuſe. It is engraved in pl. XCIII. of Dr. Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſum I.

On the Weſt ſide:

Vicinarum provinciarum VERVICENSIS
Scilicet & LEICESTRENSIS ornamenta,
Procere patriciique,
Auſpiciis illuſtriſſimi BASILII
Comitis de DENBIGH,
Hanc Columnam ſtatuendam
Curaverunt, in gratam pariter
Et perpetuam memoriam JANI tandem
A Sereniſſima ANNA clauſi.
A. D. MDCCXII.

On the North ſide:

Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia
Quæras, hic cernas, Viator. Hic enim
Celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares,
Seſe mutuo ſecantes, ad extremos uſque
BRITANNIÆ limites procurrunt. Hic
Stativa ſua habuerunt VENNONES, & ad
Primum abhinc Lapidem Caſtra ſua;
Ad STRATAM & ad FOSSAM Tumulum
CLAUDIUS quidem Cohortis Præfectus
Habuiſſe videtur[f].

Burbach rectory was held, with that of *Aſton Flamvile* the mother church, by Anthony Grey, 10th earl of Kent, after his advancement to the title, till his death 1643. Here was born 1662 Roger Cotes the mathematician, who died 1716. Aſton Flamvile was long the property of the antient family of Turvile, and is now poſſeſſed by Edmund Cradock Hartop, eſq.[g]

Hinckley is the ſecond market town in the county, and had an alien priory of Benedictines, given by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, to Lyra in Normandy[h]. "The ruines of the caſtle, now longyng "to the king, ſumtyme to the earl of Leiceſter, "be 5 miles from Leyrceſter and in the borders "of Leyrceſter foreſt, and the boundes of Hinkeley "be ſpatious and famoſe ther[i]." Only the earthworks of the caſtle remained in Burton's time: only the hill at preſent. The ſite of the caſtle had, beyond the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant, been occupied as a gardener's ground, and the caſtle hill conſiderably lowered, by taking ballaſt from it for repairing the roads; when in 1760 it was purchaſed by William Hurſt, eſq. (high ſheriff of the county in 1779) who cauſed a handſome dwelling-houſe to be built on it in 1770. At this time the foundation of a bridge acroſs the ditch which ſurrounded the antient caſtle, ſeveral large ſtones which had been part of the caſtle, a ball of ten inches circumference, and a piece or two of ſilver coin, were found.

Hinckley was held at the making of Domeſday by Aubrey de Vere lord high chamberlain. It was afterwards created an honor or barony, and held by Hugh de Grenteſmaiſnil lord high ſteward, which office became hereditary in his family. His great grand daughter Petronilla married Robert de Bellomont ſurnamed Blanchmaines. Her father Hugh is ſaid to have been created *earl* of Hinckley by William Rufus. Blanchmaines' ſon Robert Fitz Parnell (or, as Burton, Blanchmaines himſelf) forfeited his eſtates and office to Henry II. The former were reſtored to him by Richard I. but the king kept the office of high ſteward in his own hands till he beſtowed it with the title of earl of Lancaſter on his 2d ſon Edmund ſurnamed Crouchback; in whoſe deſcendants it continued till Henry IV. after which it was held by different perſons. Brooke makes both Robert Fitz Parnell and the two Simon Montforts high ſtewards before Crouchback.

The lordſhip of Hinckley comprehends two manors; one of which, containing "three parts in four equally to be divided," belonged formerly to ſir Robert Cotton, of Great Connington, in the county of Huntingdon, and afterwards of Hatley St. George, in the county of Cambridge, who was alſo poſſeſſed of lands and tenements to a conſiderable amount; the greateſt part of which, together with the manor and divers chief rents, after paſſing from the Cottons through ſeveral intermediate hands, are now the property of Mr. Hurſt.

The other manor, being one fourth part of the whole lordſhip, has, for time immemorial, belonged to the inhabitants of the town, for whom it is holden in truſt by two nominal lords, whoſe accompts are annually audited on St. Thomas's day by two townmaſters. This portion was originally granted to the town by one of its early lords, with the reſervation of a fee-farm rent.

The borough is the only part of the antient property from which a chief rent is reſerved to the crown in right of the duchy of Lancaſter; and this fragment may perhaps ſoon be diſſevered by lawful purchaſe. Whether it ſent repreſentatives to parliament is uncertain. It is now governed by a mayor, conſtables, and headburgh.

The aſſizes were formerly held here. The gaol and gallows are now gone. On incloſing the common field where the latter ſtood many human bones were found in a ſtate of petrifaction. The market on Mondays is ſtill conſiderable: the fair

[y] Tan. 212.
[z] Holland.
[a] Holland.
[b] I. 104.
[c] Stukeley ib. 2d ed.
[d] Ib.
[e] Ib.
[f] Nichols's Hiſtory of Aſton Flamvile and Burbach, 1786, 4to.
[g] Tan. 241.
[h] Hiſt. of Hinckley, p. 121.
[i] Lel. I.

is mentioned by Shakſpeare in the 2d part of Henry IV. The extenſive introduction of the ſtocking manufactory has conſiderably augmented the traffick of the town, which now contains 750 houſes and about 4600 inhabitants. The *hall houſe* as it is called, adjoining to the church-yard on the ſouth, was the reſidence of the prior of Hinckley. On the road to Lutterworth is a ſpring called the Holy Well and our Lady's Well from the Virgin Mary, to whom it was dedicated. Near it was found, 1755, ſix gold nobles of Edward III. Great variety of curious foſſils have, within theſe few years, been diſcovered in a gravel-pit on the Derby ſide of the town. Hinckley gave birth 1647 to Dr. Thomas Stanley, maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, and dean of St. Paul's, who died 1731[i]. *Stoke*, *Dadlington*, *Wyken*, and *The Hyde*, all diſtinct villages, and the latter of them in the county of Warwick, are ſo many hamlets of Hinckley.

Henry III. created his ſon Edmund earl of Leiceſter, giving him therewith the honour of Hinckley and ſtewardſhip of England[k]. This honour of Hinckley and office of high ſteward of England, came firſt to Robert Blanchmaines earl of Leiceſter, in marriage with Petronilla or Parnel, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Hugh Grentemaiſnil under Henry II. by gift of the ſaid Hugh: but afterwards at the coronation of Henry IV. who was earl of Leiceſter before he came to the crown, *dictus dominus rex* (as we read in the cloſe rolls of his firſt year) *ut in jure comitatus Leyceſtriæ cui officium ſeneſchalli pertinet idem officium commiſit Thomæ filio ſuo in coronatione prædicta faciendum*[l]. At the coronation of queen Eleanor 1235, Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter claimed the office of high ſteward, but his claim was then controverted by Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk; but it appeared that the ſame conteſt having ariſen at the coronation of king John, it was compriſed in favour of the earl of Leiceſter, on his giving ten knights fees to the earl of Norfolk, who thereupon releaſed his claim[m].

Higham. At *Higham* or *Hecham* were found 1607, under a large ſquare ſtone which lay in Watling-ſtreet at the croſſing of another road leading to Coventry, above 250 ſilver coins of Henry III. with his buſt on one ſide, and on the other a croſs moline between four roundels, circumſcribed *Fulc on Luid*; alſo a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third a ſilver one with this Arabic inſcription, thus read and tranſlated by Mr. William Bedwell for Mr. Burton:

Cef Hhany cullo yed halimah
B'mahamed thhaly b'fatimah.

By Mahomet magnify him
Turn from him every hand that may hurt him[n].

This ring, now in the Bodleian library, we have engraved Pl. III. fig. 3.

Lindley. *Lindley* was the birth-place and eſtate of Mr. William Burton the Leiceſterſhire antiquary, and his brother Thomas, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, whoſe monument with the ſcheme of his nativity is at Chriſt Church Oxford; and Mr. Burton obſerves of this place that never were ſeen in it adder, ſnake, or lizard, though common all round[o].

At *Fenny Drayton* were ſeated the anceſtors of Drayton the poet, who was, however, born in the county of Warwick[p]. Fenny Drayton.

Boſworth ſtands high and the battle was fought on Radmore plain three miles from it, whereon is a little mount, on which they ſay the earl of Richmond harangued his men; but it is more likely a tumulus over his ſlain. Great quantitiet of large arrow heads, weapons, and armour, have been dug up in Stoke incloſure. The Harecourts flouriſhed here from the Conqueſt to Henry VIII.[q] Withlaf, king of Mercia, confirmed, A. D. 883, to Croyland abbey the grant of Norman the ſheriff of lands and a windmill in *Sutton* by Boſworth, and a manor and lands adjoining[r]. Q. if *Normanton Turvile* here, or Normanton by Belvoir were Norman's reſidence. Turketill gave this abbey lands in *Beby* with the church[s]. Mr. Simpſon the mathematician was born here 1770, and died in this neighbourhood 1761. Anthony Blackwall was ſome time maſter of the freeſchool, and Samuel Johnſon his uſher. Boſworth.

The battle of *Boſworth-field*, as it is uſually called, was fought, according to Burton[t], "in a large, flat, "plain, and ſpacious ground, about four miles from "Hinckley, and three from Boſworth, between the "towns of Shenton, Sutton, Dadlington, and Stoke;" which plain comprehended part of thoſe ſeveral lordſhips when unincloſed; and this account I have every reaſon to believe is accurate. In this field was found a gold ring, on which was enamelled a white boar, and the motto *Ffraunche*, which fell into the hands of the late Dr. Charles Maſon, of Trinity college, Cambridge, and after his death was bought by Dr. Lort for the duke of Devonſhire. A braſs ſeal ring found here is engraved in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, Pl. IV. fig. 3. The plain is ſpacious; and, being very nearly ſurrounded with hills and woods, has a beautifully noble appearance. The woods of Sutton Chainell and of Ambeime in particular, have a ſtriking effect. King Richard's Well, and Crown Hill, where Richmond harangued his army, preſerve the identity of the place. The head quarters of Richard were at Nottingham; thoſe of Richmond were at Tamworth. Stanley, with a large detachment of the royal army, was poſted at Atherſtone, not far from the expected field of battle, and ſoon after its commencement contributed to the deciſion of the day, by declaring for the earl of Richmond. The ſlaughter was great; and many of the dead bodies were buried in the cemetery belonging to Dadlington chapel. Richard, it is univerſally acknowledged, performed prodigies of valour. Deſperate perhaps at the laſt, he ruſhed furious into the thickeſt of the fight, ſlew numbers, and among them the ſtandard-bearer of Richmond, with his own hand; and fell at laſt ingloriouſly (if tradition may be credited) by a treacherous blow from one of his own followers. His body was thrown acroſs a horſe, and carried for interment to the Grey Friars at Leiceſter.

At *Cadeby* is a chalybeat water[u].

Aſhby de la Zouch is a market town, having a neat ſtone croſs and a freeſchool. "The lord of "Huntingdone hath three parkes. This Aſſcheby "hath been in the Haſtinges ever ſince that the lord "Haſtinges ſo great with Edward IV. got it partly "by a title, partly by money paid. The late

[i] See Mr. Nichols's ample and well-digeſted Hiſtory of this town, 1782, 4to. which his particular connection with it has led him to render as complete as poſſible.
[k] Knighton.
[l] Selden's Titles of Honor, part II. 1. 5. p. 655.
[m] ex lib. rub. ſcacc. ut tranſcribitur in MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IV.
[n] Burton. 131, [o] Ib. 174. [p] Ib. 92. [q] Ib. 47, 48.
[r] Ingulphus, 488. [s] Ib. 498. [t] P. 47. [u] Brokeſby in Lel. VI. 100.

"Thomas Boleyne erle of Wiltſhire made a title "to it by the lord of Rochford, which was heyre to "the Zouches[x]." Lord Haſtings took the lead off Belvoir caſtle, and brought it hither, as alſo the ſpoils of Stoke Daubeney another goodly manſion of the lord Ros[y]. William Haſtings, earl of Huntingdon, beheaded by Richard III. built here a fair houſe with a lofty ſtone tower, which being made a garriſon for the king in the civil war was afterwards demoliſhed 1648. It was called the Maiden garriſon becauſe never taken by the Parliament forces. James I. was entertained here by the then earl of Huntingdon, which his whole court for many days, during which time dinner was always ſerved up by 30 poor knights in velvet gowns with gold chains[z]. It came to this family on the attainder of James Butler earl of Ormond and Wilts after king Edward recovered the crown. Sir William Haſtings had a grant of it on account of his eminent ſervices againſt Henry VI. on which account he was alſo made a baron chamberlain of the king's houſhold, captain of Calais, and knight of the garter. He obtained two fairs for this place 14 Edward IV. when he had licence to make a caſtle of his houſe here[a]. It belongs to his deſcendant the preſent earl of Huntingdon. Here was born 1582 John Bainbridge, an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford, where he died 1643. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Exeter, born at Briſtow or Preſtop park, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, 1574, died 1656.

"The ruins of *Whitewick* caſtle long now by per- "mutation of lands to the marquis of Dorſet[b]."

At *Heather* or *Hatherne* was a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers, valued at £.39. 1s. 5d.[c]

The Beaumont family of *Cole Overton* became extinct by the death of Thomas lord Beaumont, who left his eſtate to ſir George Beaumont, bart. of Stoughton Grange near Leiceſter. It belongs now to Mr. Keck. In this pariſh is a medicinal water called *Griffy-dam*. The coal-pits here burnt for many years in the reign of Henry VIII.[2]

At *Oſgarthorp* is an almſhouſe for ſix poor clergymen's widows, built by Thomas Harley citizen of London, with the allowance of £.10. *per ann.* each, and a freeſchool of £.40. *per ann.*[3]

At *Bredon* was a priory of black canons, cell to Noſtal c. York, valued at £. 24. *per annum*[d], dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulph or Bardulph. Near it at *Langley* a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William Pantulf, valued at £. 29.[e] In this pariſh is *Stanton Harold*, a chapelry, the ſeat of lord Ferrars. The church was rebuilt by ſir Robert Shirley, as is ſet forth in this inſcription in front.

In the year 1653.
When all things ſacred thro'out the nation
Were either demoliſh'd or profan'd,
Sir Robert Shirley, bart. founded this church:
Whoſe ſingular praiſe it is, to have done
The beſt things in the worſt of times[4].

At *Appleby*, ſouth of Aſhby de la Zouch, ſir John Moore, citizen and mayor of London, built a noble ſchoolhouſe, endowing it with £. 60. for a maſter, 40 for an uſher, and 20 for a writing maſter, with houſes for each[5].

At *Norton* near *Twyerofs*, where his father was rector, was born 1667 the celebrated William Whiſton. He was admitted of Clare hall, Cambridge, 1686, and was elected fellow, 1690, and was chaplain to biſhop More, who preſented him 1698 to the living of Loweſtoffe in Suffolk, which, after a moſt conſcientious diſcharge of his duty for five years, he reſigned 1703 on being appointed mathematical profeſſor at Cambridge through the intereſt of ſir Iſaac Newton: and he was very inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing charity ſchools there for 300 poor children. His opinions on the Trinity and Incarnation ſoon after occaſioned him to be expelled the Univerſity. He fell under the cenſure of the Convocation, and being refuſed communion with the church of England, he in 1747 joined the Baptiſts. Having ſupported himſelf and family by his mathematical abilities and lectures, and the bounty of his friends, he died after a week's illneſs at London 1752, and was interred at Lyndon c. Rutland, where he has a handſome tomb and inſcription. Norton.

In this pariſh is *Gopſall*, late the ſeat of Charles Jennens, eſq. a Nonconformiſt gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by his collection of pictures and criticiſms of Shakſpeare. He was deſcended from a family who acquired an ample fortune at Birmingham, where they were equally famous for induſtry and generoſity. He died 1773, and the ſeat here is now the property of Aſheton Curzon, eſq. Gopſall.

LEICESTER. "The whole town of Leiceſter at thys tyme is "builded of tymbre. The caſtle near the weſt "bridge is at this time a thing of ſmall eſtimation, "and there is no appearance of high walls or dikes, "ſo that I think that the lodgings that now be there "were made ſince the time of the barons' war in "Henry III's time, and great likelihood there is that "the caſtle was much defacid in Henry II's time, "when the walls of Leirceſter were defacid. There "was afore the Conqueſt a collegiate church of pre- "bendes *intra caſtrum*"[f] deſtroyed with the city and caſtle, but rebuilt 1107 by Robert Boſſu for a dean and prebends, which continued to the diſſolution, called St. Mary the leſs, and valued at £. 24 13s.[g] "the "lands whereof, were given by Robert Boſſu earl "of Leirceſter to the abbay of canons made by him "without the walls. A new church of the reſidew "of the old prebendaries was erected without the "caſtle, and dedicated to St. Mary as the old was[h]." The collegiate church of Newark, founded by Henry earl of Leiceſter and Lancaſter 1330 as an hoſpital, made a noble college by his ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter about 1335, and improved by his ſon John of Gaunt, for a dean, 12 ſecular canons, 12 vicars, 110 poor men and women, valued at £. 800. clear £.595[i], "joineth to another piece of the caſtle ground. "The college church is not very great, but it is "exceeding fair. There lyith on the north ſide of "the high altar Henry earl of Lancaſter withowt "a crownet and two men children under the arch "next his head. On the ſouth ſide lyith Henry the "firſt duke of Lancaſter, and in the next arch to his "head lyith a lady by likelihood his wife. Conſtance "daughter to Peter king of Caſtile, and wife to "John of Gaunt, lieth before the high altar in a "tomb of marble, with an image of braſs like a

[x] Lel. I. 22.
[y] Lel. I. 114, 115.
[z] Groſe's account under his two views of it.
[a] Burton, 16. 21. G. Dug. Bar. I 582.
[b] Lel. I. 20.
[c] Burton, 53. Tan. 242.
[2] G.
[3] G.
[4] G.
[d] Burton, 86. 129. Tan. 238.
[e] Tan. 242. Burton, 83.
[f] Lel. I. 16.
[g] Tan. 236.
[h] Lel. Ib.
[i] Tan. 236.

"queen on it. There is a tomb of marble in the "body of the choir. They told me that a counteſs of "Derby lay buried in it, and they make her, I wot "not how, wif to John of Gaunt, or Henry IV. "Indeed Henry IV. while John of Gaunt lived was "called earl of Darby. The cloiſter on the ſouth-"weſt ſide is large and fair, and the houſes in the "college for the prebendaries be al very pretty. "The walls and gates of the college be ſtately. "The large almſhouſe ſtandith alſo within the "quadrangle of the area of the college [k]."

This almſhouſe is a ſingular low ſtone building with a monſtrous ſloping oak roof leaded, ſupported by pillars reaching to the points of the roof, and others ſeparating the houſes as they are called, where the poor men lodge in a kind of cells with a window and a chimney, and have a chapel parted off at top, in which one of the body reads prayers, and in which Mr. King ſaw part of an old tomb. The number of poor is 84, at one penny per day, proviſions and firing, and 10 nurſes; and the miniſter of St. Mary's preaches eight ſermons a year, which uſed formerly to be preached in a pulpit on the green before the hoſpital. It is ſtill ſupported in ſome ſort by the dutchy of Lancaſter [o]. At the head of the area is the miniſter's houſe.

"A little above the weſt bridge the Sore caſteth "out an arm, and ſoon after cometh in again and "maketh one ſtream. In this iſle ſtand the Black "friars very pleaſantly, and hard by the friars' is "a bridge of ſtone over this arm of Soar [l]." This houſe, founded by an earl of Leiceſter, t. Henry III. [m] has only a piece of ivy-grown wall left at the foot of the ſingle arch called *Bowbridge*, over which they ſay Richard III's body was carried after the battle of Boſworth: others ſay it was thrown under the bridge, and taken up again, and Speed ſays he had a monument in the church. The bridge is one handſome ivy-ſhrouded arch blocked up at both ends to preſerve it.

"The whole water creping about half the town "cometh through the north bridge of ſeven or eight "arches of ſtone. There it breaks into two arms "again, whereof the biggeſt goes by St. Mary's "abbey on the farther ripe in a right large pleaſant "inſulated meadow. Thence it is called S. Maria "de pratis [n]."

It was founded for black canons by Robert Boſſu 1143, valued at £. 195. [o] Cavendiſh built a brick houſe on the ſite now ruined, and except the gate and walls not a ſtone of the abbey remains, or of Wolſey's grave. It belonged lately to lord William Manners, who a little before he died incloſed it, and greatly increaſed the rent.

"The other arm of Sore is called the *biſhop's* "*water*, becauſe the biſhop of Lincoln's tenants have "privilege on it, and by it is a chapel longing to "the hoſpital of St. John [p]."

A piece of ground near St. Mary's is ſtill called *Biſhop's barn cloſe*, and a royalty the *biſhop's fee* [q].

"John Peny, firſt abbot of Leiceſter, and then biſhop of Bangor and Carliſle, who built the new brick works of Leiceſter abbey, and much of the brick walls, is buried in St. Mary's the faireſt pariſh church of Leiceſter, where once was a cathedral church, and thereby the biſhop of Leiceſter had a palace, whereof a little yet ſtands. Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, or Petronilla counteſs of Leiceſter, is buried in a tomb *ex marmore chalcedonico* in the wall of the ſouth of the high altar of St. Mary's abbey. The walls of this abbey be three miles about [r]."

The Grey friars founded by Simon Montfort [s], ſtood at the end of Wigſton's hoſpital, and there was buried king Richard III. [t] William, youngeſt ſon of Robert Blanchmains earl of Leiceſter, being a leper, founded a lazar houſe for lepers in the north end of the town [u]. Another hoſpital was dedicated to St. John, for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters before 1235, whoſe lands were chiefly given to Newark college here by Edward IV. [x] The corporation purchaſed ſome of them t. Elizabeth, and built the town gaol and an hoſpital for poor widows thereon [y]. The friars de pœnitentia Jeſu and the Auſtin friars had houſes here [z]. William Wigſtone, or Wingſton, merchant of the ſtaple, founded 1520 an hoſpital for a maſter, a confrater, and 24 poor men and women, who are ſtill ſubſiſting, and allowed, the poor 1*l.* 10*d.* *per* week, the maſter £. 160. *per annum*, and the confrater £. 70. [a] The apartments are as at the other hoſpital for the men below, and women above. Here is another hoſpital for ſix widows, and a charity ſchool.

Leiceſter is called in authors *Legerceaſter*, *Ligoraceaſter*, *Lygraceaſter*, *Legraceaſter*, *Legoraceaſter*, ſome of which names are alſo given in our ancient hiſtories to Caerleon or Cheſter. Mr. Somner ſays it had the name from the river formerly called *Lear*, having a town of that name at its head. It has a market, four fairs [b], and a great ſtocking manufactory. Here were 10 churches beſides chapels [c].

What follows about Leiceſter marked with inverted commas is from ſome MS. papers of the late Mr. Carte in the Bodleian library.

"There is nothing now remaining of the walls of the town above ground, except the four gates, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth gates. Who built them I know not, and what Mr. Burton ſays of Ethelfleda's repairing them is falſe. For the Leiceaſter which ſhe repaired was Weſt Cheſter, Leiceſter being all that time in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the ſpring of 920, when indeed ſhe took it, but died twelve nights before Midſummer following, at which time it was not poſſible for her to accompliſh ſuch work, and ſoon after her death the Danes recovered it.

"In the hiſtory of the abbey [c] it is ſaid that in the time of the Conqueror both the city and caſtle of Leiceſter were deſtroyed; and in 1173, as Burton truly obſerves, the town was deſtroyed again, and the walls thrown down, and I believe that from that time till this, that quarter of the town which lies between the north and eaſt gate, and is commonly called *Backlanes*, was never rebuilt; but Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, the caſtle was demoliſhed 1176. No doubt it was afterwards re-edified and fortified by the great earls who lived here, probably by Robert Blanchmains himſelf, when Richard I. came to the crown, with whom he was in great favour. When it was finally deſtroyed, I know not; but gueſs

[k] Lel. ib. 17. [l] Lel. ib. 18. [m] Tan. 245. [n] Lel. ib. 18. [o] G. [p] Tan. 237. [q] Lel. Ib. [r] Tan. 245. [s] Lel. ib. 16. [t] Lel. ib. 18. [u] Tan. 242. [x] Tan. Ib. [y] Tan. 245. [z] Tan. 247. [a] Burton, 160. [b] Ib. 165. Ecton. [c] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 312.

it to have been in the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, t. Henry VI.

"There ſtill remains the great hall of the caſtle, in which the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are kept, the eaſt ſide whereof was enlarged and beautified with a new front about twenty years ago, and at the ſouth end without there remains a very good cellar, as did alſo the old kitchen till about two or three years ſince, when it was pulled down, and turned into a coach-houſe.

"The moſt remarkable of the religious foundations was the church of *S'tæ Mariæ infra et juxta caſtellum*[d]. The church, having been deſtroyed in the time of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Robert de Bellomont earl of Mellent, and in it he placed twelve ſecular canons and a dean, to whom he appropriated all the churches in Leiceſter except St. Margaret's, which was a prebend of Lincoln, and endowed them with many other poſſeſſions, all which his ſon Robert Boſſu transferred to the great abbey upon his founding it; but, that he might not totally ſeem to deſtroy his father's foundation, he, with the conſent of Richard firſt abbot, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations, &c. Theſe continued till the general diſſolution, and there ſtill remains in the veſtry a cheſt called an ark, in which there is a convenience for hanging their ſeveral veſtments.

"The great abbey ſtands about three quarters of a mile from the town. There is nothing of the old building remaining, except a little of the outhouſes; the wall now ſtanding being erected ſince the diſſolution by thoſe noble perſons that enjoyed it. I am not certain whether the earl of Huntingdon was the firſt patentee to whom it was granted, but he certainly enjoyed it in the time of queen Elizabeth. In the time of James I. it was ſold to the earl of Devonſhire, and during the war which broke out in 1642, was burnt by a party which came from Aſhby de la Zouch with Henry Haſtings, afterwards made lord Loughborough, and has ever ſince continued ruinous, and is in the poſſeſſion of the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

"As to the great cardinal Wolſey's ſepulchre, the beſt account I have met with is from one Mr. John Haſlor, whoſe grandfather Arthur Barefoot was gardener to the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey before the war. He tells me that the church ſtood part of it in what is now a little garden, and the eaſt end of it in the orchard (which was formerly called the little garden), where his grandfather with others digging, found ſome ſtone coffins, the cavities of which did not lye uppermoſt, but were inverted over the bodies; that one of theſe was taken up of about ſix feet and a half long, four wide, and two deep; that it ſeemed very ſound at firſt, but when it was expoſed to the air it ſoon mouldered away; that he obſerved that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them near five inches diameter, but for what uſe he could not tell; that among theſe he diſcovered cardinal Wolſey's (Mr. Haſlor forgets by what means he knew it) which the counteſs would not ſuffer to be ſtirred, but ordered it to be covered again, and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might ſtill know the place, which ſtill remains there.

"The abbot being ſummoned to parliament 25 Edward III. pleaded that his abbey was founded in frank almoigne, and that the advowſon or patronage thereof came into the hands of Henry III. by forfeiture of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and that he held not of the king by barony or otherwiſe whereby he was obliged to come to parliament; whereupon the king granted him a patent of exemption next year[e].

"The Newark was ſurrounded with high ſtone walls embattled, except towards the river, great part whereof remains, but great breaches are made in it. It has three gates; that towards the caſtle is a very fine one, but that towards the ſouth gate ſtreet far exceeds it, and is made uſe of for the county magazine. Within theſe walls are contained both the old hoſpital and the collegiate church. The hoſpital was founded in 1332, by Henry earl of Lancaſter, *in honorem Dei et B. Mariæ Virginis*, but is now ſtyled the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in Newark. It was endowed with an annual rent charge iſſuing out of the duchy lands, which afforded to each of the poor 7*d*. weekly, but ſince the ſale of chief rents in the time of king Charles II. the revenue being leſſened, the number of poor is reduced from 112 to 78, and they would have a poor ſubſiſtence were it not for ſome modern benefactions, and the yearly contributions of the inhabitants of the town to them at Chriſtmas and Whitſuntide. 7 James I. the corporation obtained of Henry earl of Huntingdon the maſter or wardenſhip of this hoſpital, which is now by patent ſettled on the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being.

"The collegiate church was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary by Henry duke of Lancaſter. The church, as Leland ſays, was not great, but exceeding fair, and in it lye buried Henry earl of Lancaſter, Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter, and near him a lady; alſo Conſtance, daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, wife of John of Gaunt; two of the Shirleys, knts. and their wives, lady Hungerford, and others. There are now no remains of the fabrick, the very foundations of it being razed about 1690, in making the garden belonging to Mr. Carter's houſe.

"There are now three fair houſes in the Newark belonging to Lawrence Carter, eſq; William Trunks, eſq; and Mrs. Stephens; but they are of late erection, all the old buildings being demoliſhed except two ſtone houſes belonging to certain chantry prieſts, one of which has been lately purchaſed for the vicar of St. Mary's church.

"The hoſpital of St. Leonard, founded by William the Leper, ſon of Robert Blanchmains, was ſituated, as I gueſs, near to St. Leonard's church-yard. In the reign of Edward IV. William lord Haſtings obtained this hoſpital of the king, and gave it to the collegiate church of the Newark, for which they engaged to keep a ſpecial obit for him, February 12, 17 Edward IV."

Mr. Freeman, an ingenious painter of Cambridge in 1776, brought Mr. Cole the impreſſion of the ſeal of this hoſpital, the original matrix being then lately found at Saffron Walden in Eſſex. It is of an oval form of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard dreſſed as an abbat, with a

[d] Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 312.
[e] Selden, Titles of Honour. Pat. 26. Edward III. p. 1. m. 22.

ſhort

ſhort mitre on his head, a croſier in his left hand, a book in his right, and a pair of manicles, or collar and chains hanged from them to expreſs the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch below his feet is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hoſpital praying to him. The ſaint ſtands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is ſurrounded with this legend in ſmall Gothic characters:

Sigillu' com'une Magiſtri et Fratrum hoſpital' S'ci Leonardi Leceſtrie.

This hoſpital at the diſſolution fell into the hands of a perſon whoſe name was Catlyn. Now as a family of that name has long been ſettled at Walden, it is not improbable that the ſeal and writings have been in that family, and the ſeal occaſionally loſt in that place.

"The hoſpital or college of St. John the Evangeliſt and St. John the Baptiſt was ancient, and occurs 20 Edward III.[f] but by whom founded I have not yet learned. In this church was the gild of St. John, founded by Peers Celler and his wife, as I ſuppoſe, becauſe they are ordered to be prayed for particularly in an agreement made between the maſter of the hoſpital and the ſteward of the gild 17 Edward IV. and to this hoſpital belonged the chapel of St. John, deſcribed to be ſituated at the town's end of Leiceſter, which I take to be the little chapel of the weſt gate. The ſite of this hoſpital was by queen Elizabeth given to the corporation, who, 34 Elizabeth, granted it to Mr. Thomas Clarke for life, to be made a wool hall, which growing into diſuſe in time of James I. or Charles I. ſix poor widows were placed in it, who were maintained by a revenue of about 17*l.* 16*s.* *per annum* given by about twenty benefactors, and the voluntary contributions of the town. About 1702, Mr. John Bent, alderman, by his will, gave land at Enderby of about £. 24. *per annum* to the corporation, to maintain four poor widows, who, according to his directions, have apartments fitted up for them in the ſame hoſpital.

"The hoſpital of St. Urſula is valued in Burton at £. 22. and in the catalogue of diſſolved monaſteries in the Monaſticon at £. 8. but I cannot find where it was ſituated, nor any other memorandum of it.

"The chief hoſpital in the town is that called the new hoſpital, or William Wigſton's hoſpital, erected by William Wigſton, junior, merchant of the ſtaple at the weſt ſide of St. Martin's churchyard, for which he obtained the king's licence, 4 Henry VIII. and his confirmation 6 Henry VIII. It conſiſts of a maſter, a confrater, twelve old men, and as many old women; to whom he gave ſtatutes, which were confirmed by John biſhop of Lincoln, the laſt of September 1522; but theſe were altered by Henry earl of Huntingdon in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The pay of the poor men is now advanced to 2*s.* 10*d.* and that of the women to 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, beſides which they have other advantages. In 1656; John Whatton, eſq; gave to the corporation £. 7. *per ann.* payable out of the ſhire hall cloſe, for the maintenance of another poor widow, to be placed in two rooms which were built in the ſaid new hoſpital by his firſt wife Elizabeth; of this ſum 2*s.* 6*d.* was to be paid to the poor woman weekly, and 5*s.* annually to the maſter; and 5*s.* the mayor and his brethren are to have for wine. This hoſpital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, and St. Urſula. Q. If this be not the hoſpital called Urſula's by Burton and the Monaſticon?

"Beſides theſe, there are two other little hoſpitals, the one commonly called the Spittle Houſe at the end of Belgrave gate, in which are commonly maintained about ſix poor women, placed in it by the juſtices of the peace for the county, but they are not limited to any certain number. They have 14*s.* weekly paid them by the treaſurer of the county, and yearly at Chriſtmas partake of the charity of the chief inhabitants of the town. At Michaelmas yearly they preſent to Mr. Thomas Noble 12 chicken, on account of an eſtate which he enjoys at Rearſby in this county, which formerly belonged to the family of Keble there, and by two co heireſſes deſcended to Noble and Orton, during which diviſion each received ſix chicken: but Orton's part coming to Faunt, and being ſince purchaſed by Mr. Noble aforeſaid, he is intitled to the whole. It is probable that this right was grounded on Keble's giving the ſite of the houſe to the uſe of the hoſpital. The other is in the Abbey gate, called the Counteſs's hoſpital. It was founded by the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey in the time of king Charles I. for ſix poor women, maids or widows, and endowed with 80*l.* *per annum*, which is paid by the duke's bailiff quarterly, viz. 25*l.* to each.

"There were three houſes of Friers. The Franciſcan or Grey Friers, ſtood on the ſouth ſide of St. Martin's church-yard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demoliſhed. Moſt of it now belongs to Mr. Noble, who has a very fair houſe within the precincts of it. Leland ſays, that Simon Montfort was the founder of it, and that king Richard III. was there buried. I know no other evidence that the ſtone coffin formerly uſed for a horſe-trough was king Richard's but the conſtancy of the tradition. There is a little part of it ſtill preſerved at the White Horſe Inn, in which one may obſerve ſome appearance of the fitting for retaining the head and the ſhoulders.

"The Auguſtine or Black Friers were ſeated without the weſt gate between the two channels of the river. Nothing of the building remains except a bridge of one large arch over the whole channel of the river, which is commonly called Bow Bridge, and by the narrowneſs of it appears to have been only a foot bridge for the uſe of the friers, ſo that the tradition of the king's paſſing over it in his way to Boſworth Field muſt be falſe. A well near it is ſtill called St. Auguſtine's well.

"The White Friers were planted near the north gate: nothing remains of the buildings. I have not met with any of the founders, either of the Black or White Friers.

"The tradition of thirty-two churches is groundleſs. There are at preſent five churches and ſix pariſhes, viz. St. Mary's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, All Saints, and St. Margaret's; the ſixth, St. Leonard's pariſh, has now no church.

"St. Mary's de Caſtro was parochial at the ſame time that it was collegiate. The ſouth aile of it was built long before the main fabrick, as it is ſaid, by John of Gaunt, and is ſuppoſed to be as large or broad as any ſide aile in England, being 33 feet broad within the walls. To the weſt end of the north ſide of the

[f] Rentale Nov. f. 86, ſeu 95, col. 1.

church

church joins the houſe belonging to the porter of the caſtle, which has a lodging-chamber within the walls of the church, which yet is ſaid not to be in the pariſh. From this church there uſed to be a ſolemn proceſſion every Whitſun Monday to St. Margaret's church, in which the image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four perſons, with a minſtrel, harp, or other muſic, and 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, each of which had the name of the Apoſtle whom he repreſented written in parchment fixed on his bonnet, and 14 perſons bearing banners, the virgins in the pariſh attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations made by them there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is ſaid to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India. There was the like proceſſion from St. Martin's church on Whitſun Monday, and the image of St. Martin was carried thither with 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, and 12 banners, &c. After the church (which conſiſted of three ailes) was built, there was a conſiderable addition made to it all along the ſouth ſide, the eaſt part whereof was called our Lady's chapel or choir, where now the conſiſtory is held; and the weſt end was St. George's chapel; and there ſtood St. George's horſe harneſſed, &c. The riding of the George was one of the principal ſolemnities in this town, as may appear by the expreſs mention of it in an order made at a common hall 17 Edward IV. which enjoins all inhabitants ſummoned to attend the mayor to ride againſt the king (ſo it is expreſſed), or for riding the George, or any other thing, to the pleaſure of the mayor, and worſhip of the town. 14 Henry VII. it was ordered that every one of the 48 ſhould pay towards the upholding St. George's gild; they who had been chamberlains 6*s.* and ſuch as had not been ſo 4*s.* yearly at leaſt: and 15 Henry VIII. the maſters of the guild having neglected the riding of the George, an order was made enjoining them to do according to ancient cuſtom between St. George's day and Whitſunday, on pain of forfeiting 5*l.*[g] In the ſame church was founded alſo Corpus Chriſti guild, which was the chief guild in the town, and contributed largely to the public charges, in the purchaſe of charters, &c. and the maſters of it had great intereſt in the government of the town, having power with the mayor to levy penalties on the mayor's brethren for their miſdemeanours; and upon the mayor's neglect, they were impowered to levy them upon him.

"St. Nicholas' church is an old Gothic building, the pillars and arches thick and very low. It conſiſted of three ailes, but about 1697 the north aile being ruinous was taken down, ſo that now it has only two. The pariſh being poor and ſmall, it uſed to be held by the vicar of St. Mary, who preached there about once a month; but now, by means of queen Anne's bounty, the beneficence of the corporation, and the contributions of the pariſhioners, it is provided with one to preach in it every Sunday, &c.

"All Saints is a handſome church. It uſed to be preached in about once a fortnight; but, the corporation having pioufly augmented the revenue of this as well as all other churches in the town, and the pariſhioners adding their contributions, they have now a particular miniſter attending the ſervice of it.

"St. Margaret's is a very fair church. In this was founded St. Margaret's guild, for which I have ſeen a memorandum of a patent granted 16 Richard II. This guild was rich, and uſed to join with that of Corpus Chriſti in defraying the public charges. The ſolemn proceſſion annually made to this church on Whitſun Monday I ſuppoſe occaſioned a very broad ſtreet leading from the North-gate to this church to be called *Sen-vey* or *Sancta via*. The ſix bells belonging to this church were for many years celebrated for one one the moſt tuneable ring of bells in England." Two more were added in Mr. Carte's time; and within theſe few years they have been increaſed to ten by the bounty of William Fortrey, eſq. of Norton by Galby, who has rebuilt the church and ſteeple at Norton, and furniſhed it with a peal of ten bells, clock, and chimes, at his own expence, and is poſſeſſed of all the anecdotes that remain relative to Hugh Watts, once mayor of Leiceſter, and founder of the lofty tower of St. Margaret's church[h].

"St. Leonard's pariſh lies almoſt intirely beyond the North bridges without the franchiſes of the town. The church was rebuilt a few years before the war that began 1642; but lying ſo as to command the north bridge, it was pulled down when Leiceſter was made a garriſon. In this pariſh there was a mint for coinage of money. It is mentioned in the Conqueror's ſurvey, and in the hiſtory of the foundation of the abbey.

"Of the other churches mentioned by Burton, St. Michael's was ſituated in what are call the Back Lanes, and demoliſhed ſo long ago that the particular place where it ſtood is not known. The pariſh belonging to it was long ſince united to All Saints. St. Peter's church being ruinous, the corporation, April 7, 15 Eliz. purchaſed of the queen the materials of it to build a ſchool-houſe, and 33 Elizabeth it was agreed that this pariſh ſhould be united alſo to All Saints, by the miniſter of which the church-yard is now enjoyed as an orchard. As to St. Clement's church, I have found that in ſome old writings a lane which runs from the North-gate, between the White Friars and the backſide of the houſes oppoſite All Saints church, is called St. Clement's-lane, and therefore I conclude that it was ſituated in or near it, and if ſo, then it is alſo united to All Saints. St. Sepulchre's was not a pariſh church, but a chapel, as the record quoted by Burton ſhews. It ſtood at the extremity of the liberties of the borough to the ſouth, at the South-gate end, where they who died at the gallows uſed to be buried.

"Another church that I find mentioned is St. Auſtin's; and in the rental aforeſaid, fol. 147, ſect. 148, I met with this memorandum: "Quod "ecclia de Coſby pertinuit ad eccliam Sti Au- "guſtini Leic'. Quæ quidem ecclia Auguſtini "ſita fuerat ad orientalem partem cancell' eccliæ "Nici Leic'. Et erat ipſa ecclia conſtituta ſub "duobus tectis conjunctis ſuper medias columnas, "cujus una pars erat dedicata Sto Auguſtino & al- "tera Sto Columb'; modo nominatur Holybones "Leyc'." Upon this my conjecture or opinion is,

[g] In Dr. Bulleyn's "Dialogue between Soreneſs and Chirurgery," is a ſtory of one Roger a citizen's ſervant, whoſe grandſon eſcaped from the battle of Barnet, and hid himſelf in a hollow tree on Enfield chace for a month, till at length he eſcaped without danger; in memory of which, or his more martial atchievements, his *harneſs was worn upon St. George's back* in Barnet church many a cold winter after. Biog. Brit. art. *Bulleyn*, note E.

[h] Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 35.

that the church was dedicated to St. Auguſtin the monk, who converted the Engliſh Saxons, and to St. Columbus or Columbanus, who converted the Picts in Scotland. It was not a pariſh church; and therefore the church of Coſby lying five miles diſtant was appropriated to the maintenance of it. I reckon that it was demoliſhed at the Conqueſt, or in the troubles enſuing in 1088; and therefore the church of Coſby (being freed from the charge of maintaining it) was given to the abbey by the founder.

"It was a general cuſtom to bury the reliques or bones of ſome martyr in the place where churches were erected; and I ſuppoſe that after the demolition of the church, ſome unſucceſsful attempt being made to find out theſe depoſited, it was ſaid that the holy bones were ſtill there, and that from thence the place came to be called *Holy Bones*, as it is to this day.

"Here are now five churches, viz. St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, of which the firſt, fourth, and fifth have ſpire ſteples;" and the third a fine lofty tower. "There is an organ at St. Martin's, and an epitaph for Mr. John Heyrich, who died April 8, 1589, aged 76. He lived in one houſe with Mary his wife full 52 years, and in all that time never buried man, woman, or child, though ſometimes 20 in family. The ſaid Mary lived to 97, and ſaw before her death December 8, 1611, of her children and grand-children and great grand-children 143.

"The principal trade of the town is that of making ſtockings, of which there has been for ſome years a return of £.60,000 *per ann.* of which alderman Cowper, the chief manager of it at preſent, gives this account. 20,000 todd of wool is wrought up yearly in the manufacture of hoſe, which employs in the town and country about 1000 hands to ſort, kemb, and dye; 6000 to ſpin, double, and throw; 6000 to weave, ſeam, and dreſs up; and the improvement amounts to ſix times the value of the wool in the loweſt ſort of hoſe, and above that in the fine ſort.

"Several places in or about the town are out of the franchiſes of it, viz. the Caſtle and Newark toward the South, the Biſhop's Fee on the Eaſt, Abbey-gate and Wood-gate beyond the North bridge, and Braunſton-gate at Bruntingſthorp beyond the Weſt bridges.

"I have ſeen a charter of Simon Montfort, dated 39 Henry III. whereby it appears that the law called *Borough Engliſh*, whereby the youngeſt ſon was heir to his father, took place in this town; but then, at the petition and with the aſſent of all the burgeſſes, he ordained, "Quod omnes filii primogeniti de legi-
"timo matrimonio in prenominata villa Leyc' & ejus
"ſuburbiis poſt mortem patris eor' hereditatem pa-
"ternam & habitationem pacifice et de certo habeant
"& obtineant, & ſint eis heredes de cetero legi-
"timi, &c."

"The ſtyle of the corporation formerly was, "The mayor and burgeſſes," but is now "The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes." When and by what authority (whether of Henry III. or Simon Montfort the ſecond) this became a mayor town, is not well known; but the moſt ancient catalogue which I have ſeen of the mayors makes Peter ſon of Roger to have been choſen the firſt mayor in 1248, 32 Henry III. and to have continued ſo nine years. I give the greater credit to this, becauſe in an inquiſition taken 37 Henry III. I find that he is then ſaid to be mayor of Leiceſter, but the earl's bailiff is there placed before him. The chief government of the town was then in a company of 24, one of whom September 29 and on the Monday after Martinmas ſwore fealty to the earl of Leiceſter; as he does now to the king as duke of Lancaſter. The reſt of the 24 were called burgeſſes and coburgeſſes. 4 Edward IV. the king appointed that the mayor, four of the burgeſſes, with one learned in the law to be called the recorder, ſhould be juſtices of the peace, impowering them to hold ſeſſions, and exempted the inhabitants from the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county. 7 April, 1 Richard III. at a common hall, the town was divided into 12 wards, and each aſſigned to one of the coburgeſſes, who was to be called alderman; but queen Elizabeth, in her charters, ſtyles all the 24, *aldermen*, as they are now called. Here are two bailiffs, whereof one is the king's, though choſen by the 24 aldermen. He holds his place by patent for life, and has the exerciſe of the office and return of writs; the other is annually choſen out of the aldermen who have not been mayor.

"The earl of Huntingdon having procured a patent, dated 17th of April, 7 James I. whereby the king granted to the corporation the power of electing a ſteward and bailiff, the corporation 20 December 7 James I. obliged themſelves, that at the 3d, 5th, and 7th, and ſo every other avoidance, they would elect ſuch fit perſon as the earl and his heirs would nominate to them.

"There are alſo two coroners choſen yearly out of the aldermen who have not been mayor. Two chamberlains are choſen annually, one by the mayor elect, called the mayor's chamberlain, the other by the company of 48, called the town chamberlain, who has precedence of the mayor's.

"The place of the body corporate's meeting or town-hall was anciently ſituated at the bottom of the lane called of late years Blue-boar-lane, from an inn which had the ſign of the Blue[1] boar, where, according to tradition (which I think falſe) king Richard III. lay the night before he marched to Boſworth field, but formerly the Mayor's-hall-lane; and I gueſs it to be the houſe called the Old Shop, which was employed for making or ſtoring up gun-powder while Leiceſter was a garriſon; and was blown up when Leiceſter was taken, 31 May, 1645.

"At the diſſolution of guilds and chantries the corporation purchaſed the hall belonging to Corpus Chriſti guild, together with the houſes belonging to four chantry prieſts at the weſt end of St. Martin's church-yard (ſeparated from Wigſton's hoſpital by the vicarage houſe), which thereupon were fitted for the uſe of the corporation, containing a ſquare court in the middle, having on the north a ſpacious hall for holding the aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other courts, &c. on the weſt a large parlour for the aldermen and 48 to aſſemble in, &c. with chambers over it; on the ſouth a large kitchen, with other conveniences, for preparing their public feaſts; and on the eaſt, beſides ſeveral neceſſary apartments below ſtairs, a handſome chamber for a public library, fitted for that purpoſe about 1632. There is another public

[1] Richard's cognizanee was a *white* boar.

building

building ſituate in the Saturday market, which is called the *Gainſborough*; the lower rooms are employed as ſhops, and one of them for a dungeon; over which there is a convenient ſquare room for the mayor and juſtices to meet in on market and fair days, to determine ſuch matters as are brought before them; adjoining to this is a leſſer room for their ſervants and attendants, and alſo a handſome balcony overlooking the market-place.

"The houſe called the *Lord's Place* was formerly much noted for the entertainment of perſons of the greateſt quality. The firſt mention that I find made of it, it was called *Reynolds Houſe* or *Place*. 27 July, 11 Elizabeth, John Eaton of Rounſton, and Ralph Eaton of Leiceſter, gentlemen, ſold it to Henry earl of Huntingdon. It afterwards came to a gentleman of Northamptonſhire, from whom the corporation purchaſed it about 1649, and in 1702 ſold it to Simon Barwell, who has in part demoliſhed it.

"The freeſchool was begun to be built 15 Elizabeth, and finiſhed the next year; and at the ſame time a new houſe was erected on the north end of it for the head man to dwell in, towards which the two companies of 24 and 48 contributed. On the outſide of the ſchool are engraven on a ſtone the names of the benefactors by whom it was endowed. There is a maſter and two uſhers; and the viſitors of the ſchool are the mayor and aldermen, and the maſter and confrater of Wigſton's hoſpital.

"The ancient lords of Leiceſter were the earls of Mercia and biſhops of the dioceſe. What the biſhops had was called *manerium juxta Ligeceſtr'* and *manerium de Knighton*, as comprehending that village in it. That part of it which is in the ſuburbs of Leiceſter is commonly called *Biſhop's Fee*, and remains as aforeſaid out of the liberties and juriſdiction of the town; though ſeveral attempts were made in the reign of Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth to have it and the other exempted boroughs reduced under its government, but without effect. This manor continued in the biſhops A. D. 1138, as appears by the bull of Pope Innocent III. dated 4 cal. Maii that year, confirming it to Alexander the then biſhop and his ſucceſſors; but it was ſoon (as it ſeems by Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 115) transferred to the earls of Leiceſter in exchange for other lands, and by Robert Boſſu, the founder of the abbey, was given to the monks there.

"The reſt of the town and ſuburbs belonged to the earls of Mercia before and at the Conqueſt: Edwin the laſt of them was ſlain 1071. After this the county of Leiceſter was committed to Hugh Grentemaſnil as vice-comes; and whereas in Domeſday book it is ſaid that the king had "de monetariis xx" it is added "de his xx habet Hugo de Grentemaiſnil tertium denarium." Hugo dying 1094, his ſon Ivo ſucceeded him, and enjoyed his eſtate in England till 3 Henry I. when taking up arms in favour of Robert Curthoſe, he fell into the king's diſpleaſure, and thereupon undertaking a voyage to Jeruſalem, he mortgaged his eſtate to Robert Bellomont, who by favour of the king was that year, viz. A.D. 1102, made earl of Leiceſter. After Robert Fitz Parnell's death 1206, partition being made of the eſtate of theſe ancient earls between Simon Montfort and Saer de Quincy earl of Winchеſter, Simon's part was called the honour of Leiceſter, and Saer's the honour of Winchеſter. Simon having taken poſſeſſion of his part ſoon returned into France, and about 1209 was choſen general of the Pope's army againſt the Albigenſes, and ſo continued to his death. But in 1217 Lewis the Dauphin invading England, Simon favoured him with his intereſt; whereupon king John ſeized his earldom, and conferred it on Ranulph Blundevill earl of Cheſter, who enjoyed it till 1229; when Almaric, eldeſt ſon of Simon aforeſaid, propoſed to Henry III. to ſurrender all his right to it to his brother Simon, who ſhould quit his intereſt in France and come and live in England, and thereupon the earldom was conferred on him.

"The honour of Winchеſter deſcended from Quincy to Ferrers of Grooby, and from them to the Greys, and is now the inheritance of the earl of Stamford. Burton in his liſt of Earls of Leiceſter, p. 172, has omitted Thomas earl of Lancaſter, Derby, and Lincoln, who ſucceeded his father Edmund in 1295, and was beheaded at Pontefract 15 Edward II. 1322; but the people reputing him to be a ſaint, made offerings to him, ſo that in an account made of the profits of the church of St. Martin's, received by the abbey about 1348, is "pes Thomæ Lancaſtr' reddit vi li. x s."[k]

"In 1712 there were 1290 families in Leiceſter.

"The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 commoncouncil men, 2 chamberlains, a ſteward, bailiff, ſolicitor, and town-clerk.

"As to the elections, obſerve, 1. That the government of the town being anciently lodged in 24 perſons ſtyled "The mayor and his brethren," theſe ſeparately made choice of one of the members of parliament, and the commonalty of the town choſe the other. This diſtinct choice laſted as long as Henry VIII's reign; but I cannot tell the preciſe time when they began to chooſe jointly. 2. That the commons concerned in the election of their member were all the inhabitants of the town, whether free men or others, till 4 Henry VII. when the king, by the advice of his council of the dutchy, to prevent the diſorders which frequently happened in the election of mayor, burgeſſes of parliament, and making aſſeſſments, ordered the mayor and 24 comburgeſſes to call unto them only 48, whom they ſhould judge to be the wiſeſt and graveſt of the commonalty, upon theſe occaſions; and at the next election of annual officers, September 21, 5 Henry VII. the commons at large inſiſting upon their ancient privileges in a tumultuous manner, the king in parliament that year ordained that the mayor and his brethren ſhould from time to time chooſe 48 of the moſt diſcreet inhabitants of the town, who, with the mayor and his brethren, or the moſt part of them, ſhould make yearly election of all the mayors and other officers of the ſaid borough, and their election ſhould be good, &c. The election of parliament men is not expreſsly mentioned in this act; nevertheleſs, all elections of them were in fact made agreeable to the tenor of it till the reſtoration of king Charles II. when ſir John Prettyman made intereſt with the commons at large, and, upon a hearing in the houſe of commons, was admitted to be duly elected in virtue of their votes; and now the right of election is veſted in the freemen at large not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, not

[k] It may be queried whatever *pes* here means the *foot* of the ſaint, or the *ſum total* of the profits of his ſhrine.

being perſons certificated from other places. The number of electors is now ſuppoſed to be about 2000. As to the perſons elected, it is obſervable that of old they were always inhabitants and members of the borough. The firſt inſtance which I have met of any countryman's[1] election being in the firſt parliament of queen Mary, when William Faunt and Thomas Farnham, eſqrs. were choſen."

The caſtle was the court of the great Henry duke of Lancaſter, who added to it 26 acres of ground, which he incloſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall 18 feet high, and called it his *novum opus*, now the *Newark*, where the beſt houſes are, being ſtill extraparochial under caſtle guard by antient grant from the crown. The ſpacious hall and kitchen are intire, the former new fronted ſerving for the ſeſſions houſe; and ſeveral gates, of which the eaſtern is eſteemed a curious piece of architecture, with a curious arch, and the tower over it ſerves as a magazine for the county militia[2]. The keep remains and large parts of the walls. St. Nicholas' church is partly built of Roman ruins, of very long bricks and ragged ſtones alternately. At the weſt end is the *Jewry wall*, a ruin of three large arches with three leſſer within them, and three like niches, the wall one yard and a half thick, conſiſting of five rows of ſtones and three of brick alternately: human bones have been found thereabouts, which may have belonged to the adjoining church. Some ſuppoſe it part of a *temple of Janus*[m], others of a ſepulchre, others of a ſynagogue. At the eaſt end of the church is a ſpot called *Holy bones*, where many bones of oxen have been found, it having been the old ſhambles.

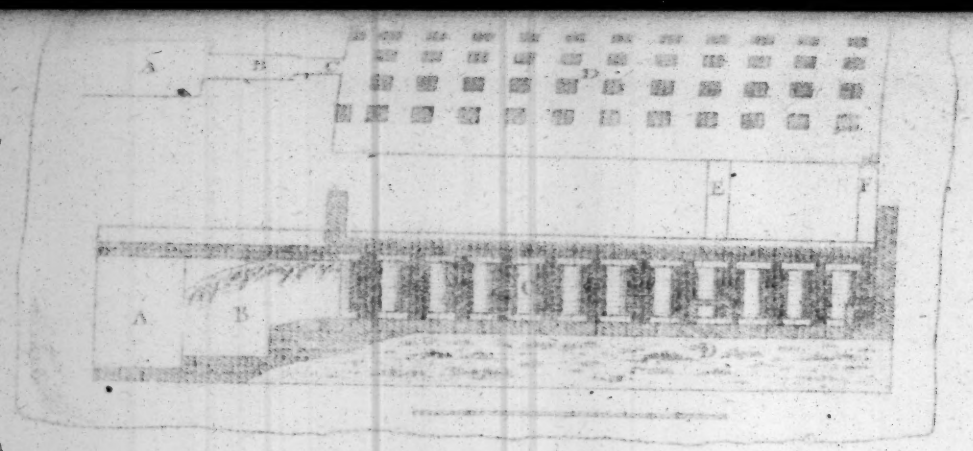
Mr. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's, in a letter to B. Willis, gives the following account of this ruin commonly known by the name of *Jewry Wall*. "It is at the weſt end of St. Nicholas church-yard; and though what remains of it ſerves for a wall, yet was it, I doubt not, a building which took in a great deal of the area of the church-yard, and the materials of it were in a great meaſure made uſe of in building that church, as appears by the Britiſh or Roman bricks or tiles viſible in the walls of it. It is difficult to judge now what the uſe of it was; but I am apt to think it was of the ſame nature with the Werry-wall in Lancaſter, or the old works at Worceſter, and if one had an opportunity of viewing all theſe and comparing them together, one might perhaps make a probable gueſs at their uſe. The remains of it are about 23 yards long, and on the outſide the height is about 9 or 10 yards, raiſed up by ſeveral ſtrata of rough foreſt ſtone and of brick or tile; each brick is about 18 inches long, 15 broad, and about two thick, for ſome are bigger and ſome leſſer. The mortar between the bricks is full as thick as the bricks. I reckon 17 ſtrata, in the following order.

1. Four rows of ſtone 27 inches high.
2. Three rows of brick about 10 inches high.
3. Three rows of ſtone, 18 inches.
4. Three rows of brick, 8 inches.
5. Four rows of ſtone, 20 inches.
6. Three rows of brick.
7. Four rows of ſtone.
8. Three rows of brick.
9. Three rows of ſtone.
10. Three rows of brick.
11. Three rows of ſtone.
12. Three rows of brick.
13. Three rows of ſtone.
14. Three rows of brick.
15. Four rows of ſtone.
16. Three rows of brick.
17. Four rows or more of ſtone.

In the wall near the middle at five yards diſtance from each other there are two large arches, which ſerved for the entrance into it, about three yards wide and four and an half high. There are ſeveral holes in the wall about ſix inches ſquare, viz. in the 3d, 6th, 9th, 13th, and 17th ſtratum. The holes in this laſt are as large again as the others, and paſs quite through the wall; whereas the firſt do not appear to do ſo, though there are ſome holes like them on the inſide. The wall on the inſide (viz. in the church-yard) has no facing, as being broke off roughly from the parts that were continued to it, and it conſiſts of four arches; the two largeſt are in the middle, and in part anſwer the two on the outſide, which were made for entrances, but are much larger within, and the entrances are not in the middle of them. In the column between theſe two great arches there appears the remainder of an archwork, which ſeems to be made for reverberating heat; and in all the inſide the blackneſs of the ſtones and brick retain plain indications of fire and ſmoke. The two other arches are near as high, and in ſhape are much like the other, but not ſo large. In the ſouth arch a poor woman has a little houſe, who ſhewed me two ſtones now placed on the outermoſt wall of her houſe, which, ſhe ſaid, ſhe was informed were taken out of the arch within her houſe, and placed where they were; that, though the perſon living there was not at home, yet perſons of curioſity might ſee them. One of them is in the exact form of a croſs formy or patée, as I think it is called; it is 13 inches over, and the breadth of each of the four arms at the decuſſation is four inches, and at the end ſix or ſeven. The other ſtone has a croſs excavated in it about 10 inches long. I ſomewhat doubt of the truth of the woman's relation as to the place whence the ſtones were taken, becauſe I can diſcover no ſuch formed ſtones in any part of the work." We have engraved in Pl. IV. fig. 1. Mr. Buck's view of theſe ruins.

In a cellar at the *Nine Elms* near All Saints church is ſtill to be ſeen a teſſelated pavement three or four feet ſquare, with a rude repreſentation of a ſtag, Cupid, and another perſon, in red and white teſſelæ: An account of it, ſent by Mr. Carte about 1675, with a draught and his opinion to Mr Humphry Wanley, was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions 1711, N° 331. The ſubject of it is generally called by ſuch authors as mention it Actæon; but is, he thinks, the repreſentation of that fable, which ſays that a perſon finding fault with Venus, ſhe in revenge engaged her ſon Cupid to make him fall in love with a monſter; it conſiſting of the figure of Cupid with his bow drawn, and a man with one arm about a monſter's neck as going to kiſs it. The monſter has the head of a ſtag, which gave the occaſion to the calling it Actæon. It was diſcovered upon digging of a cellar at a houſe over againſt St. John's hoſpital, about a yard and a half under the common ſurface of the earth. What was the ex-

[1] i. e. non reſident. [2] G. [m] Burton, p. 166, 167.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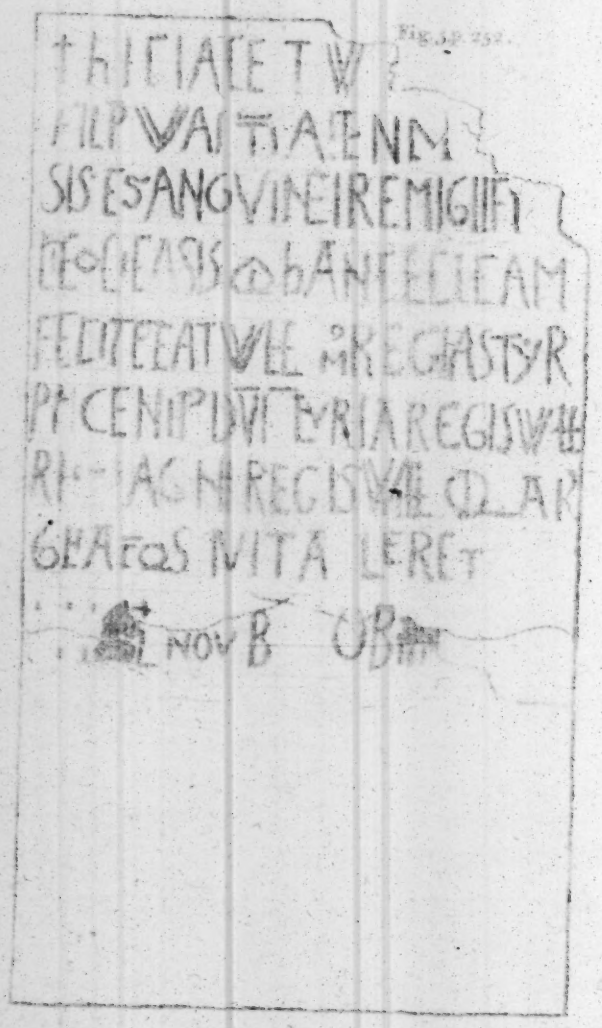
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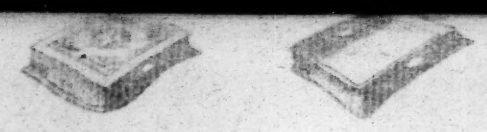

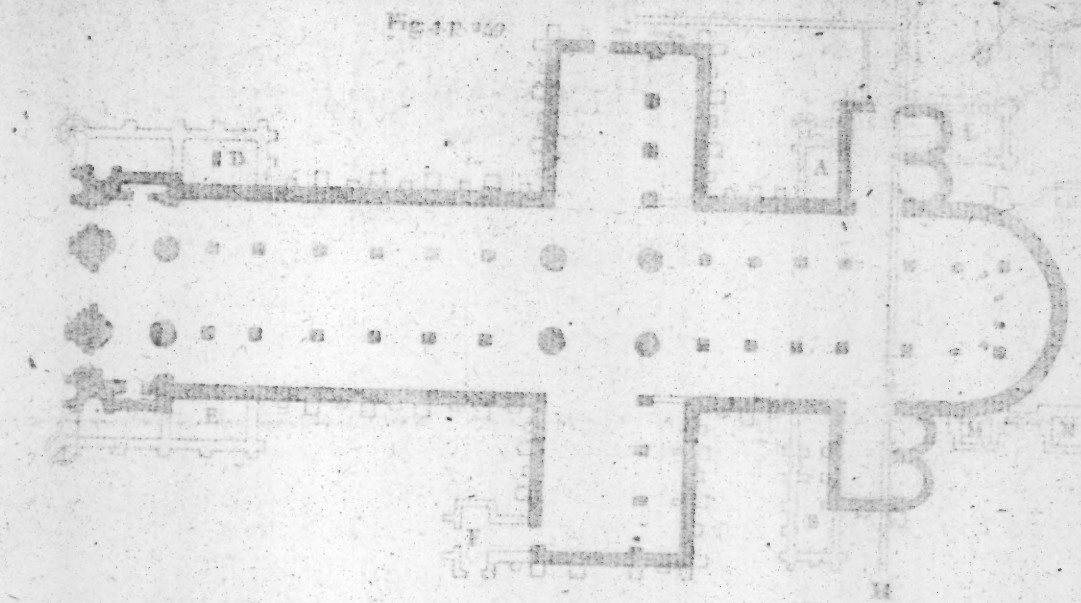
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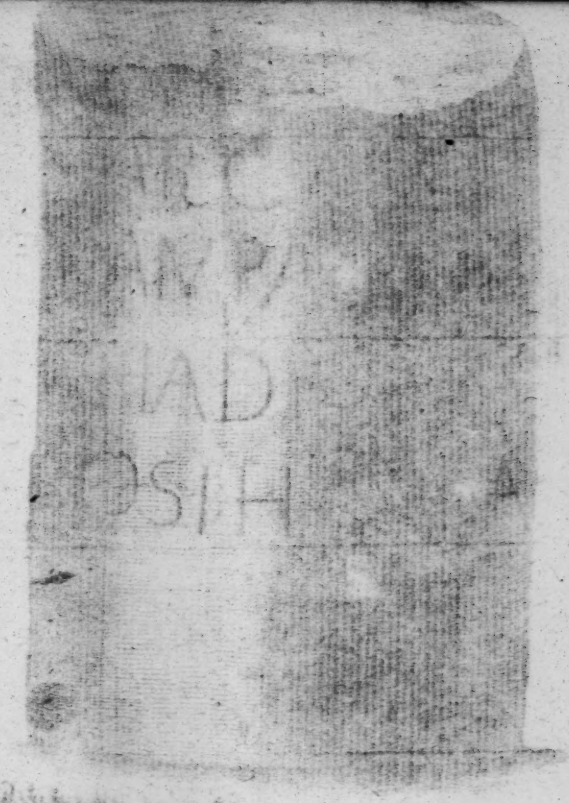
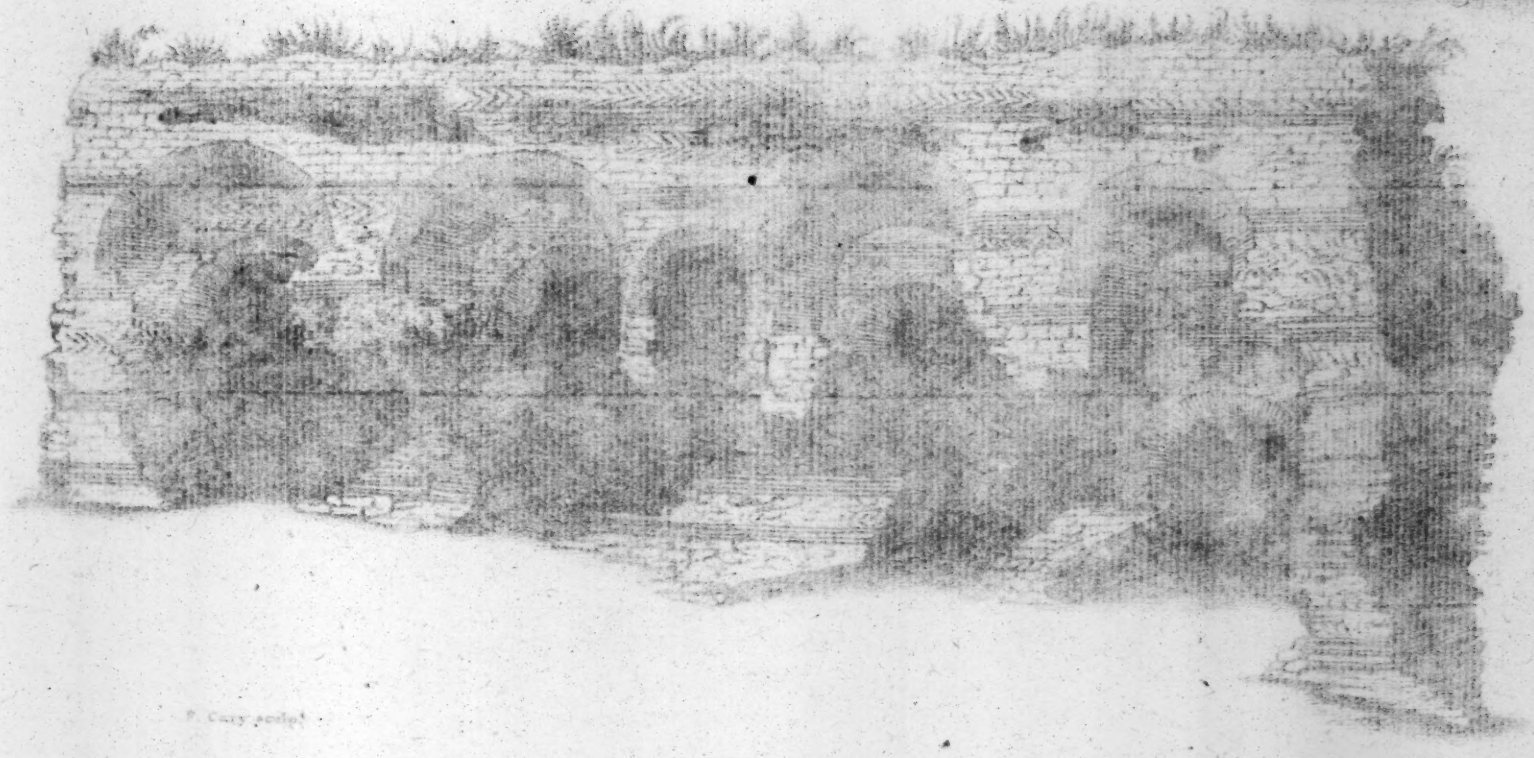




being perſons certificated from other places. The number of electors is now ſuppoſed to be about 1000. As to the perſons elected, it is obſervable that of old they were always inhabitants and freemen of the borough. The firſt inſtance which I have met with to the contrary, is the election, in the 6th year of queen Mary, when Thomas Farnham, eſqrs. were choſen.

The caſtle was the court of the great honour of Lancaſter, who raiſed it on the ruins of Leiceſter, which he incloſed with a ſtrong wall 30 feet high, and called it his new gate, now the North gate, where the beſt houſes are, being all extraparochial under caſtle grant by antient grant from the crown. The ſpacious hall and kitchen are intire, the furnace now fronted ſerving for the ſeſſions houſe; and ſeveral gates, of which the eaſtern is a curious piece of architecture, with a ruſtic arch, and the tower over it ſtrengthened for the county militia. The [illegible] walls. St. [illegible] ſtrong ruins, [illegible] three feet within them, and three pilaſters, the wall one yard and a half thick, conſiſting of five rows of ſtones and three of brick alternately: human bones have been found underneath, which may have belonged to the adjoining church. Some ſuppoſe it part of a [illegible] of James [illegible], others of a ſepulchre, others of a [illegible] gogue. At the eaſt end of the chancel is [illegible] called *Holy Rood*, where [illegible] have been found, it having been [illegible] church.

Mr. [illegible] Clare, [illegible] to [illegible] though what remains [illegible] it, I doubt not, [illegible] of the area of [illegible] it were in a ſtyle [illegible] that church, as appears by the [illegible] bricks or tiles [illegible] to judge now what the [illegible] to think it was of the ſame nature with the [illegible] wall in Leiceſter, or the old works at Wallingford, and it was had an opportunity of viewing [illegible] and compaſſing them together, one might [illegible] make a probable gueſs at their uſe. [illegible] of it are about 24 yards long, and [illegible] height is about [illegible] or 30 feet, [illegible] ſtrata of ruſtic work [illegible] brick is about [illegible] inches [illegible] two thick, for [illegible] mortar between the [illegible] bricks. I reckon 27 [illegible]

1. Four rows of ſtone.
2. Three rows of brick.
3. Three rows of ſtone.
4. Four rows of brick.
5. Four rows of ſtone.
6. Three rows of brick.
7. Four rows or more of ſtone.

In the wall near the middle [illegible] from each other, there are two [illegible] ſerved for the entrance into [illegible] wide and four and an half high. [illegible] holes in the wall about ſix [illegible] 9th, 10th, and 11th [illegible] in this laſt are at large [illegible] quite through the wall; where [illegible] peer in at, ſo, though the [illegible] on the inſide. The wall [illegible] though ſo dry has [illegible] rough from the [illegible] a crevice of four inches [illegible] and in part ſurrounded [illegible] which was made [illegible] there appears to be [illegible] and the entrance [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

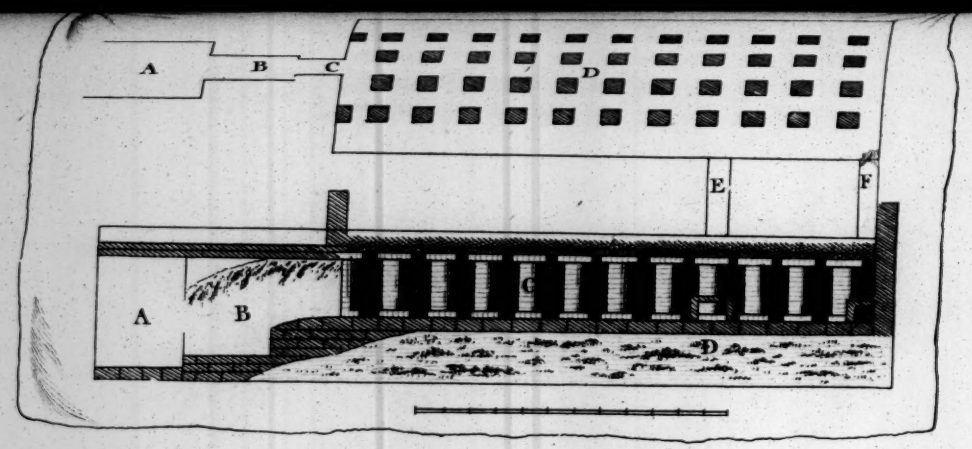


Fig. 5. p. 252.

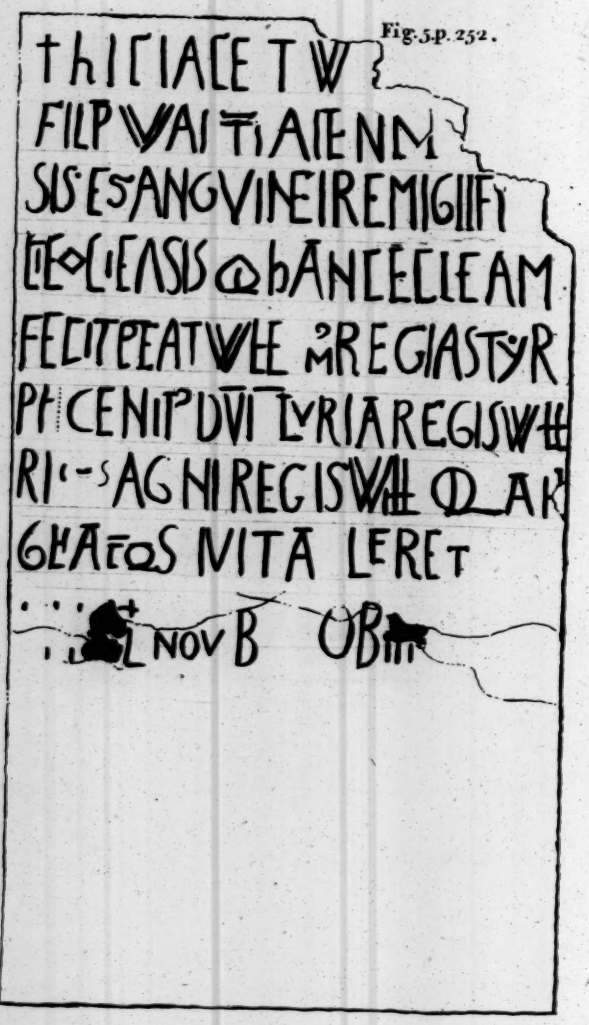
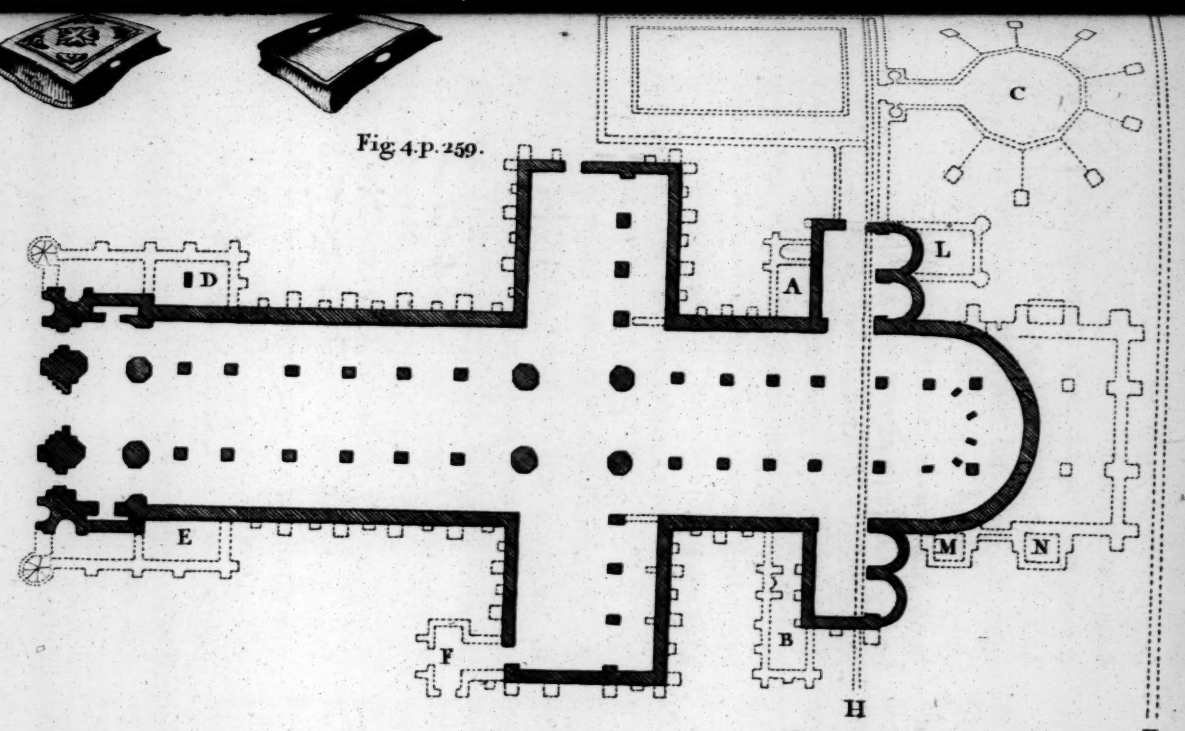


Fig. 4. p. 259.



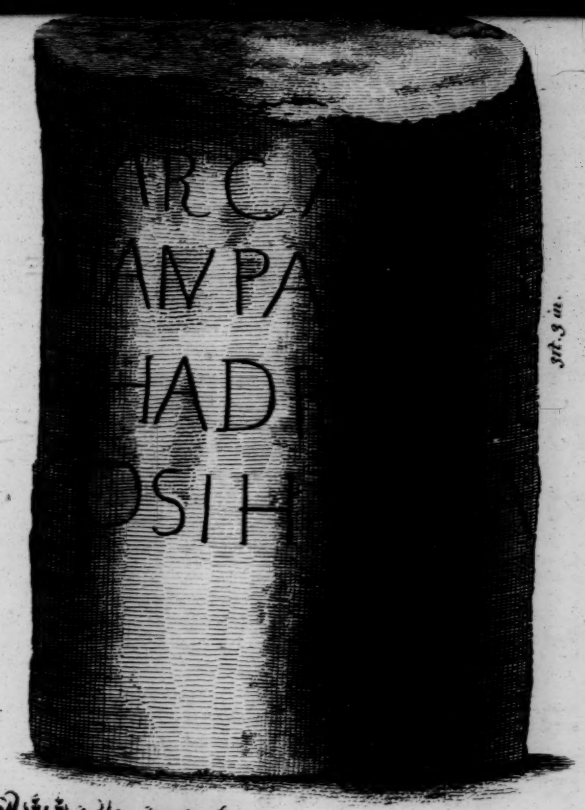
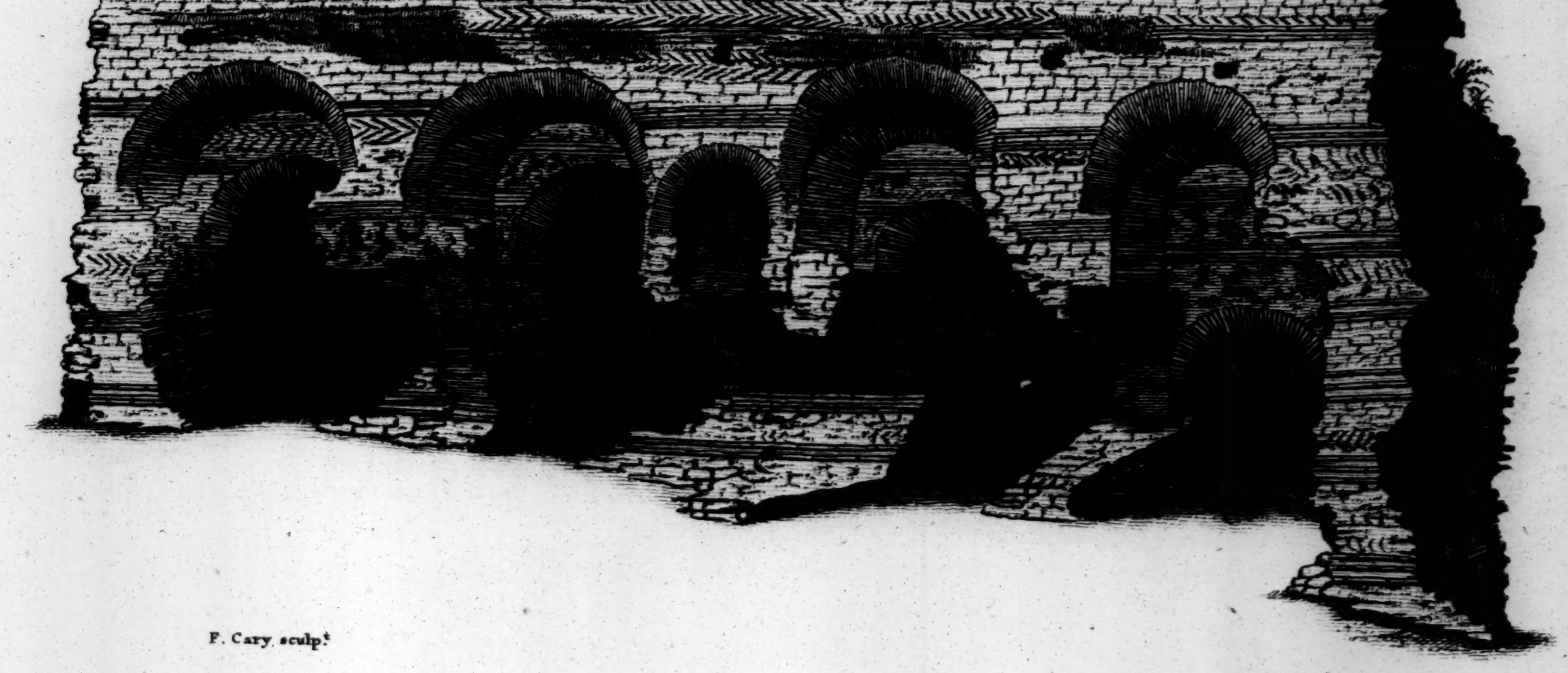


Fig. 1. p. 208.



F. Cary, sculp.

tent of the whole pavement is not known; but this figure was preſerved by order of the maſter of the houſe, and is an octagon of about a yard diameter. Upon digging other parts of the cellar deeper they found the earth under the *opus teſſelatum* to conſiſt of little elſe but oyſter-ſhells, and that to a great depth. A perſon employed in digging wells, &c. told Mr. Carte that they find that about the middle of the town the made earth is about 16 feet deep, but in the outer parts (*e. g.* about the horſe-fair) it is but about nine feet deep. Mr. John Wilkins, then ſenior alderman, informed him that about 1667 or 1668, digging in a yard belonging to a houſe on the eaſt ſide of the High Croſs Street, near the Water-houſe, about 12 feet deep, he diſcovered a very fine floor, which upon examination he found to be made of lime mortar, about ſix or ſeven inches thick, and about 10 feet long and four wide. The walls (whether of brick or ſtone he forgets) were finely painted; and on the wall ſide of the room, within about four yards diſtance of each other, ſtood two chimnies as high as the mantle-tree, &c. Two other pavements were found ſince at Cooke's new Vauxhall in a bathing-room near the river, which now riſes over and damages them, but muſt formerly have been conſiderably lower, as at Salisbury. Burton mentions a hypocauſt found in his time near the Jewry wall. At the brick works on the ſouth ſide of the town, in digging clay, the workmen find urns, coins, and other remains of the Romans [n]. A pot of Roman coins was found at the entrance of the Grey friars. Six hundred braſs coins of Dioclesian, Maximian, Maximinus Daza, Chlorus, Severus, Maxentius, and Conſtantine the Great [o] were found near the town 1736.

The town wall and ditch of which Dr. Stukeley ſaw traces are now gone. On the old Boſworth road at the back of the town which leads to the Foſſe way is St. Auſtin's well, antiently in great repute. On the left of the Foſſe are Dane's hills, near which is a cavern with an arched roof called *Black Annis'* hole, and a marley medicinal water now diſuſed.

There can be no doubt that Leiceſter was the RATÆ of Antoninus, ΡΑΤΑΙ of Ptolemy, &c. [p] which ſome derive from *Rhedyn*, fern, which Dioſcorides ſays is called in Celtic *Ratis*, and which grows hereabouts plentifully [q]. Dr. Stukeley traced the Roman wall nearly all round. *Rawdikes*, about half a mile ſouth of the town, is a double bank with a ditch between it like thoſe at Dorcheſter c. Oxford, probably a fortification, though Dr. Stukeley calls it a Britiſh curſus [r]. At *Ratby* village three or four miles north-weſt from Leiceſter on the declivity of a hill at Ratby ſprings, ſo called from a fine ſpring of water juſt by, is a camp about 280 yards by 155, the vallum from one and an half to three yards high, very bold; the foſs much filled up [s].

The ſee was removed in the reign of Edgar 970 to Lincoln, after 12 biſhops had ſat here from 680 to 737 [t].

Theſe following Mr. Carte took to be the only proper biſhops of Leiceſter:

Anno 679. The ſee of Leiceſter being taken out of the dioceſe of Litchfield, Cuthwinus was placed in it; but he ſoon quitting, it reverted to Litchfield.

Anno 691. St. Wilfrid being baniſhed from York, was made biſhop of Leiceſter by king Æthelred, and ſo continued till he was ejected by the ſynod of Hethefeld, anno 703, when the ſee was re-united to Litchfield.

Anno 737. the ſee was finally ſeparated from Litchfield, and Tota placed in it, who died anno 764 [u]. To him ſucceeded Eadbert.

Werenbert died 768 [x].

Unwora, or Unwona.

Rethunus died 861 [x].

Aldredus was depoſed 873 [x].

Ceolred ſucceeded; but in the following year, when the Pagan Danes conquered Mercia, I ſuppoſe, he fled to Dorcheſter near the Thames, which was the boundary of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, from whence he might expect protection from the Danes. His ſucceſſor Halurdus or Salurdus ſat at Dorcheſter, and therefore is ſtyled Dorceſt' Epus [y].

"The foreſt or chace of Leyceſter joining hard "to the town is a five miles lengthe, but of no "great breadthe, and is repleniſhed with deer. "*Bellmontes leaſe*, ſumtyme a great parke by Ley-"ceſter, but now converted to paſture [z]."

Thurmaſton.

In July 1771 the workmen making a new turnpike road from Leiceſter to Melton found near *Thurmaſton* and not far from where the preſent Leiceſter road paſſed from Foſs, a heap of ſtones ſet in lime (the lime of Barrow from a hard dark blue ſtone is reckoned the beſt in England) ſo hard as to baffle their eagerneſs to demoliſh it. It had ſerved as a baſe to a large milliare three feet ſix inches high, five feet ſeven inches round, which lay by it, and ſtill remains at the turnpike houſe at Thurmaſton. On it was this inſcription:

IMR CAES *ARI*
DIV. TAIAN. PARTH F. DIV. *NERVAE NEP*
TAIAN. HADRIAN. AVG. *PONT. MAX. TRIB.*
POT. IV COS III VA RATIS .....
H

Whether the figures in the 5th line ſtand for II or III miles it determines the antient name of Leiceſter to have been *Ratæ* and not *Rage*. It is the oldeſt milliare known in Britain (the others beginning with Philip), as well as the firſt inſcription found in this iſland. It is engraved in pl. IV. fig. 1.

Groby.

"There remain few tokens of the old caſtle at "*Groby* more than that yet is the hill that the kepe "of the caſtle ſtode on very notable, but there is "now no ſtone work upon it, and the late Thomas "marquiſs filled up the ditch with erthe intend-"ing to make an herbare there. The old part of "the worke that now is was made by the Ferrers, "but newer works and buildings were erected by "the lord Thomas firſt marquis of Dorſet, who be-"gan and erected the foundation and walls of a

[n] Stukeley I. 103. [o] R. Gale, A. S. min. [p] Horſley. 437. [q] Gale, Anton. 100.
[r] Theſe hippodromes were called in the language of the country *rhedagua*, the racer *rhedagwr*, and the carriage *rheda*. Pownall on the ſtudy of Antiquities, p. 277.
[s] Gent. Mag. Feb. 1773, p. 75. [t] Burton, 161. Godwin 280. 308. Ed. Rich.
[u] Simeon Dunelm. [x] Matthew Weſtm.
[y] Chron. Sax. 897. Matthew Weſt. 897. Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 554.
[z] Lel. I. 21.

" great gatehouſe of brick and a tower that was " left half onfiniſhed of him, and ſo it ſtandeth yet. " This lord Thomas erected alſo and almoſt finiſhed " two towers of brick in the front of the houſe, as " reſpondent on each ſide to the gate-houſe. There " is a fair large park by the place, ſix miles in com- " paſs, and a poor village [z]."

Groby near Ratby was a market town, and gave title to the *Greys*, which was forfeited by the attainder of *Thomas* Grey marquis of Dorſet by Richard III. He made his eſcape to Venice. At his return in the next reign he was reſtored, and began to build here. He died 18 Henry VII. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas* and grandſon *Henry*, duke of Suffolk, whoſe daughter *Jane* being beheaded for uſurping the crown from queen Mary, he eſcaped with his life, but raiſing commotions the ſame year was proſcribed, and being betrayed by his park-keeper was apprehended in his park at Aſtley, and beheaded, as was his brother ſoon after. The title of baron Grey of Groby was reſtored by James I. in his firſt year to ſir *Henry* Grey ſon of another brother, John of Pirgo, whoſe grandſon *John* was created earl of Stamford 3 Charles I. which title continues in the family [a].

Badgeworth. " The lord of Huntingdon hath *Baggeworth* " park, where appear within a ditch ruins of a manor " place like a caſtle building [b]."

About ſeven miles north of Leiceſter on the Foſſe way is a ſmall round hill, ſuppoſed a tumulus, and

Segs hill. known by the name of *Segs* or *Sex hill*, there being ſix pariſhes which centre at it, making it the mark of their bounds [7].

Thurcaſton. Beyond Leiceſter is *Thurcaſton*, which gave birth to that holy martyr biſhop Latimer, where the inhabitants pretend to ſhew the remains or ſite of the houſe wherein he was born [8].

Montſorel. *Montſorel* is a long ill-paved town [c]. In the ſtreet is an antient croſs almoſt hid by a paltry building ſet up round it: the ſhaft is long and ſlender, with ſome very rude carvings on it, and ſtands on a pedeſtal, at each corner of which is as rude a figure. The caſtle ſtood on a ſteep hill of reddiſh granite, with pieces whereof the ſtreets are paved. Theſe ſtones are commonly called *Charnley foreſt ſtones*, and are ſo hard as to be coveted for painters' mullers. Many houſes are built with them, and make a very odd appearance. They are often imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken the ſmootheſt face is laid outermoſt in beds of the excellent lime of the adjoining pariſh of Barrow, whoſe ſoil is a hard ſlate lying in thin ſtrata. The firſt under the earth is yellow, and below it are ſeveral ſtrata of blue ſtone, about ſix inches thick, and two feet aſunder. Both ſorts are dug up, piled in form of a cone, and burnt. The burning one of theſe heaps takes up two days and three nights. This lime is in ſuch repute for waterworks that much of it is exported to Holland, and the demand has within theſe few years greatly increaſed. The lime for manure is chiefly burnt at Gracedieu ſome miles off. On extending the incloſures in this county many of the old ones are broken up, and it is found very good huſbandry ſo to do. They lime them, and in three or four years lay them down again.

Barrow At *Barrow* is an hoſpital founded by Thomas Cave and Humphry Babington for the old bachelors and widowers of this pariſh and *Querndon* adjoining [9]. William Beveridge, biſhop of St. Aſaph, was born at Barrow 1638, and died 1708. He gave the patronage of this vicarage, which he augmented, to St. John's college Cambridge, where he was educated.

Rod *Rodeley* on the high turnpike road to Derby was a preceptory of knights templars, valued at £. 87. [d] What is called Rodely houſe is a poor inn by the road ſide, I think the ſign of the Red Lion. At Mr. Babington's ſeat at ſome diſtance from the village are ſtill ſeveral monuments and portraits. When his ſiſter ſhewed Mr. Aſhby the houſe, on entering one room, probably a chapel, ſhe ſaid they were then in *Jeruſalem*, by which he ſuppoſed the whole houſe was no longer *in proprio loco*, but transferred to Jeruſalem in order to be diſcharged of all parochial duties, tithes, &c. But it rather proves that this was the ſite of the preceptory, and that the chapel only went traditionally by the name of its antient lords, as at Aſlackby c. Lincoln, where was a preceptory of Templars, the whole farm houſe, where only the tower remains intire of the original building, retains the name of the *Temple*. Here was found a teſſelated pavement with coins of Conſtantine, broken urns, human ſculls and bones, ſtags horns, and part of a wall [e]. The owner of this manor is intitled to a ſum of money from every one making a purchaſe of lands within what is called his *ſoke*, at ſo much *per cent* on what is paid for the purchaſe.

B Not far from it is *Bradgate*; " a fair park and " lodge, lately buildid there by Thomas lord Grey " marquis of Dorſet [f]," where was born 1537 his great grandaughter, the unfortunate queen Jane, beheaded 1554. It is ſtill the property of the earl of Stamford and baron Grey of Groby. The old houſe was burnt down ſome years ago, but the park remains.

F About four miles from Leiceſter on the oppoſite ſide the Soar to Montſorrel at *Foſſington*, ſo called perhaps from the Foſſe way, juſt by the *Wreke* is a large tumulus, 350 feet long 120 broad, 40 high, and very ſteep, ſtanding due north and ſouth, called S *Shipley* hill. Mr. Carte took it to be the monument of ſome Daniſh king. On its top are modern trenches cut for amuſement, perhaps like thoſe on Burrow hills hereafter mentioned, and the mazes in Dorſet and Eſſex. It is about a land's length on this ſide Ratcliffe on the Wreke, between the Foſſe road and the river; and whereas all other tumuli which he had ſeen are of a round form, this is long, and agrees with the account which Olaus Wormius gives of the ſepulchres of the moſt antient Daniſh kings, ſaying that they are made *ad magnitudinem & figuram carinæ maximæ navis regiæ* [g]. At *Radcliff* the Roman road paſſes the brook over meadows. Dr. Stukeley [h] thinks it ended at Leiceſter eaſt gate, but Mr. Aſhby conceives it paſſed on by Belgrave turnpike and Leiceſter abbey, and did not come within half a mile or more of Leiceſter.

[z] Lel. I. 19. [a] Dugd. Bar. I. 719. [b] Lel. I. 22. [7] G. [8] G.

[c] Bullet's derivation of the name of this place, *ſorel*, facheux, q. d. difficult of aſcent, is not much better than the vulgar derivation of the country people, that the Devil *mounted ſorrel* and took one leap (*Wanlip*). The obvious one ſeems that of the *mount* καὶ' ἐξοχὴν overhanging the Soar; *hill* being only a repetition.

[9] G. [d] Tan. 243. Burton, 234. [e] Archdeacon Palmer's letter in A. S. min. 1721.

[f] Lel. I. 19. [g] See ſuch at Alfriſton, Suſſex, and Shipton hill, c. Dorſet. [h] Stuk. I. 102.

Soar ends in the Trent a little above *Cotes*, the habitation of the family of Skipwith, originally deſcended out of Yorkſhire, and enriched many years ſince with fair poſſeſſions in Leiceſterſhire by an heir of Ormeſby[i].

Dalby a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers, founded probably by Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter t. Henry II. valued at £.91.[k]

" The town of *Lughborow* is in largeneſs and " good building next to Leyrceſter of all the mar- " ket towns in the ſhire, and hath in it four ſtrait " ſtreets or more well paved. The pariſh church " is fair. At the ſouth end of it is a fair houſe of " timber, where ons king Henry did lie[l]." It is a dirty ill-paved town, with one good inn, a freeſchool and charity ſchool, a market, and five fairs. Slate is common hereabouts, and the tombs are all made of it; the inſcriptions being neatly though not eaſily cut, and laſting. It makes very good mile ſtones, on which the letters appear white. The principal quarries are at Swithland between Montſorrel and Bradgate, belonging to ſir Joſhua Danvers, from whence the ſtables at Houghton were covered; but they are not equal to thoſe of Weſtmorland and Cumberland.

Loughborough was the antient inheritance of the noble family of Deſpencer, who procured it a market and fairs. But on the death and attainder of Hugh le Deſpencer earl of Wincheſter 19 Edward III. it was forfeited to the crown, and granted by Edward III. to Henry Beaumont in general tail; and in his poſterity it continued till William viſcount Beaumont being in the battle of Towton on the ſide of Henry VI. was attainted of high treaſon 1 E. IV. and the manor granted to William lord Haſtings. But viſcount Beaumont was reſtored to it by Henry VII. and on the attainder of viſcount Lovel his ſucceſſor, it reverted to the crown. 19 Henry VIII. the marquis of Dorſet obtained a grant of it, but on the attainder of his ſon Henry duke of Suffolk 2 Mary it was forfeited to the queen, who gave it to Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, from whom it has deſcended directly to the preſent earl of Huntingdon. This Edward was third ſon of George earl of Huntingdon, and did great ſervice to queen Mary by raiſing forces to oppoſe lady Jane Grey. He was made maſter of the horſe, privy counſellor, and knight of the garter, created lord Haſtings of this place, and lord chamberlain. The title was revived 9 Charles I. in Henry his great nephew, younger ſon to his brother Henry earl of Huntingdon, who firſt appeared in arms for Charles I. conducted the queen from Burlington to Oxford, planted garriſons of his own forces, particularly at Aſhby de la Zouch the family ſeat. He died unmarried 1666, and with him the title ſunk[m]. It was revived 1780 in the perſon of Alexander Wedderburn lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, who ſtill enjoys it.

" Lughborow parke, a mile from the town, came " to the marquis of Dorſet by exchange of lands " with the king[n]."

A navigation opened 1778, ſupplied by ſeveral neighbouring brooks, communicating with the river Soar, brings up coals from Derby, Shipley, and other coal-pits, reduced to half price.

" A little way off *Burley* park now longing alſo " to the marquis of Dorſet[o]." Burley park.

" The foreſt of *Charley* is 20 miles in compaſs. " The moſt part of it at this time longeth to the mar- " quis of Dorſet; the reſidue to the king and the erle " of Huntingdon. In this foreſt is no good town, nor " ſcant a village. Riding almoſt in the entering of this " foreſt I ſaw two or three quarres in hilles of ſlate " ſtone longing to the marquis of Dorſet. And riding " a little further I left the parke of *Bewmanor* cloſid " with ſtone walls and a pratie lodge[p]." " *Bewmanor* " parke is the kings[q]." " There is a fayr quarry " of alablaſter ſtone about four or five miles from " Bewmanor[r]." Charley foreſt. Beaumanour park

Charnewood foreſt is in form ſomewhat ſquare, of a hard barren ſoil, full of hills, woods, rocks of ſtone, diſaforreſted by Henry III.[s] It extends about 10 miles in length and ſix in width, and though in Leland's time it had plenty of wood, and in the memory of man a ſquirrel might be hunted in it ſix miles together without touching the ground, it is now without a tree in the uninclоſed part. Charnewood foreſt.

A little beyond Loughborough is *Quarendon* park, bought by ſerjeant Philips of the duke of Buckingham for judge Jefferies, but the ſerjeant liked the purchaſe ſo well that he kept it for himſelf. The duke, however, cut down 5000*l.* of timber before he would execute the conveyance. One of this family died a few years ago, and left the place and the large eſtate to his wife for life. She is ſince married to ſir William Gordon. A little farther at *Diſhley*, a farm belonging to this eſtate, lives Mr. Bakewell, whoſe improvements in the breed of cattle and in farming are well known to every lover of huſbandry. Quarendon. Diſhley.

The Beaumonts of Charnwood deſcended from a younger ſon of John count of Brienne in France, who, for his high honour and true valor, was preferred to marry the heireſs of the kingdom of Jeruſalem, and with great pomp crowned king of Jeruſalem 1248. Hence it is that we ſee the arms of Jeruſalem ſo often quartered with thoſe of Beaumont in ſundry places of England. Sir Henry Beaumont was the firſt that planted himſelf in England about 1308[t].

Ulverſcroft, Auſtin priory, founded t. Edward II. valued at 83*l.*[u] Ulverſcroft.

Grace Dieu, an Auſtin nunnery in *Belton* pariſh, founded about 24 Henry III. valued at £.83.[x] Sir John Beaumont, brother of the dramatic poet of that name, and himſelf a poet, was born here 1582, and buried here 1628. Grace Dieu.

Gracedieu belonged to a younger branch of the Beaumonts[y].

" *Dunnington* caſtle is in the border of the foreſt " of Charnley towards Derbyſhire, and hath thereby " a park. It longid ſumtime to the earls of Leyceſter, " now it is the king's[z]." 1 Edward III. Henry earl of Leiceſter obtained a reverſal of his brother's attainder and reſtitution of his eſtate, of which this caſtle and manor were part. Afterwards deſcending to Henry IV. it became parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, and ſo continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Robert earl of Eſſex having obtained a grant of the park, ſold it in the latter end of that reign to George earl of Huntingdon, who pulled down the caſtle, and built a fair houſe, which Dunnington.

[i] Holland.
[k] Burton 84. Tan. 240.
[l] Lel. I. 20.
[m] Dug. I. 588. G.
[n] Lel. I. 20.
[o] Lel. Ib.
[p] Lel. I. 20.
[q] Lel. I. 21.
[r] Lel. I. 22.
[s] Burton, 69. 70.
[t] Holland.
[u] Tan. 241. Burton, 69. 231. 295.
[x] Tan. 244.
[y] Holland.
[z] Lel. I. 24.

now

now belongs to his ſucceſſor [a]. It ſtands a mile and an half from the caſtle, of which there are ſome ſmall remains. The park is extenſive, the houſe old and ſmall. Here was an hoſpital, valued at £. 3. 13s. [b]

A mile from hence, at a place lately called *Welden ferry* over the Trent, at its junction with the great Staffordſhire navigation, is now a handſome ſtone bridge of three large and two ſmall arches called *Cavendiſh* bridge, as having been built by that family. The tolls continue the ſame as to the ferry.

Diſeworth. At *Diſeworth* was born the aſtrologer Lilly 1602, who died 1681.

To return to the eaſt part of the county:

Burrow hills. "The place that now is called *Borow hills* is duble "dichid, and conteinith within the diche to my eſti- "mation a iiii ſcore acres. The ſoile of it berith "very good corne. Firſt I took it for a camp of "men of war, but after I plainly perceived that it "had been wallid about with ſtone, and to be ſure "pulled out ſome ſtones at the entering of it, where "hath been a great gate, and there found lime be- "tween the ſtones. But whether there hath been "any more gates than one there I am not yet ſure, "but conjecture yt. Very often hath been found "there *numiſmata Romana* of gold and ſilver, braſs "and fragments of all foundations in plowing. This "ſtondith in the very high way betwixt Melton and "London. To thes Borowe hilles every year on "Monday after Whiteſonday cum people of the "country thereabouts, and ſhoot, runne, wreſtle, "dance, and uſe other like feats of exerciſe. *Bo-* "*row* village is within leſſe than haif a mile of hit, "and ther dwelleth one Mr. Borow the greateſt "owner here. Borow hilles be about ſeven miles "from Leiceſter [c]."

VERNOMETUM. Dr. Gale finds in VERNOMETUM traces of the word *Guern*, Britiſh an *Alder*, as alſo in the neighbouring foreſt of *Cherne*, and in *Quarendon*, and traces of Roman names in Loughborough, Burghley, and Barrow. But he ſays the miles fix the ſtation at *Charnley* [d]. Dr. Stukeley follows Mr. Camden, and deſcribes the camp as very great, of 16 acres, on a very high hill with an extenſive proſpect, whoſe top it takes in: the rampart vaſt ſtones covered with turf, and a ditch; the form for the moſt part irregular, 800 feet long, the entrance ſouth-weſt guarded by two ramparts, an eminence in the middle. There is no Roman road from it to Ratæ [e]. Mr. Aſhby doubts the exiſtence of the ſtone ramparts mentioned by Leland and Stukeley.

Burton Lazar. "*Burton Lazar*, a very fair hoſpital and collegiate "church [f]," for a maſter and eight brethren of the Auſtin order, as well as ſeveral poor leprous brethren, valued at £. 265 [g] The preſent church is neat and ſmall, and here is a famous well, which was cleaned out by Mr. Burton, who has a good eſtate here. There are no remains of the hoſpital. Burton is only a hamlet to Melton Mowbray, as are *Lyſonby*, *Freeby*, *Wymerley*, *Kettilby*, and *Wellby*. The neighbourhood fancy Burton is uncommonly cold: Mr. Aſhby found that Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 17 degrees above freezing, as it did alſo when immerged in a pailful of freſh-drawn pump-water at the ſame time at Melton Mowbray.

Freethby was the ſeat of the Hartopps from the Free
time of Richard II. Edward Hartopp created a baronet by James I. married a daughter of ſir Eraſmus Dryden of Canons Aſhby co. Northampton, bart. and their grandſon John married a grandaughter of Charles, commonly called lord Fleetwood, one of Cromwell's generals. The title ended in ſir John 1765, and the eſtate paſſed to lord viſcount Howe by marriage with the daughter of his brother lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. *Buckminſter* in this Buc
county on the edge of Lincolnſhire was another ſeat of this family.

William Cave, born at *Pickwell* 1637, where his Pick
father was rector, died 1713.

"*Melton* hath one fair pariſh church, ſometime Mel
"an hoſpital, and cell to Lewes in Suſſex [h]." The Mow
church is handſomely built in form of a croſs, beautifully neat within, with many good monuments, and the ſtalls, veſtry, and organ caſe ſtill remain. A large chapel in the ſouth tranſept, where the Hartopps, &c. bury, is full of rubbiſh. In this church lies Adam de Villiers, who died 1177; his figure on a tomb in a coat of mail croſs legged, and on his left arm a ſhield with a lion rampant. A cumbent figure of Hammon Belers, brother to lord Mowbray, the inſcription hid by a pew, in the ſouth aile: a braſs 1543. Biſhop Gibſon ſays it had a chantry for 14 prieſts, ſed q. The church ſuffered ſome damage within four or five years by a ſtorm in ſervice time. The tower is ſquare and magnificent. In the churchyard are many fine ſpecimens of Chriſtopher Staveley's letter-carving on ſlate. He once lived in this town, now at Lyſonby houſe a mile off, whence lord Beſborough took his Engliſh title. A chimney in Mrs. Underwood's houſe is ſuppoſed part of a nunnery, perhaps the hoſpital, and many marks of antiquity about the houſe. Its market is the moſt conſiderable for cattle in this part of England [10].

Near it is *Stapleford*, the ſeat of the earl of Har- Sta
borough, to whom it gives title of viſcount [11].

Croxton abbey, founded for Premonſtratenſians Cro
1162 by William Porcarius de Linus, valued at £.385.[i] The laſt foundations were dug up by the duke of Rutland's order 1727 [k]. King John's bowels were buried in its church, the abbot being his phyſician.

Bottesford is a ſmall town, whoſe beautiful church Bo
is the burial place of the family of Roos and Manners. Here are monuments for Thomas Manners earl of Rutland 1543 and wife. Henry 1563 and wife. Roger Manners earl of Rutland 1612 and his wife. George Manners 7th earl 1641, and others unknown.

Tilton, the original of the Digbys. Here was T
an hoſpital annexed to Burton Lazars t. Henry II. [l]

Sir John Popham having built for his own ſepulture a chapel in the convent of Carthuſians at London, and dedicated it to St. Michael, endowed it with his manor of *Rolleſton* in this county. The prior and convent by deed dated July 1, 1460, granted to ſir John a fraternity and participation of ſpiritual benefits, and covenant to find a chaplain to celebrate maſs for his ſoul daily in his chapel, to keep his anniverſary with notes in their church, and to provide two torches that day at his tomb, burning one at his head, the other at his feet, and to give a

[a] Burton, 89. G. [b] Tan. 243. Burton, 90.
[c] Lel. V. 93. Holland. [d] P. 101. [e] P. 102-3.
[f] Lel. V. 93. [g] Ib. Col. I. 72. Burton, 43. 229. Tan. 239.
[h] Lel. V. 93. Tan. 243. [10] G. [11] G.
[i] Tan. 239. [k] Stukeley, MS. [l] Tan. 241.

dole to the poor of 6*s*. 8*d*. and a pittance for the convent that day [m].

"The river that waters this part of the ſhire is by the inhabitants about it called the *Wreken*, along which, upon reſemblance of the name, Holland ſought *Vernometum*, but in vain. This Wreken gathereth a ſtrong ſtream by many lively brooks reſorting unto it, whereof one paſſeth by *Wimondham*, an antient habitation of a younger branch of the houſe of the lords Barkleis well increaſed by an heir of Delalaund, and ſo on by Melton Mowbray beforementioned by *Kirkby Bellers* (where there was a priory) having that addition of the Bellers, a reſpective, rich, and noble family in their times, by *Brokeſby*, a ſeat now of the Villiers of an old Norman race, and deſcended from an heir of the Bellers, which Brokeſby imparted formerly the ſurname to the Brokesbies of eſpecial antiquity in theſe parts [n]." Of theſe were Francis Brokesby of Stoke, buried at Hinkley 1633, whoſe grandſon and nameſake, the nonjuring miniſter and writer, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of Rowley in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, who communicated to Mr. Hearne in a letter by him printed in the 6th volume of Leland's Itinerary divers curious obſervations made in his travels about England with a view to a new edition of the Britannia. He alſo wrote the life of Mr. Dodwell, the champion of the Nonjurors, and died ſoon after its publication, 1715 [o]. Brokeſby has been long alienated from the Villiers family, and belongs now to Mr. Wright of Gothurſt. Here is no other houſe, nor has been a long time, in the pariſh, but the hall and a water-mill. Sir George Villiers, thinking he might employ his time more agreeably in London than in writing to his wife (as the ladies did not come regularly to London every winter), uſed to write all his letters to her before he left the country. Some miſtake in numbering them occaſioned a diſcovery of this piece of ingenuity.

"The chiefeſt houſe of the Villars at this time is "at Brokeſby in Leyceſterſhire lower by four miles "than Melton on the hither ripe of Wreke or Eye "riuer. There lye buried in the church diverſe of "the Villars. This Villars is lord of *Houby* hard "by ſometime parcell of the Bellars' lands, where "alſo is a meane manor place. This Villars is alſo "lord of Coneham in Lindecolneſhire towards the "parts of Trent, and there he hath a manor place. "This Villars is at this time a man but of 200 marks "of land by the yere. There is a mene generation "of the Villars about Stamford [p]." George Villiers, firſt duke of Buckingham, was born at Brookſby 1592, went to ſchool at Market Billeſdon, ſtabbed by Felton 1628. Hoby ſtands on the other ſide of the river.

Kirkby Bellers, a college for a warden and 12 prieſts, founded by Roger Beller 9 Edward II. afterwards a priory of Auſtin cannons 1359, valued at £. 142. 9 [q].

"Then the Wreken ſpeedeth by *Ratcliffe* [r], high mounted on a cliff, and within few miles conjoineth itſelf to Soar near Mount Soar hill. Whatſoever of this ſhire lyeth beyond the Wreken northward, is not ſo frequently inhabited, and part of it is called the *Wold*, as being hilly without wood: wherein *Dalby*, a ſeat of the old family of the Noels, of whom I ſhall ſpeak elſewhere, and *Waltham on the Wold*, a mean market, are moſt notable. Through this part, as I have been informed, paſſeth the Foſſe way, made by the Romans from *Lewing bridge*, by *Segrave*, which gave ſurname to the honourable family often mentioned, and the *Lodge on the Would* towards the Vale of Bever, but the tract thereof as yet I know not [s]. Dalby. Waltham on the Would.

The boundary of Leiceſterſhire from Warwickſhire is plain and ſtrait, Watling ſtreet road all along from Witherley till it approaches Northamptonſhire. The river Anker croſſes this ſtreet at Witherley bridge, and not overagainſt Lindley as in the maps [t]."

Search being made in the Exchequer for the releifs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged with the relief of £. 50, for the hundred, town, and caſtle of Leiceſter, formerly belonging to Simon de Montfort, to wit, for half the moiety of the inheritance formerly belonging to Robert de Mellent earl of Leiceſter [u].

In Mr. Charles' collections, Cotton Lib. Julius C. VII. is a drawing of a broken ſeal of Robert de Boſſu appendant to his grant of a moiety of the fiſhery of Kidderminſter, himſelf armed on horſeback, with his ſhield hanging backward, and his counterſeal an angel ſitting on a rock holding a bird in his hands. No inſcription on either.

Ralph Brook ſays, that Robert de Bellomont or Beaumont, third earl of Leiceſter, was called *Blanchmaines*, from his white hands: but query, if this title of Blanchmaines may not rather be derived from the white ſcurf of the leproſy (then moſt common in France and England), than from the beauty of his hands? eſpecially as his ſon William was ſo infected with that malady, that he founded an hoſpital for it in Leiceſter. And more eſpecially if we conſider, that theſe ſobriquets or ſurnames, ſo common in theſe times, were often impoſed on imperfections or deformities; as William the Baſtard, Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, ſo named, no doubt, from his crooked make, and many others eaſy to be named if requiſite: Edmund Crouchback, Henry Torto-Collo (Wryneck) duke of Lancaſter.

Petronilla, counteſs of Leiceſter gave 3000 marcs to have the county of Leiceſter, with its appurtenances, together with the fees and domains belonging to her honor of Grenteſmainill, as well within the county as without as her right and inheritance, and that the houſe of *Witewich* ſhould be committed to whomſoever the king would, the party giving ſecurity that he would faithfully ſerve the king [x]. The honor of Leiceſter is a juriſdiction within this county once if not ſtill belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter. Of the liberty or franchiſe within this county called the biſhop's fee ſee before, p. 202. 207.

[a] Ex autogr. tranſcribed into Madox's Collections, vol. II.
[b] Holland. [o] Brokeſby's letter, p. 114. Hiſtory of Hinkley, p. 171, 172.
[p] Lel. VI. 65. [q] Tan. 245.
[r] Q. if any reference to *Ratæ* in this name, or to the Roman road running near it; it being likewiſe ſpelt *Radcliffe*. So Ratcliffe Culey in this county near the Watling ſtreet.
[s] Holland. [t] Brokeſby, p. 114.
[u] Com. Hill. 25 E. III. rot. 4. ex parte rememor. Theſ. & Hill. 6. E. III. Fines.
[x] Mag. rot. 6 John rot. 17. b. Warw. and Leiceſter. Madox Hiſt. of Exchequer, 338.

Earls of Leiceſter.

James I. conferred the title of earl of Leiceſter, 1622, on *Robert Sidney*, brother of ſir Philip, and ſon of ſir Henry Sidney, and Mary ſiſter of Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter. He died 1626 and was buried at Penſhurſt, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*[y], who dying 1677, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Philip*. He by his ſon *Robert* 1698. He, 1702, by his ſon *Philip*, who dying 1705 without iſſue, was ſucceeded by *John*, who dying unmarried 1732, the title is extinct[z]. King George II. conferred this title 1744 on *Thomas Coke*, fifth in deſcent from lord chief juſtice Coke. He died 1759, and his ſon dying before him, the title is extinct. An unſucceſsful attempt was made in the Houſe of Peers in June 1782 to revive this earldom in the perſon of Mrs. Perry, who now enjoys the family eſtate and venerable manſion of the Sidneys at Penſhurſt, to which ſhe has reſtored many of the portraits which were put up to auction 1770 after the death of her ſiſter lady Mary Sidney Sherrard.

[y] Haſted's Kent, I. 412, 413.

[z] Dugd. Bar. II. 410.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Leiceſterſhire.

Acorus *Calamus.* Sweet-ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in the river *Soar*, in ſeveral places between *Loughborough* and *Kegworth*, eſpecially about *Normanton* plentifully, and near the abbey at *Leiceſter* ſparingly.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina.* Tuburous Moſchatel or Muſk-wood Crowfoot; among the buſhes on the ſouth ſide of *Buddon* wood, ſparingly.

Agaricus *piperatus.* Pepper Muſhroom; in the out-woods near *Loughborough*, and in *Buddon* wood near *Mountſorrel*, plentifully.

—— *umbelliferus.* Little delicate Umbrella or Wood Agaric; in hedge bottoms, and in woods, ariſing from the putrid leaves.

Aira *præcox.* Early Hair-graſs; on ſandy and barren grounds and on mud walls: in ſeveral places about *Leiceſter* and *Loughborough*, upon *Beacon* and *Bardon* hills in *Charley* foreſt, plentifully.

Alchemilla *vulgaris.* Ladies Mantle; in the moiſt cloſes at *Woodhouſe*, near *Buddon* wood, upon *Charley* foreſt near *Beacon* hill, and in *Wichwood* foreſt.

Allium *urſinum.* Ramſons; among ſome buſhes by the ſide of a rivulet near *Buddon* wood.

—— *vineale.* Crow Garlick; in meadows and paſtures: found but rarely.

Anthoſceros *punctatus.* Spotted Anthoſceros; upon the banks of brooks and ditches in ſeveral places.

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines; in the out-woods near *Loughborough.*

Aſperula *odorata.* Herb Woodroof; in *Buddon*, *Okely*, and *Hollinghall* woods near *Loughborough*, and in the *Stocking* wood near *Leiceſter.*

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum.* Black Maidenhair; in woods and ſhady lanes, at the roots of trees about rocks, and on old ſtone walls.

—— *Trichomanes.* Common Maidenhair or Engliſh black Maidenhair; on an old wall in *Normanton* town near *Loughborough.*

—— *viride* β. Green Maidenhair; upon the rocks on *Beacon* hill in *Charley* foreſt.

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in hedges and among rubbiſh: about *Grace Dieu* abbey, ſparingly.

Boletus *bovinus.* Cow Boletus; in the out-woods near *Loughborough* abundantly, and in *Buddon* wood near *Mountſorrel.*

Bryum *glaucum.* White Bryum; upon *Charley* foreſt, among the *Sphagnum paluſtre* which is much more frequent.

Campanula *glomerata.* Leſſer Throatwort; in mountainous places eſpecially of a chalky ſoil.

—— *hybrida.* The leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs or Codded Corn Violet; among the corn near *Loughborough.*

—— *patula.* Field Bellflower; in *Buddon* wood and in ſome of the hedges and lanes adjoining.

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies-ſmock or the Leſſer hairy impatient Cuckow-flower; by the ſide of the brook at *Thorpe* near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

—— *impatiens.* Impatient Ladies-ſmock or Cuckow-flower; among the rocks on the ſummit of *Beacon* hill.

Carduus *eriophorus.* Woolly-headed Thiſtle; in the *Stocking* wood near *Leiceſter*, and upon the wolds about *Dalby* and *Waltham.*

—— *pratenſis.* The Engliſh ſoft or gentle Thiſtle; in ſome of the boggy places at *Woodhouſe* near *Buddon* wood.

Caucalis *nodoſa.* Knotted Parſley; by the turnpike road about *Hathern*, and upon dry banks about *Leiceſter.*

Ceraſtium *aquaticum.* Marſh Mouſe-ear Chickweed; in watery places, and on banks of rivers, very common.

—— *ſemidecandrium.* The leaſt Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on walls and in paſtures, very common.

—— *viſcoſum.* Broad-leaved Mouſe-ear Chickweed; in meadows and paſtures and on walls, very common.

Ceratophyllum *demerſum* β ſubmerſum. Horſetail Water Milfoil; in ditches and ſlow waters: about *Loughborough.*

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium.* Golden Saxifrage; in the out-woods near *Loughborough*, and among the buſhes on the ſouth ſide of *Buddon* wood, ſparingly.

Clavaria *Hypoxilon.* Flat Clavaria; about rotten wood, eſpecially aſh.

—— *Hypoxilon* δ. A variety of the laſt; about *Leiceſter.*

—— *muſcoides.* Pointed Clavaria; in the paſtures about *Loughborough.*

—— *piſtillaris.* Simple Clavaria; } in paſ-
—— *piſtillaris* γ. A variety of the laſt; } tures.

Clinopodium *vulgare.* Great wild Baſil; in meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil: frequent.

Convallaria *majalis.* Lily Convally, May Lily, or Lily of the Valley; in *Okely* and *Buddon* woods near *Leiceſter.*

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris.* Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort, upon the rocks about the ſlate-pits at *Swithland*, plentifully.

Cuſcuta *Europæa.* Dodder, Devil's Guts or Hell-weed; upon the common nettle in ſome of the back lanes about *Leiceſter.*

Daphne *Laureola.* Spurge Laurel; in ſome hedges about *Belton* near *Loughborough*, and in the lanes about *Enderby* near *Leiceſter.*

Dipſacus *piloſus.* Small wild Teaſel or Shepherd's rod; in *Hollinghall* wood, and in the lanes about *Garenton* park, ſparingly.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine leaved Heath;
—— *Tetralix*. Low Dutch Heath, Beſom Heath, or Croſs-leaved Heath;
} on *Charley* foreſt and on the wolds between *Aſhby de la Zouch* & *Burton upon Trent*.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton-Graſs; on bogs and marſhes: upon *Charley* foreſt, in the cloſes about *Woodhouſe*, near *Buddon* wood, and elſewhere.

Fragaria *ſterilis*. Barren Strawberry; in barren paſtures and heaths, very common.

—— *veſca*. Strawberry; in the woods, ſparingly.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; upon the rocks in *Charley* foreſt near *Whitwick*.

Geranium *diſſectum*. Jagged-leaved Doves-foot Crane's bill; in paſtures, corn-fields and hedges: frequent.

—— *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; among the rocks upon *Charley* foreſt, particularly about *Baſdon* hill.

—— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill; in moiſt meadows and paſtures: not uncommon.

—— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's-bill; on walls, roofs, and in paſtures of a ſandy ſoil: frequent.

Helvella *Mitra*. Curled Helvella; on the graſs walks at *Burley* hall near *Loughborough*.

Hieracium *umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved Buſhy Hawkweed; in almoſt all the woods and among the rocks in *Charley* foreſt.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail; in the river *Soar* near *Loughborough*.

Hottonia *paluſtris*. Water Violet, Water Gillover or Gilloflower; in the river *Soar* about *Loughborough* and *Leiceſter*, ſparingly.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; in woods: about *Leiceſter*.

Hypericum *humifuſum*. The leaſt trailing St. John's-wort; upon *Charley* foreſt, about *Buddon* wood, and elſewhere.

—— *pulchrum*. Small upright St. John's-wort; in woods.

Hypnum *ſerpens*. Creeping Hypnum; on the rocks at *Mountſorrel*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. The leſſer Shepherds Purſe or Rock Creſs; upon the rocks at the ſummit of *Beacon* hill in *Charley* foreſt, and about the ſlate-pits at *Swithland*.

Inula *pulicaria*. Dwarf Fleabane; on way-ſides and in places where water has ſtagnated in the winter: about *Loughborough*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious or Rampions with Scabious heads; on *Charley* foreſt, plentifully, and about *Buddon* wood.

Jungermannia *furcata*. Globe Jungermannia; about the roots of trees among other moſſes.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. The leaſt wild Lettice or Dwarf Gum-Succory; in *Hollinghall* and *Buddon* woods and in ſome hollow ways and ſhady lanes about *Sheepſhead* and *Thrinkſton*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch; upon ſome bogs on *Charley* foreſt about *Bardon* hill.

—— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in *Stocking* wood and in the lane leading from *Belgrave* to *Thurcaſton* near the wood ſide.

Lichen *caninus*. Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort; in dry paſtures, very common.

—— *floridus*. Flowering Liverwort; in the woods.

—— *fragilis*. Small brown Collarine Moſs; upon the higheſt rocks, on *Beacon* and *Bardon* hills, in *Charley* foreſt.

—— *hirtus*. Rough Liverwort; in the woods.

—— *jubatus*. Rock Hair; on the rocks, in *Charley* foreſt, and near *Thrinkſton*.

—— *paſchalis*. Woody Liverwort; upon *Charley* foreſt, and in *Buddon* wood.

—— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort, or Oak Lungs; in *Buddon* wood, about the roots of trees, and upon rocks;

Lithoſpermum *arvenſe*. Baſtard Alkanet; in corn fields.

—— *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; on the edge of the foreſt about *Grace-Dieu* park, ſparingly.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; obſerved for ſome years ſucceſſively at *Hathern* near *Loughborough*.

—— *fraxineum*. Aſh Puff-ball; upon old trees near *Enderly*, and upon trees about *Belton*, near *Loughborough*.

—— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; in meadows, paſtures, and in hedges at *Hathern* near *Loughborough*.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods; in wet woods and ſhady places: common.

—— *Nummularia*. Moneywort; in wet meadows and paſtures: common.

—— *tenella*. Purple-flowered Moneywort; in the boggy valleys in and about *Charley* foreſt.

—— *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow Herb, or Looſeſtife; in a moiſt place in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in hedges, and on the edges of fields.

Melica *montana*. Red Oat Graſs of the Woods; in *Buddon* wood, and in ſome places upon *Charley* foreſt, as about *Swithland* Slate-pits.

Meliſſa *Nepeta*. Field Calamint; in *Preſtwold* lanes near *Loughborough*, in the town-ſtreet near *Swithland*, and elſewhere.

Mentha *rubra*. Red Mint; in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

—— *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint; about *Swithland*, at *Thorp*, near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; by the brook-ſide between the obeliſk and the hall in *Garenton* park.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Small Matweed; on *Charley* foreſt.

Nepeta *cataria*. Nep or Cat Mint; in *Preſtwold* lanes, near *Loughborough* and *Grooby* lane near *Leiceſter*.

Ophiogloſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue; in and about *Hallinghall* wood, near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *cordata*. The leaſt Tway-blade; in *Hollinghall* wood, near *Loughborough*, plentifully.

—— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in the cloſes, about *Buddon* wood.

Orchis *bifolia*. The Leſſer Butterfly Orchis; in ſome incloſures near *Buddon* wood, ſparingly.

—— *bifolia* β. Butterfly Satyrion; in *Hallinghall* wood near *Loughborough*.

Orobanche *major*. Broom-rape; in dry meadows on roots of broom and among corn; about *Thrinkſton*, *Grace Dieu*, and *Sheepſhead*, and among the gorſe and broom about the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort; in hilly meadows: in the cloſes between *Okeley* wood and *Whatton*, near *Loughborough*, in the meadow near *Swarſton* bridge, and near *Harborough*.

——— *regalis*. Water Fern, Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal; in rotten watery places and marſhes: about *Grace Dieu* abbey.

——— *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; in the outwoods near *Loughborough*, and in *Buddon* wood, near *Mount Sorrel*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love or One-berry; in *Hallinghall* wood, plentifully, in the *Stocking* wood, *Leiceſter*, ſparingly, and in *Okeley* wood near *Hathern*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in ſeveral of the marſhy cloſes near *Buddon* wood.

Peucedanum *ſilaus*. Meadow Saxifrage; in moiſt meadows and paſtures, plentifully, and on the higher grounds.

Phellandrium *aquaticum*. Water Hemlock; in the *Soar* about *Leiceſter* plentifully.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in moiſt cloſes about *Buddon* wood.

Plantago *Coronopus*. Buckſhorn Plantain, or Star of the Earth; on a hill called *Ives head*, on *Charley* foreſt near *Sheepſhead*, in *Preſtwold* lanes near *Loughborough*, and in a cloſe the footway between *Quorn* and the turnpike.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. The Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in ſome paſtures and moiſt cloſes near *Leiceſter*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickley auriculate Male Ferny; in the outwoods and in *Hollinghall* wood near *Loughborough*, and elſewhere.

Potentilca *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil; upon the old walls about *Buddon* wood near *Mount Sorrel*.

——— *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil; in *Radmore* cloſes between *Loughborough* and *Burley* hall.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil; upon the banks of the *Raw dikes*, near *Leiceſter*, and at *Hinckley*.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket; in corn fields, meadows, and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil; about *Waltham on the Wold*.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. The Blackberry-bearing Alder; in the outwoods near *Loughborough*, plentifully, and in *Buddon* wood.

Ribes *rubrum* β. A variety of Currants; in the woods at *Stanton*.

Roſa *ſpinoſſima*. The Burnet Roſe; on heaths and ſandy places: about *Kegworth*, *Sawley*, and elſewhere.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſberry-buſh, Framboiſe, or Hindberry-buſh; in *Buddon* wood near *Mount Sorrel*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock; in a paſture by the river ſide near *Hathern*.

——— *ſanguineus*. Bloodwort, or Bloody Dock; in kitchen gardens, fallow lands, dunghills, &c. very uncommon.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernell; in the outwoods, and in *Buddon* wood, near *Loughborough*, and upon ſeveral bogs near *Charley* foreſt.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs; in an old pond in a park at *Loſeby* plentifully, and elſewhere.

Serapias *latifolia*. Broad leaved Baſtard Hellebore; in the northern part of *Buddon* wood, and in an incloſure adjoining to *Beaumanor* coppice near *Loughborough*.

——— *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Marſh Hellebore; in moiſt cloſes between *Woodhouſe* and *Buddon* wood, and upon *Charley* foreſt.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Baſtard Stone Parſley; in and about the north-eaſt ſide of *Okeley* wood near *Hathern*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep; in many places in the river *Soar*, near *Leiceſter* and *Loughborough*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey, or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on the bogs in *Charley* foreſt near *Beacon* hill.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Golden Rod; about *Buddon* wood, plentifully.

Teucrium *Scorodonia*. Wood Sage; in all the neighbouring woods, and among the rocks all over *Charley* foreſt.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil; on dry, gravelly, and chalky hills.

Tremella *juniperina*. Yellow Tremella; upon rotten wood.

——— *Noſtoc*. Jelly Tremella or Tar-ſlough; in meadows and paſtures after rain, eſpecially about hedges.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. A variety of Hare's-foot Trefoil; upon the banks of the Raw-Dikes in *St. Mary's* field at *Leiceſter*.

——— *glomeratum*. Round headed Trefoil; in the cloſes oppoſite *Needleſs* inn near *Loughborough*.

——— *ſcabrum*. Oval headed Trefoil; on ſeveral dry banks in *St. Mary's* field, at *Leiceſter*.

——— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil; upon ſome lays near the fiſh-pond cloſe at *Loughborough*.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil, with long white flowers; on dry ſandy banks very common.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed Graſs; by the brook ſides, and in marſhy places: about *Woodhouſe*, and elſewhere.

Tuſſilago *hybrida*. Long-ſtalked Butter-bur; in moiſt meadows: about *Barkby*, *Leiceſter*, and by *Dixley* mill, *Loughborough*, and by the ſide of a brook in the road between *Aſhby de la Zouch* and *Appleby*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle berries, or Billberries; in *Buddon* wood near *Mount Sorrel*, plentifully, and in the outwoods near *Loughborough*.

Valantia *Cruciata*. Croſswort, or Mugweed; in buſhy places, and in hedges very common.

Veronica *officinalis*. Male Speedwell, Fluellin, or true Pauls Betony; on *Charley* foreſt, ſparingly, in *Garenton* park, and upon the old walls in and about *Buddon* wood near *Quarndon*.

——— *ſcutellata*. Narrow leaved Water Speedwell or Brooklime; in a moiſt place in one of the cloſes between *Loughborough* and *Burley* hall.

Ulva *inteſtinalis*. Gut Laver; in the river *Soar* about *Leiceſter* and *Loughborough*.

Edmondsthorpe
Market Overton
Teigh
Barrow
Cotsmore
Mt Alstre
Wilsrendine
Pickwell
Ashwell
Cold Overton
Lyndham
Lady Wood
Barleythorpe
Vale of Catmose
Knofsington
Flitteris
Ruins
OAKHAM
Braunston
Egleton
Hamilton
Withcote
Brooke
Martinsthorpe
Manton
Leafield
Ridlington
Preston
Wing
Loddington
Aiston
UPPINGHAM
Belton
Bisbrooke
Warsley
Allerton
Stockerton
Glaston
Caldecot
Eathon
Rockingham Castle
LEICESTERSHIRE
OKEHAM SOKE
HUNDRED
MARTINSLEY
HUNDRED
WRANDIKE

MAP of RUTLANDSHIRE

from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

Lobthorpe
Post Witham
Castle Bytham
Stocking
Part of
OAKHAMSOKE
HUNDRED
Careby
Clipsham
Holywell
Streeton
Twin Woods
Pickworth
Hornby
Carlby
Ruins
Disputed Common
Hardwick
Thrift House
Tolthorpe
Greatford Br.
Ufford
Thistleton
Hoods Stone
Thickthorn
St Botolph Ruins
Little Casterton
Bridge Casterton
Empingham
Witchley
STAMFORD
Uffington
Common
Tinwell
St Martins
Canal
North Luffenham
Burghley Park
Ketton
Easton
South Luffenham
Colly-weston
Tixover
Duddiston
Barrowden
Walkerly
Inthorpe Oaks
Horn Lane Roman Road
Langham
Wing
Lyndon
Ryhall
Essendine
Lambton Hall
Greetham
Wardley
Belmesthorpe
Barrow
Manton
Normanton
Hambleton
Rutland Water
Oakham
Exton
Whitwell
Ridlington
Braunston
Preston
Uppingham
Leighfield
Morcott
Glaston
Tickencote
Pickworth
Greetham
Market Overton
Teigh
Cottesmore
Ashwell
Whissendine
Langham
Burley
Ridlington
Exton
Whitwell
Braunston
Preston
Uppingham
Leighfield
Morcott
Glaston
Tickencote
Pickworth
Greetham
Market Overton
Teigh
Cottesmore
Ashwell
Whissendine
Langham
Burley

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLAND, Saxon Roteland, is in a manner included in Leiceſterſhire, except on the ſouth, where it lies on the river Welland, and on the eaſt where it borders on Lincolnſhire. It is not leſs rich and pleaſant than Leiceſterſhire, though much ſmaller in extent, being the ſmalleſt county in all England. Its form is almoſt circular, as much in circumference as a good horſe could meaſure in one day: whence the inhabitants fable that a certain unknown king gave one *Rutt* as much land as he could ride round in one day, and that he mounting his horſe rode round this county within the limited time; whereupon it was beſtowed on him, and called after his name. But to diſmiſs ſuch ſtories where truth is diſguiſed by the wantonneſs of fable; as the ſoil of this county is in general reddiſh inſomuch that it tinges the fleeces of the ſheep of a reddiſh hue, and the Saxon word for *Red* was *Roet* and *Rud*, may we not ſuppoſe it called *Rutland* quaſi *Red Land*. Names often correſpond with the things themſelves as the poet[a] ſays. That places among all nations have taken their names from *Redneſs* may be proved from *Rutland* caſtle in Wales, built on a reddiſh ſhore; *Red point*, the *Red Sea* between Egypt and Arabia, *Erythreia*[b] in Ionia, and a thouſand other inſtances without recurring to fable.

This ſmall tract was very late made a county; for in the Confeſſor's time it was accounted part of Northamptonſhire, and our hiſtorians, till theſe laſt 300 years, have not reckoned it among the counties.

The little river *Waſh* or *Gwaſh*, which croſſes the middle of this county almoſt from eaſt to weſt, divides it into two parts. In the hither or ſouthernmoſt ſtands *Uppingham* on high ground, whence its name, remarkable for nothing but its good market and handſome ſchool, lately founded, as alſo another at Okeham, for the inſtruction of boys in grammar learning, by the laudable deſign of R. *Jhonſon*, miniſter of the goſpel, who left a ſum of money for that purpoſe. Below this ſtands *Dryſtoke*, not to be forgotten as being the antient reſidence of the famous and antient family of the *Digbys*; but branded with everlaſting infamy by Everard Digby, who wickedly conſpired with thoſe execrable incendiaries to deſtroy his king and country at one blow of helliſh thunder.

In the further part beyond the river, among the hills, lies a very pleaſant and fertile valley, called at preſent the *Vale of Catmoſe*, perhaps from *Coet maes*, which ſignifies in Britiſh a *woody plain*. In the center of it is *Okeham*, which for the ſame reaſon ſhould ſeem to take its name from *Oaks*. Near the church[c] remain the decaying walls of an old caſtle, reported to have been built in the early Norman times by Walkelin de *Ferrars*. That it was the habitation of the Ferrars appears further from the iron horſeſhoes, which were the antient arms of that family, nailed on the gate and in the hall. It afterwards belonged to the lords *Tatteſhale*, but when king Richard II. advanced Edward, ſon of the duke of York, to the earldom of Rutland, he gave him alſo this caſtle. In the laſt age it fell to Thomas *Cromwell* as the ſeat, as I read, of his barony, he being advanced by Henry VIII. to the higheſt rank, and preſently after his extenſive plans drawing upon him a ſtorm of envy, ſuddenly deprived by him of his life and honour.

Burley.

Overagainſt it to the eaſt *Burley*, now the magnificent houſe of the *Harringtons*, overhangs a moſt beautiful valley. This family by marriage with a daughter and heireſs of *Colepeper* obtained ſuch a very fine eſtate that they became as conſiderable in theſe parts as the Colepepers had been, to whom came by N. *Green* part of the rich eſtate of the *Bruces*. Theſe Bruces being of the firſt nobility of England intermarried with the royal family of Scotland, from whom by Robert the eldeſt brother deſcended the royal family of Scotland, and by Bernard the younger brother the *Cottons* of *Connington* in Huntingdonſhire already treated of, and theſe *Harringtons*. On this account king James conferred the title of baron *Harrington* of *Exton*[d] on the moſt illuſtrious ſir John Harrington[e].

Barons *Harrington.*

Brigcaſterton.
Richall.

In the eaſt part of the county on the river Guaſh are *Brigcaſterton*, of which hereafter, and *Rihall*, where when our forefathers were ſo bewitched by ſuperſtition as almoſt to loſe the true God in the croud of deities, Tibba, a ſaint of inferior order, was worſhipped as another Diana by fowlers, as patroneſs of hawking. Near it is *Eſſenden*, whoſe lord Robert *Cecil*, the worthy ſon of a worthy father, who had been the ſupport of the ſtate, was lately created by king James baron *Cecill of Eſſenden*.

The Fowlers' Saint.

Eſſenden.

Baron *Cecill* of Eſſenden.

This little ſhire was bequeathed by Edward the Confeſſor to his wife Edith, on condition, however, that after her death it went to the church of Weſtminſter[f]. The words of the will are as follow: "I will that after the deceaſe of queen Eadgith my conſort Roteland with all its appurtenances be given to my monaſtery of St. Peter, and be ſurrendered without delay to the abbot and monks there ſerving God for ever." But this his will was ſet aſide by William the Norman, who reſerved great part of it to himſelf, and divided the reſt between counteſs Judith, whoſe daughter had married David king of Scots, Robert *Mallet*, Oger, Giſlebert de *Gant*, earl Hugh, Alberic *the clerk*, and others. He left, however, to the church of Weſtminſter firſt the tithes,

[a]
[b] *Erythræum prom.* in Crete. Ptol.
[c] Which is large and fair. Holland.
[d] A town adjacent where he hath alſo another fair houſe. Holland.
[e] Branched from the ſtem of the antient lords Harrington. Holland.
[f] See a charter of the Confeſſor to this purpoſe. Mon. Ang. I. 61. Wright's Hiſt. of Rutland, 2.

and

and afterwards only the church of Okeham with its appurtenances.

Earls of *Rutland.*

This county has not many earls to boaſt. The firſt earl of Rotland was *Edward* eldeſt ſon of Edmund de *Langley* duke of York, ſo created by the free grace of king Richard II. in his father's life, and afterwards by the ſame king declared duke of Albemarle: the ſame who wickedly deviſed the vile deſign of taking off Henry IV. and then with equal fickleneſs diſcovered it. But after his father's death being duke of York, he died bravely fighting among the thickeſt of the enemy at the battle of Agincourt. In this honour long after ſucceeded *Edward*, the ſon of Richard duke of York, ſlain when a youth [g] with his father in the battle of Wakefield during the unhappy civil wars. Many years after Henry VIII. created [h] *Thomas Mannours* earl of Rutland, who had obtained the very conſiderable eſtate of the barons Roos in the neighbouring counties in right of his grandmother Eleanor. To him ſucceeded *Henry* [i], and to him again his ſon *Edward* [k], to whom in lieu of any other encomium I may juſtly and properly apply thoſe lines of the poet [l]:

——*Nomen virtutibus æquat*
Nec ſinit ingenium nobilitate premi.

His virtue equal to his name
Nor is his genius influenc'd by his fame.

But he being ſuddenly taken to heaven left the honour to his brother *John*, who being ſoon after called away by death [m], was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* [n] who already gives ſtriking proofs of the nobility of his anceſtors.

This little county is adorned with 48 pariſh churches.

[g] only 12 years old. Dugd. I. 161.
[h] 17 H. VIII. he died 1543. buried at Botesford. Ib. 297.
[i] His ſon, who died 1563. was buried at Botesford. (Ib. 298.)
[k] Died 1587, buried at Botesford. (Ib.)
[m] 1587, buried at Botesford (Ib.)

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

THE county of RUTLAND is in length from north to ſouth 18 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 15, and about 60 in circumference; is divided into five hundreds, contains two market towns, 48 pariſhes, 3263 houſes, and about 100,000 acres. The air is mild, pleaſant, and healthful; the ſoil fertile. It has more pariſhes than any county in England in proportion to its ſize, is well watered, and abounds with wood. There is a great deal of red land in Rutland, and very red, but it is by no means univerſal in the county, nor peculiar to it. The ſouthern parts are to be found in Domeſday in *Wicheſlai* hundred under Northamptonſhire[a]. The others in Nottinghamſhire, the ſheriff of which county by ſtatute 31 Henry III. is appointed eſcheater for this[b].

The name of ROTELOND, however, in Domeſday[c] comprehended the two wapentakes of *Alfnodeſton*, now *Alſtoe*, and *Martineſleie*, how *Martinſley*. The firſt included two hundreds, and lay half in the wapentake of *Thurgartun*, and half in that of *Brockeleſtou*, both in Nottinghamſhire. In the wapentake of Alfnodeſton are enumerated *Gretham* [Greetham], *Cotesmore* [Cotſmore], *Overtune* [Market Overton], *Straton* [Stretton], *Tiſtertune* [Thiſtleton], *Tie* [Tygh], *Wichingedene* [Whiſſendine], *Exentune* [Exton], *Whitewelle* [Whitwell], *Aleſtaneſtorp* [Alesthorpe][d], *Burgelai* [Burley], *Exvvelle*, [q. Aſhwell]. In Martineſlei wapentake we find *Ockeham* [Okeham], *Hameldune* [Hambleton], and *Redlingtune* [Ridlington]. Theſe three laſt places are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Cherchefocke*. All but Ridlington lie on the north ſide of the river Guaſh: ſo that the diſtrict at that time known by the name of *Roteland* was, except that ſingle place, confined between that river and the preſent boundary of the county of Nottingham. Theſe two wapentakes adjoin or appertain, ſays the record, to the ſheriffdom of Nottingham, as far as the king's tax is concerned. Roteland pays to the king 150 white pounds[e]. Gilbert de Gand held lands in Empingham, in the county of Northampton, *de foca regis de Roteland*[f]. An inquiſition, 4 Edward I. cited by Mr. Wright, p. 1, as inſerted in Domeſday (where, however, it does not now appear), ſays that Henry III. *comitatum Roteland regi Alman. contulit, ſed neſciunt quo modo.* But it ſhould ſeem that it was a diſtinct county t. John; for in his 5th year his queen Iſabel had at her coronation aſſigned in parliament for her dower among other lands, *Com.* Roteland *& villam de* Rokingham *in com.* Northampton, and in his 12th year the *Cuſtos* accounted for the profits of this county in the Exchequer, by which *Cuſtos* we are to underſtand the ſheriffs.

"The ſhire of *Rutheland* lyith in a manner as "it were in a roundel, and lyith partly upon "Wiland water from Staunford to the very bridge "of Rokingham[h]."

The principal river of Rutland is the Welland, which parts it from Northamptonſhire, and is navigable up to Stamford. The next river is the Guaſh, which croſſes the middle of it from weſt to eaſt. The Chater croſſes it ſome miles ſouth of the Guaſh. The little Eye (antiently the Lytelee) divides the ſouth-weſtern part of Rutland from Leiceſterſhire; it is generally a ſmall ſtream, but ſubject to very great floods. The Ey is a ſmall brook running by Aſhwell into Leiceſterſhire. And there is another river which has almoſt loſt its name, running out of the vale of Catmoſe into the Guaſh above Empingham, and perhaps taking its name from the vale it comes from, but I cannot certainly learn.

"*Waſche* riveret riſith in Leyrceſtreſhire, and "comith by *Gritham* in Ruthelandſhire and by Maſter "Harrington's place called ..... The hole "courſe from the hedde of it a litle byneth Waſch "bridge, where it goith into Welande river, a litle "benethe Staunford toune, is an xviii or xx miles. "The commun ſaying is there that Waſche and "Weland ſhal drown al Holande[i]." Holland is the ſouth-eaſt fenny part of Lincolnſhire, to which the Rutland waters come down. Waſh r. Gretham.

"*Uppingham*, a market town, is but one mean "ſtreet, and hath but a very mean church, yet it "is countid the beſt town of Ruthelandſhire[k]." Uppingham is principally but not only one ſtreet; it cannot be called an elegant one, but is not deſpicable. The church is a decent building though not nicely fitted up. The ſchool is of the ſame foundation as that at Okeham, and by the improvement of the rents the poor were long ago increaſed to 24 at each place, and of late years to about 48. A braſs plate fixed on the founder Mr. Johnſon's graveſtone in North Luffenham chancel has the following inſcription: Uppingham.

"Robart Jhonſon bacheler of Divinitie, a painfull preacher, parſon of Northluffenham.
Had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.
He erected a faire free gramar ſchoole in Okeham.
He erected a fair free gramar ſchoole in Uppingham.
He appointed to each of his ſchooles a ſchoolemaſter and an uſher.
He erected the hoſpitalle of Chriſte in Okeham.
He erected the hoſpitalle of Chriſte in Uppingham.
He procured for them a corporation and a mortmaine of ſower hundred markes.
Whereby well diſpoſed people maie give unto them as God ſhall move their hartes.
He bought landes of quene Elizabeth towardes the maintenance of them.

[a] Wright's Hiſt. of Rutlandſhire, 1. Domeſday fol. 219. [b] Wright, 2.
[c] fol. 293, where it makes a diſtinct title.
[d] Aleſthorpe is only part of Burley lordſhip, with an odd farm houſe or two on it.
[e] "H. duo wapent' adjacent vicecomitatui Snotingeham ad geldam regis. Roteland reddit regi cL libras albas." Domeſd. f. 293. b.
[f] Domeſd. f. 227. b. [g] Wright 3. G. [h] Lel. I. 25. [i] Lel. VI. 30. [k] Lel. I. 25.

He provided place in eache of the hoſpitalles for xxiiii poore people.
He recovered, bought, and procured the hoſpitalle of William Dalby in Okeham, and cauſed it to be renewed, eſtabliſhed, and confirmed, which before was found to be confiſcate and conſealed, wherein divers poore people be releeved.
He was alſo beneficiall to the towne of Northluffenham,
And alſo to the towne of Stamford, where he was borne of worſhipfull parents.
It is the grace of God to give a man a wiſe harte to laie up his treiſure in Heaven.
Theis be good fruites and effects of a juſtifieng faith and of a trew profeſſion of religion,
And a good example to all others to be benefactors to theiſe and ſuche like good workes.
That ſo they may glorifie God, and leave a bleſſed remembrance behinde them
To the comfort and profite of all poſteritie.
All the glorie honor, praiſe and thanckes be unto God for evermore. Amen.

Sic luceat lux veſtra. Let your light ſo ſhine."

There is no mention on the braſs plate when he died, but I find by the pariſh regiſter that he was buried July 24th, 1625.

He was archdeacon of Leiceſter and rector of N. Luffenham.

Dryſtoke. *Dryſtoke* was not affected by the attainder of ſir Everard Digby, having been intailed by him before his treaſon[l]. Sir Everard was one of the handſomeſt men and fineſt gentlemen of his time, drawn into the powder plot by the prieſts. His ſon ſir Kenelm was an extraordinary character for learned ſpeculation[m], and from him is deſcended the preſent lord Digby. It is not now in this family. Mr. Powis had it ſince, and it now belongs to the earl of Exeter.

Lydington. " *Lydington* an antient manor place of the biſhop " of Lincoln[n]." The lord Burley 1602 converted it into an almſhouſe called *Jeſus* hoſpital, for a warden 12 poor men and a poor woman; the biſhop's hall remaining[o]. It appears from Wright that Liddington was an antienter market than Uppingham, and complained of the ſetting up one there; but Uppingham being better ſituated prevailed, and there has been no market at Liddington for time out of mind.

Morcot. George Jilſon founded another almſhouſe for ſix poor men and women 10 James I. at *Morcot*[p].

Okeham. *Okeham* t. Henry II. was part of the barony of Baldwin de Buellot, or as Dugdale calls him Bollers or Boſſers, and was then held by Walkelin de Ferrariis by ſervice of one knight's fee[q].

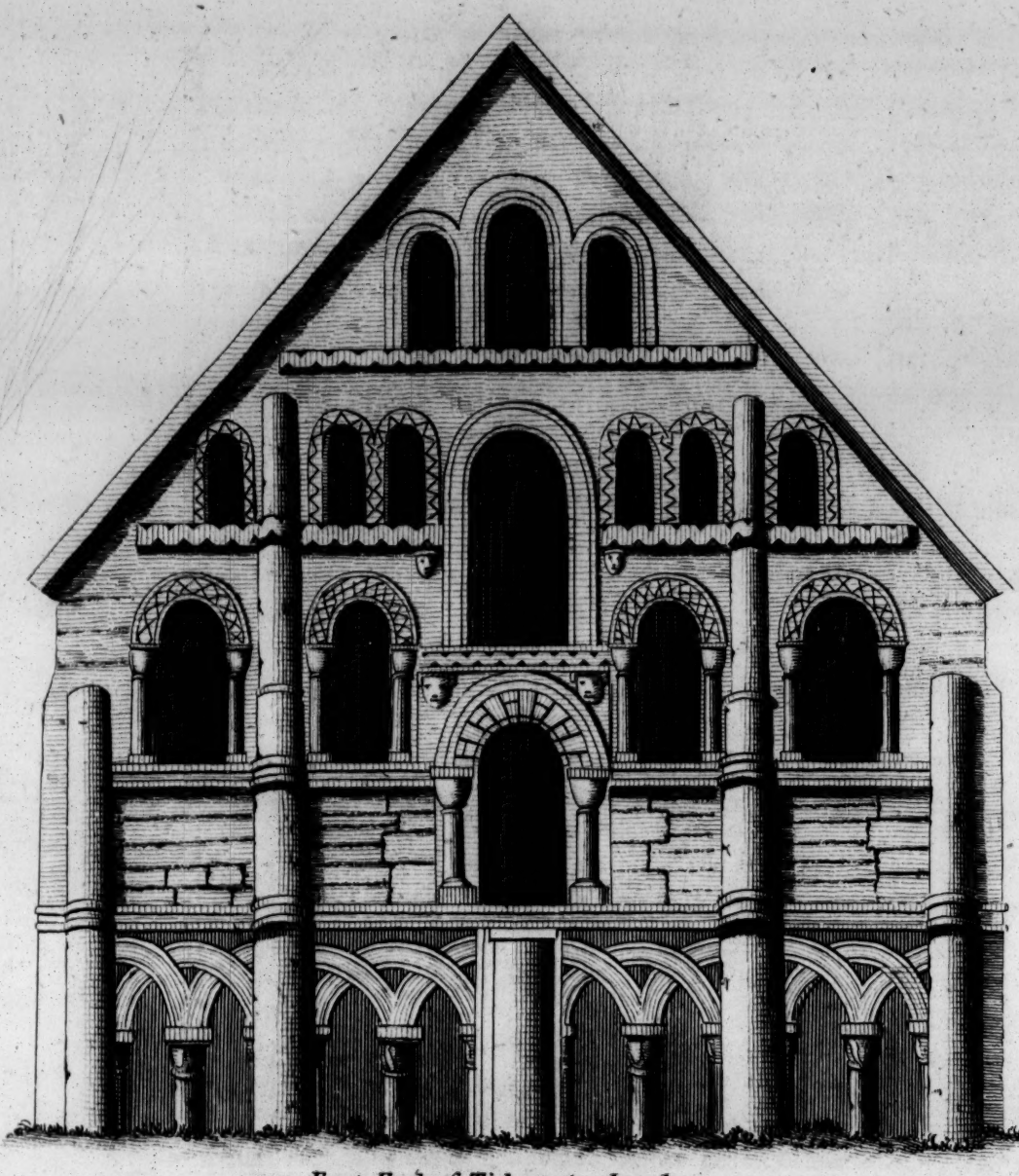
The Ferrars of Okeham ended in the reign of Henry IV.[r] as did the Tatſhalls 34 Edward I.[s] Perhaps in alluſion to three horſeſhoes, the arms of Ferrars, it is a cuſtom to this day that every baron of the realm the firſt time he paſſes through this town ſhall give a horſeſhoe to nail on the caſtle gate, and on his refuſal the bailiff of the manor has power to take one off his horſe's foot. This is generally compounded for with money, and a ſhoe made larger or ſmaller in proportion to the ſum, with the donor's name and titles cut on it, is nailed up. Wright has recorded 15 in the laſt century, and ſays others were ſo old as to be illegible[t]. Much Dane wort grows round the caſtle wall[u]. Thomas Cromwell was created lord Cromwell of Okeham 28 Henry VIII. and had this caſtle and manor[v]. He is called lord Cromwell of Wimbledon ſtat. 31, Henry VIII. c. 3[w]. The Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter have ſtill the great tithes of Okeham, and are lords of a part of the manor which is called the Dean's hold; as that part of it, of which the earl of Winchelſea is lord, is called the Lord's hold; and they chuſe different pariſh officers. Here was an hoſpital founded by William Dalby of Exton, merchant, 22 Richard II. for 12 poor men, valued at £.12 *per annum*[x]. It ſtill ſubſiſts by the name of the *old hoſpital*, but decayed and different from its inſtitution, the governors pretending it is of a new foundation[y]. Mr. Johnſon before-mentioned recovered the foundation, and added a freeſchool[z]. His heir male is always a governor. Jeffery Hudſon, the dwarf, was born here 1619. He was but 18 inches high at ſeven years old, from which time till he was 30 he never grew, but after that age ſhot up to three feet nine inches, and died 1682[a]. Four ſilver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in an earthen pot 1749[b].

The Harringtons of *Exton* ended 1613[c], and their lordſhip of Exton was ſold to the Hickes', of whom St. Baptiſt was created viſcount Camden, and who with the Harringtons, Bruces, and Nicholas Green, have monuments here[d]. The eſtate of Hickes viſcount Camden deſcended by marriage to the Noels, which family have been for ſeveral generations earls of Gainſborough and viſcounts Camden. Moſt of the monuments in Exton church are of the Harringtons and Noels, with an old one of Grene under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, one of Kelway and one of Bruce, all three related to the Harringtons.

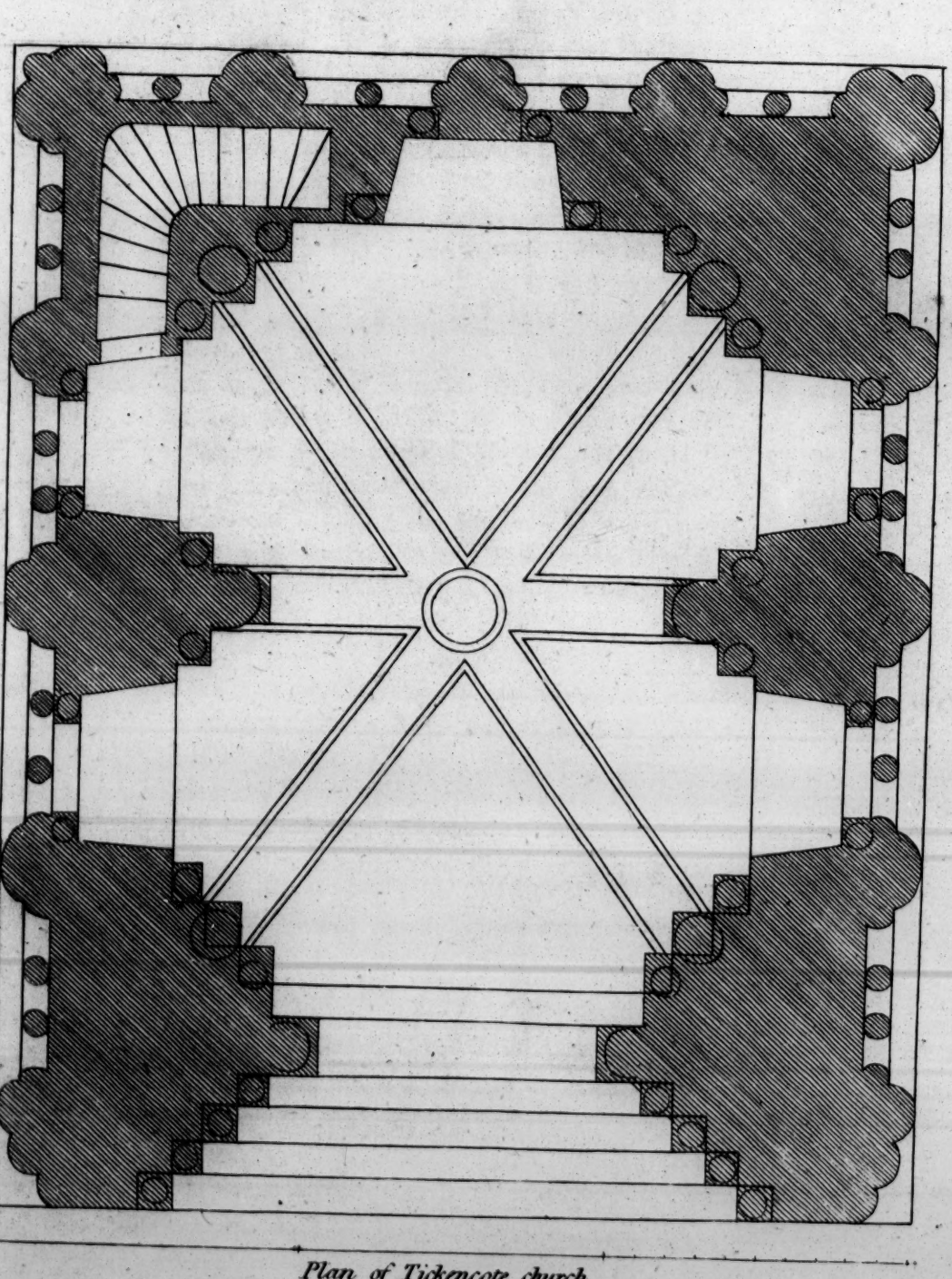
Burley on the hill belonged to Spenſer the warlike biſhop of Norwich t. Richard II. and was purchaſed by George Villiers duke of Buckingham, who here entertained James I. with Ben Jonſon's maſk of the gipſies. It was burnt by the parliament in the civil wars except the noble ſtables. Daniel earl of Nottingham, who purchaſed the eſtate, rebuilt the houſe, which has a park incloſed by a wall of five or ſix miles round[e]. It belongs to the preſent earl of Winchelſea, and the court is ſuppoſed the largeſt in the kingdom. Here is ſome very fine tapeſtry, and the ſaloon is ornamented with the hiſtory of Julius Cæſar. Villiers bought Burley of the heirs of Harrington, and the earl of Winchelſea is grandſon to the earl of Nottingham who purchaſed it of Villiers.

North of this lies *Market Overton*, where Mr. Camden in his edition 1590 placed MARGIDUNUM, but afterwards removed it to *Belvoir*. Roman coins have, however, been found here in great abundance, and the diſtances from *Gauſennæ* Brigcaſterton, *Verometum* Burgh-hill, and *Ad Pontem* Great Paunton, are ſuppoſed to agree[f]. But Mr. Ward places it at

[l] Wright 114.
[m] Of theſe perſons and their family ſee a particular account in Mr. Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 327—337.
[n] Lel. I. 25. [o] Wr. 80. [p] Wr. 91. G.
[q] Bar. I. 598. Lib. Nig. Scac. 218.
[r] Dugd. Bar. I. 266. From Wright the Ferrars ſeem to have ceaſed in king John's time.
[s] P. 104. [t] G. [u] Dug. II. 371. [v] G
[w] Wright 102. G. [x] Wright, Ib. [y] Ib.
[z] Dugd. II. 416. [a] Wr. 47. 62. [b] Wr. 28—32. G. [c] Dugd. Ib. 410.
[d] Tan. 443. [e] A. S. min. [f] Wr. 87. G.



East End of Tickencote church.

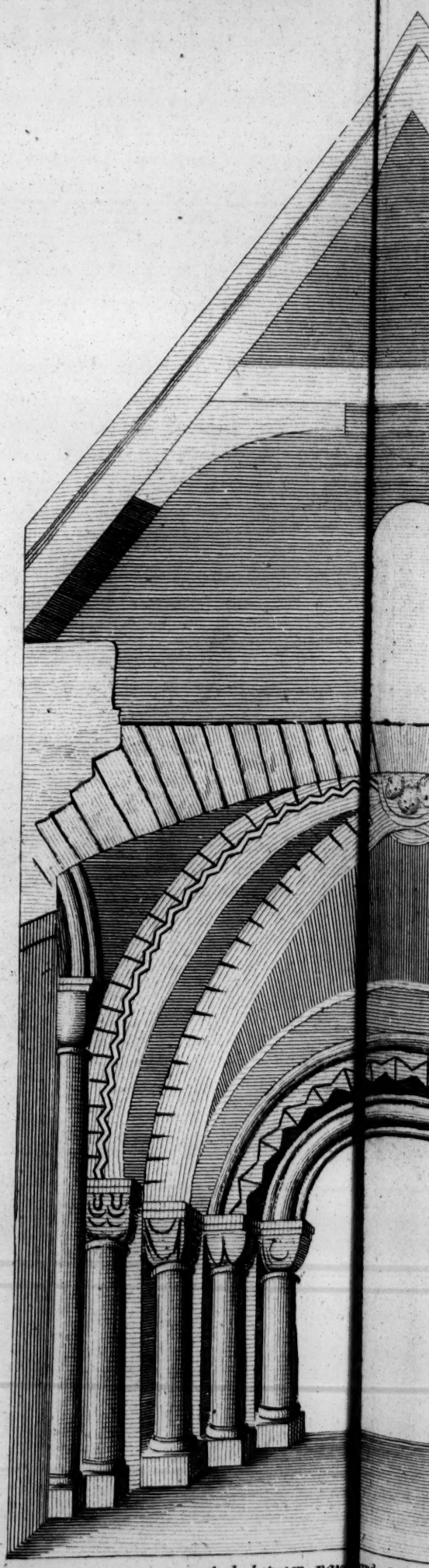


Plan of Tickencote church.

Stukeley delin.

*p. 223.**

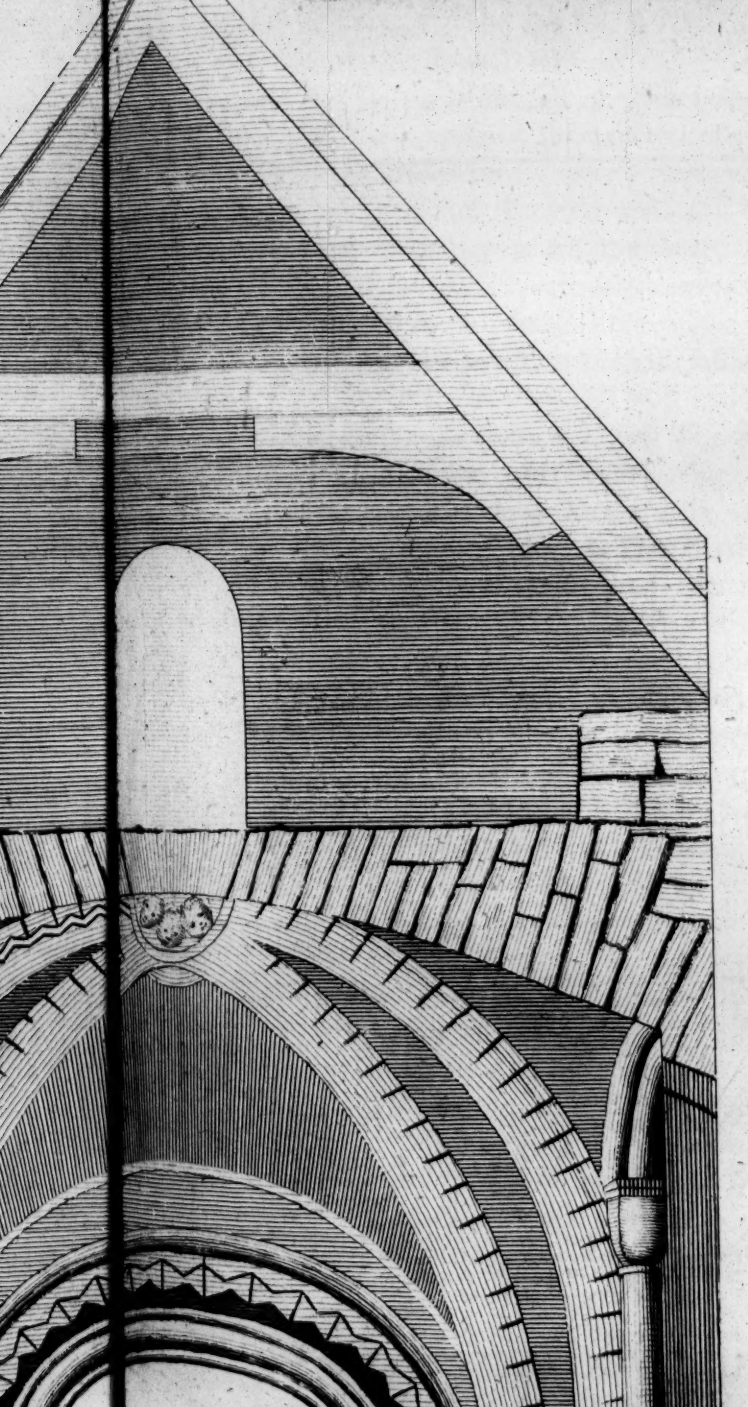
Fragment of a vase found near Sempringham.
p. 246.



Arch between nave and chancel

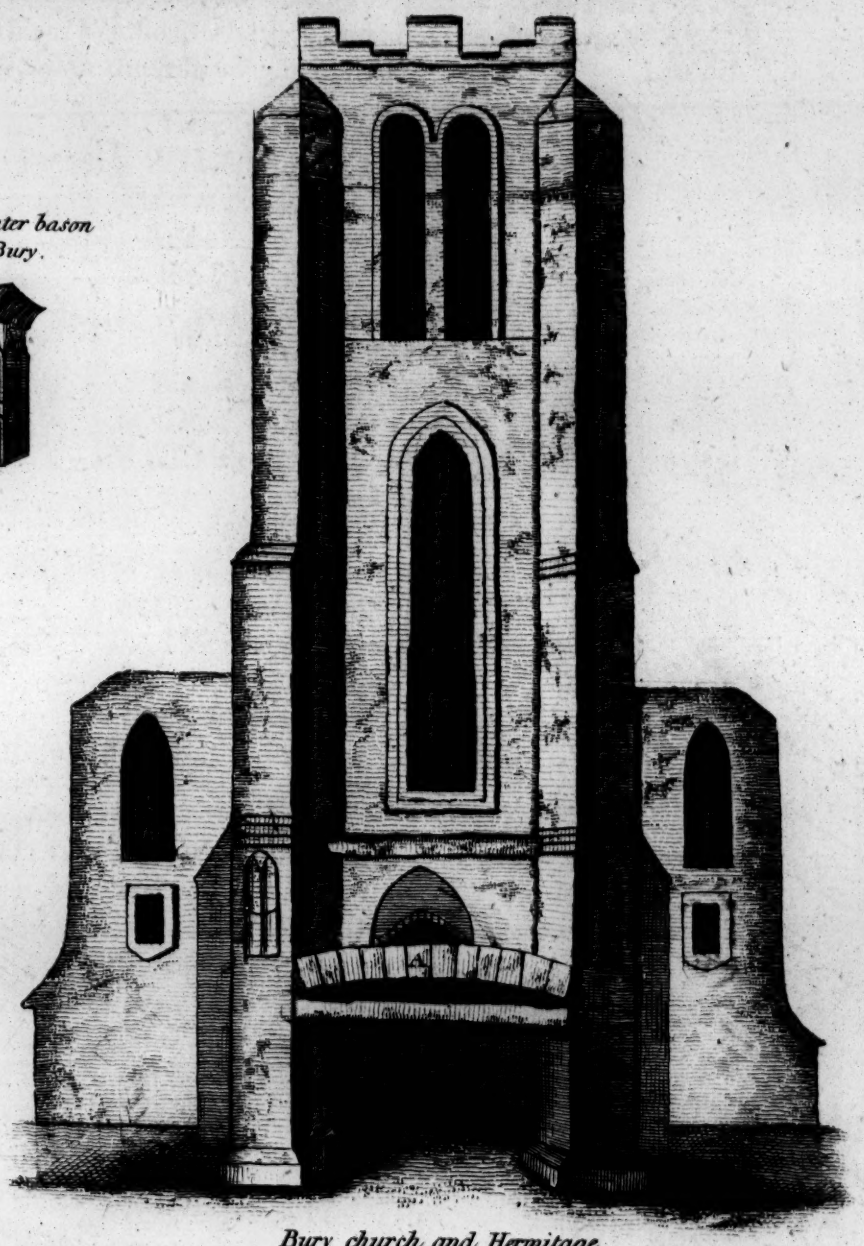
*p. 223.**

South side of Tickencote church.

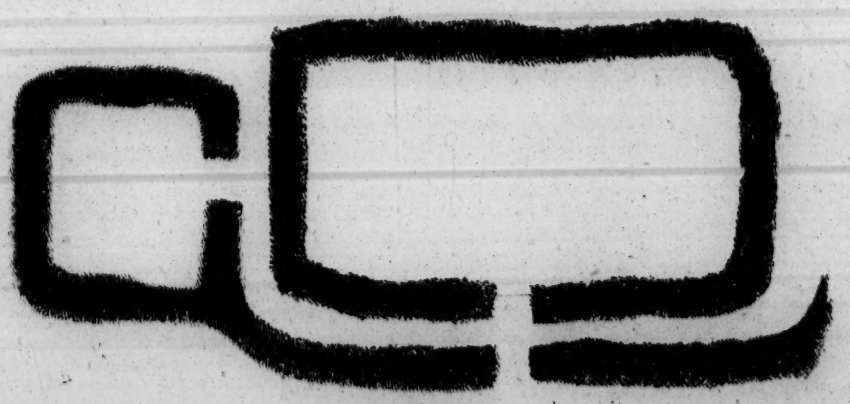


between nave and chancel of Tickencote church. – p. 223.

Holy water bason at Bury.



Bury church and Hermitage p. 161. Fig. 5.



Hunnington camp. Fig. 6. p. 230.

F. Cary sculp.

Ex? Bridgeford [s]. Mr. Cook, bookſeller, of Okeham, has a ſilver Aurelius and a copper Catauſus dug up in Market Overton field.

Near this place is *Cotſmore*, memorable for the charity of Anne widow of John lord Harrington of Exton, who purchaſed a rent charge of £.100 *per annum* iſſuing out of this manor and left it among the poor of ſeven pariſhes [h].

Ryhale belongs to the earl of Exeter. Tibba was a female anchorite at Godmancheſter, related to Penda king of Mercia about 696, and buried here, from whence her reliques were removed by Elffi abbot of Peterborough 963 to his monaſtery [i]. Dr. Stukeley [k] makes her the *hunters* ſaint, and derives from her name the notes of the horn *Tan Tivy*, q. d. *San* or *Saint Tibba*. At Ryhall they call her a queen, and ſay ſhe uſed to bathe in *Tibbal's* hill ſpring, i. e. *Tibba's* hill *well*: on this hill is *Hale* (q. d. *Holy*) green. At the north-weſt ſide or end of the church behind the ſteeple is her cell or chapel where ſhe lived, died, and was buried: the eaſt end of it is the weſt end of the pariſh church, partly introduced into it, and an aperture in the ſolid wall for the prieſt or perſon in the chapel to ſee the choir. In the eaſt end of the chapel a ſquare ſpace over the altar for a picture, and by it a ſmall ſtone niche for a ſtatue or relique: ſix holes ſtill remain to faſten a cryſtal or door before it; the ſides and weſt end of the chapel gone: one of its ſtone windows in a cottage at the weſt end of the town on this ſide the river. The manſion-houſe, lord Exeter's, is very old, and remains of a much older. The court is kept in the chamber, where is a door made of a fine piece of old painting, a crucifixion, Chriſt and the right hand thief remaining, given by ſome antient lords to the church now alienated. In the entry of the manor-houſe one ſees the buttrey hatch; on the right hand was the hall, a very old little window of one ſtone in the ſtair-caſe; the cellar of ribbed work arches: in the yard we ſee a large old arch in the houſe wall, and other marks of antiquity. Juſt above is *Stableford* bridge, q. d. *St. Ebba's ford*, couſin to Tibba, to whom perhaps the ſpring oppoſite to Tibba's was conſecrated, now called *Jacob's well*. The Ebulus is plentiful about it [l].

The title of baron *Eſſindon* is ſtill borne by the earl of Saliſbury. This manor being in the crown as part of the earl of Warwick's land was purchaſed 36 Henry VIII. by Richard Cecyll of Burleigh c. Northampton, eſq. [m] The patent calls it *Eſyndon*.

Edith Weſton had an alien priory of Benedictines t. Henry II. [n] It afterwards belonged to the Carthuſians of Coventry.

Brooke had a ſmall Auſtin priory, founded by Hugh Ferrars t. Richard I. valued at £.40. [o]

Manton an hoſpital and chantry or college [p].

Tikencote has one of the moſt antient Saxon churches. The arch between the chancel and nave conſiſts of a number of rude mouldings with various zigzag and dentals, and there is a ſemicircular arch in the ſouth wall of the chancel, in which lies a mutilated figure. The eaſt end of it rather cracked and decaying; the weſtern is more modern and very plain. It is within a quarter of a mile of the great north road. Dr. Stukeley ſays this church, the moſt venerable extant, is the entire oratory of prince Peada, founder of Peterborough abbey [q]. From his drawings we have engraved the weſt and ſouth ſides, the inſide view, and plan, Pl. V.

Martinſthorpe was a ſeat of the earl of Denbigh [r]. The Denbigh family ſold it to the Devonſhire family. The late dutcheſs of Devonſhire had it, and left it to her two younger grandſons lord Richard and lord George Henry Cavendiſh, and lord Richard being ſince dead lord George-Henry has now the whole. The houſe was pulled down about the year 1755, except the chapel which had a roof ſet over it; and the ſtables were turned into a tenant's houſe. Martinſthorpe.

At *Lyndon* is the ſeat of Thomas Barker, eſq; whoſe learned father married a daughter of the celebrated William Whiſton, who was buried in the churchyard here, with the following inſcription: Lyndon.

Here lyeth the body of
The rev[d]. WILLIAM WHISTON, M. A.
He was born Dec. 9, 1667,
And died Aug. 22, 1752,
In the 85th year of his age.
His writings ſhew
His unwearied ſtudy,
and extenſive knowledge
in various parts of literature;
His ſufferings for conſcience ſake
prove his ſincerity.
After a life ſpent
in piety towards God,
and benevolence and charity
towards man,
He reſts in hope
through the merits of Chriſt
of a joyful and bleſſed reſurrection
to eternal life.

On digging a trench at Lyndon in 1780 to lay a drain, a great number of pieces of talk were dug up in ſtiff blue clay. Talk has alſo been found in other parts of Rutland.

At *Normanton* in a piece of marſhy ground is a ſtrong chalybeat ſpring. The ſtrongeſt of the ſteel, and moſt noted in Rutland, is between Market Overton and Tighe, which is much reſorted to; and there are ſeveral others about the country, as at North Luffenham, Lyndon, Hambleton and Martinſthorp. Normanton.

About the year 1775 a workman digging a ſaw-pit in his yard at *North Luffenham* found many human bones buried there; but there is no remembrance or tradition when or on what account that yard was uſed as a burying-place. North Luffenham.

Among the witneſſes to Henry I's charter to Herbert biſhop of Norwich, and the monks of the Holy Trinity there 1101, is Robert *Comes* Rutland [s]. But *Edward* grandſon of Edward III. is the firſt of whom we can ſpeak with certainty.

[l] Horſley Brit. Rom. p. 438.
[i] Sax. Chron.
[k] MS.
[l] Dr. Stukeley Pal. Brit. II. 44. He communicated to the Spalding Society draughts of the two wells, Tibba's chapel, parts of the manſion houſe, and old window of the cell.
[m] Pat. 36 H. VIII. in Collins' Life of lord Burleigh, p. 28.
[n] Tan. 443. Wright, 41.
[o] Ib. Wright, 26.
[p] Ib. Wright, 84.
[q] It. II. 62.
[r] Wright, 88.
[s] Dugd. Mon. I. 411. G.
[h] Wr. 52. G.

Roger

Earls of Rutland.

Roger Manners, earl of Rutland, dying 1612, was ſucceeded by his brother *Francis*, and he 1632 [r] by his ſon *George* who died 1641. The title devolved on *John* Manners of Haddon c. Derby, ſon and heir of Dr. George Manners ſecond ſon of Thomas firſt earl of Rutland [t]. He died 1679, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, created duke of Rutland 1703, and ſucceeded $17\frac{10}{11}$ by his ſon *John*, and he 1720-1 by his ſon *John*, who, dying 1779, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Charles*, fourth and preſent duke.

[r] Dug. Bar. I. 298.

Rare Plants found in Rutlandſhire.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; in hedges and amongſt rubbiſh: about *North Luffenham*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel, or Shepherd's-rod; in a lane near *Edith Weſton*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax; on each ſide of the North road between *Stamford* and *Tickencote*, and in the ſtony fields adjacent, very plentifully.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow-wheat; in a ſtony lane between *Tolethorp* and *Ryhal*, and among the woods near *Stretton*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water-lily; in the Welland near *Tixover*, and in ſome pits in *Tinwell* meadows.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on a bog between *Normanton* and *Empingham* in great abundance, in the field and incloſures between *North Luffenham* and *Edith Weſton* among ſprings, and in a marſhy meadow below *Manton*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on a bog near *North Luffenham*.

Polytricum *commune*. Great Golden Maidenhair; on ſpungy ground among ſprings near *Pilton*.

Sambucus *ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Dane wort; in an incloſure at the eaſt end of *North Luffenham*.

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1703, and
1720-1 by
cceeded by
duke.

Finwell mea-

; on a bog
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ares between
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Yorkſhire Sa-
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idenhair; on
Pilton.
ane wort; in
th Luffenham.

LINCOLN-

NOTTINGHAM
YORK
THE RIVER HUMBER
THE GERMAN OCEAN
AXHOLME ISLE OF
LINDSEY
HOLLAND
KESTEVEN
LINDSEY
REFERENCES to the WAPONTAKES
1 Manley
2 Yarborough
3 Corringham
4 Aslacoe
5 Walshcroft
6 Bradley
7 Ludborough
8 Well
9 Lawres
10 Wraggoe
11 Gartree
12 Louthesk
13 Caleeworth
14 Hornecastle
15 Hill
16 Bolingbroke
17 Candleshoe
18 Boothby
19 Lincoln Liberty
20 Langoe
21 Loveden
22 Flaxwell
23 Winnibriggs
24 Grantham
25 Aswardburn
26 Aveland
27 Beltisloe
28 Nesse
29 Skirbeck
30 Kirton
31 Holland Elloe

A MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE, from the Best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

E. Noble delin. & Curavit

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1o Longitude 55 West from 5o London

5o 4o 3o 2o 1o 0 1o 2o 3o 4o 5o

40 45 50 55 60

LIII

Lincolnshire
Rutland sh
Leicestershire
Northamptonshire
Cambridge Sh
Huntingdonshire
Norfolk
German Ocean
Wash
Boston
Spalding
Holbeach
Sutton St Mary
Sutton St James
Wisbech
Lynn
Walpole St Andrew
Walpole St Peter
Terrington
Lincoln
Grantham
Stamford
Bourn
Folkingham
Sleaford
Horncastle
Louth
Market Rasen
Caistor
Gainsborough
Corby
Oakham
Uppingham
Melton Mowbray
Market Harborough
Rockingham
Kettering
Thrapston
Oundle
Peterborough
Wisbech
Ely
Isle of Ely
Whittlesea Mere
Deeping
Bourn
Folkingham
Sleaford
Ancaster
Grantham
Stamford
Bourn

LINCOLNSHIRE.

TO the eaſt ſide of Rutlandſhire adjoins the county of Lincoln, called by the Saxons Lincollrcyne, by the Normans on their firſt arrival by a tranſpoſition of letters *Nicolfſhire* [a], now commonly Lincolnſhire. It is an extenſive county, near 60 miles in length, in breadth in ſome places above 30; of a mild temperature, fit for corn and cattle, thick ſet with towns, and watered by ſeveral rivers. Its eaſtern ſide, which forms a long curve, is laſhed by the German ocean. Its northern reaches to the Abus or Humber. On the weſt it has Nottinghamſhire; and on the ſouth the river Welland ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire. The whole is divided into three parts, one of which we call *Holland*, the other *Keſteven*, the third *Lindſey*.

Holland, or, as Ingulphus [b] calls it, *Hoilandea*, lies on the ſea, and, like Holland in Germany, is ſo much of it under water, that people's feet ſink in, and the ground ſhakes under them; whence it ſeems to have its name, unleſs one ſhould chooſe to ſay with Ingulphus that Hoiland is the right name, and derived from *hay* [c]. This whole tract lies on that Æſtuary, which Ptolemy calls METARIS [d] for *Maltraith*, now the *Waſhes*. This is a large and celebrated Æſtuary, under water when the tide comes in, and when it goes out practicable to travellers, though not without great danger, as king John found to his coſt. For journeying this way in the barons' war, by the ſudden coming in of the ſea he loſt all his baggage and regalia at Foſſe dyke and Welſtreame, as Matthew of Weſtminſter relates. This country, which the inhabitants, from the heaps of ſand called *Silt*, ſay is the gift of the ocean, is ſo aſſaulted by the ocean on one ſide and the great body of united waters from the higher grounds, that in winter time they are forced to keep conſtant watch, and have the utmoſt difficulty to defend themſelves with banks againſt theſe violent enemies. The country produces but little corn, but is covered with graſs, and breeds plenty of fiſh and waterfowl. The ſoil is ſo ſoft that the horſes wear no ſhoes, nor can you find a ſingle ſtone unleſs accidentally brought in, though it has churches built in a moſt beautiful manner of hewn ſtone. By certain banks raiſed againſt it, now two miles from the ſhore, and by the Salt hills, as they are called, near Sutterton, the ſea appears to have reached further inland. There is, however, a general want of freſh water, nor have they any except the rain water caught in wells, which, if dug below a certain depth, grow brackiſh, and if too ſhallow preſently dry up. Nor are there wanting quickſands, whoſe wonderful power of attracting and ſucking in is frequently experienced by the ſhepherds and ſheep to their coſt.

This Holland is divided into two parts Lower and Upper. The Lower has ſo many muddy bogs and impaſſable fens, that the inhabitants themſelves cannot get at them with their ſtilts [e]; and as this part lies lower, they have great difficulty to defend it by great banks from the ſea on one hand, and from the waters that cover the upper part of the iſle of Ely on the other. The moſt conſiderable of theſe banks is *Southy bank*, or *dike*, which they take unwearied care to prevent from being broken through by that prodigious force of water which comes like a deluge from the ſouth when the rivers overflow. A new cut was however begun at *Clowſcroſſe* by the neighbours in 1599 at public expence to drain them off. Near this bank I ſaw *Crowland*, called alſo *Croyland*, a town of great fame among the marſhlanders, whoſe name ſignifies, according to Ingulphus [f] its abbot, a crude and muddy ſoil. The place is ſaid to have been formerly haunted by certain frightful phantoms, till Guthlac, a man of conſummate ſanctity, led the life of an hermit there, in memory of whom, to the honour of God, Ethelbald king of Mercia founded here A.D. 716, at great expence, a monaſtery very eminent for its ſanctity and wealth. Of which take theſe lines from the life of Guthlac by Fœlix a very antient monk. *Crowland.*

Nunc exercet ibi ſe munificentia regis,
Et magnum templum magno molimine condit.
At cum tam mollis, tam lubrica, tam male conſtans,
Fundamenta palus non ferret ſaxea, palos
Præcipit infigi quercino robore cæſos,
Leucarumque novem ſpatio rate fertur arena,
Inque ſolum mutatur humus, ſuffultaque tali
Cella baſi multo ſtat conſummata labore.

The royal bounty here itſelf diſplays,
And bids with mighty pains a noble temple raiſe;
The ſoft, the ſlippery, the unſettled ſoil
Had long diſdain'd the buſy workman's toil:
No ſtone foundations ſuit this marſhy land,
But piles of oak in goodly order ſtand,
And boats for nine long leagues fetch filling ſand.
The fickle ſoil cements to ſolid ground,
The ſacred pile on the firm baſe they found,
And art and labour grace the work around.

If I ſhould give you the ſame author's deſcription of the Devils of Crowland with their blubber lips, fire-ſpitting mouths, ſcaley viſages, enormous heads, ſtrutting teeth, pointed chins, hoarſe throats, ſable ſkins, ſpindle ſhoulders, tun bellies, burning loins, hawmed legs, tailed buttocks, &c. who formerly haunted theſe places, and gave ſo much trouble to Guthlac and the monks, you would indeed laugh heartily, but I ſhould be thought a fool for my *Devils of Crowland.*

[a] and ſo late as the reign of Edward IV. See Stat. 4 Edward IV. c. 3. Yet in Domeſday it is always called Lincoleſcire.
[b] p. 94. Hoylandenſes.
[c] Which our progenitors broadly called *Hey*. Holland.
[d] Pliny has *Mittaris* inſula. Gale. MS. n.
[e] *gralli*.
[f] P. 4.

pains. Allow me, however, to ſtop a while to deſcribe the extraordinary ſituation and nature of this ſpot ſo different from all others in England, and this ſo very famous monaſtery. Crowland lies among the deepeſt fenns and waters ſtagnating off muddy lands ſo ſhut in and invironed as to be inacceſſible on all ſides except the north aud eaſt, and that only by narrow cauſeys. Its ſituation, if we may compare ſmall things with great, is not unlike that of Venice, conſiſting of three ſtreets, divided by canals of water, planted with willows, and built on piles driven into the bottom of the fen, and joined by a triangular bridge of admirable workmanſhip, under which the inhabitants report is a pit of immenſe depth dug to receive the confluence of waters. Beyond this bridge, where, as the poet ſays, *In ſolum mutatur humus*, "The ſoil cements to ſolid ground," antiently ſtood the monaſtery ſo famous in a much narrower ſpace, all round which, except where the town ſtands, it is ſo moory that you may run a pole into the ground to the depth of 30 feet, and nothing is to be ſeen on every ſide but beds of ruſhes, and near the church a grove of alders. It is notwithſtanding full of inhabitants, who keep their cattle at a good diſtance from the town, and go to milk them in little boats (called *Skerries*), which will hold but two perſons: but their chief profit ariſes from the catching of fiſh and wild fowl, which they do in ſuch quantities, that in the month of Auguſt they drive 3000 ducks into one net, and call their pools their fields. No corn grows within five miles of them. On account of this fiſhery and catching of fowls they paid formerly to the abbot and now to the king £. 300. ſterling a year.

I need not enter into the particular hiſtory of this monaſtery, which may be found already printed in Ingulphus. But it may not be amiſs briefly to mention what Petrus Bleſenſis [g], vicechancellor to Henry II. formerly recited at large about the rebuilding of this houſe in 1112, that by this ſingle inſtance may appear by what means and helps ſo many and ſuch beautiful ſacred ſtructures were raiſed about the kingdom. Abbot Joffrid obtained of the archbiſhops and biſhops of England "remiſſion of the third part of penance injoined for ſin to every one that would aſſiſt in ſo holy a work. With this he diſpatched the monks all round to collect money, and having got a tolerable fund, that he might begin his work with lucky names, he appointed the feſtival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas for laying the foundation. On this day numbers of nobles, prelates, and the common people reſorted hither. After the ſervice and the chanting was ended, the abbot himſelf laid the firſt ſtone at the eaſt corner; each of the nobles laid a ſtone in turn, and upon the ſtone ſome laid money, others grants of lands, titles to the patronage of churches, tithes of their ſheep and of their churches, meaſures of wheat, or a certain number of labourers or ſtone cutters. Of the common people ſome gave money, others their labour one day in every month till the work was completed, ſome offered to erect whole pillars, others baſes of pillars, and others parts of the walls, with an eager and cheerful devotion. The abbot in a public manner commends their ready benevolence to ſo holy a work, grants them all the brotherhood of his monaſtery, and a ſhare in all the ſpiritual good things of that church, and after feaſting them ſumptuouſly diſmiſſes them with his bleſſing in good ſpirits to their reſpective homes. But I muſt not dwell longer on this ſubject.

From Crowland a cauſey decked with willows, leads north between the river Welland and deep marſhes, on which, about two miles from Crowland, I ſaw a piece of a pyramidal ſtone with this inſcription:

AIO ÞANC
ꝑETRAꝏ
GVTÞLACVS
ÞABET SI
BI ꝏETAꝏ.

q. d. I ſay this ſtone is Guthlac's boundary.

Higher up on the ſame river lies *Spalding*, ſurrounded on all ſides with rivulets and canals, a handſomer town than one would expect in this tract among ſtagnated waters, where Ivo *Talbois*, whom Ingulphus in another place [h] calls earl of Anjou, gave an antient cell to the monks of Anjou. From hence to *Deping*, a town ten miles off, Egelric abbot of Crowland, afterwards biſhop of Durham, "through the centre of a wild foreſt and deep marſhes, as Ingulphus [i] relates, raiſed with wood and gravel a ſolid cauſey for travellers, called after him *Elrich road*." But no traces of it are now to be ſeen.

In Upper Holland, which lies more to the north, the firſt place we meet with is *Kirk-ton*, ſo called from its very beautiful church; and next, where the river Witham, confined with artificial banks on both ſides, empties itſelf with a wide mouth into the ocean, ſtands *Boſton*, more properly *Botolph's town*. It takes its name from Botolph, a moſt pious Saxon, who, according to Bede [k], had a monaſtery at Icanhoe. It is a conſiderable town ſtanding on both ſides of the Witham, over which is a lofty wooden bridge. Its commodious harbour occaſions it to be much frequented, and it has a large market place, and a church remarkable for its beauty and ſize, whoſe tower running up to a great height as it were hails travellers at a great diſtance, and directs ſeamen. This place fell into miſerable decline t. Edward I. For in the then univerſal corruption of manners throughout England, certain military men appointing a turnament here at the fair time, came to it in the diſguiſe of monks and canons, fired the town in ſeveral places, and fell upon the merchants, carrying off large quantities of goods, and burning more with ſuch violence, that our hiſtorians [l] ſay melted gold and ſilver ran together in the ſtreets, as the antients relate happened at the deſtruction of Corinth. Their leader Robert *Chamberlan* confeſſing his crime and ſhame was afterwards hanged, but could by no means be prevailed on to impeach his accomplices. Better times ſucceeding raiſed Botolph's town once more out of its aſhes, and the ſtaple for wool, &c. being ſettled here, brought in great wealth, and invited the merchants of the Hanſeatic League, who eſtabliſhed here their *Gild* or houſe. It is at preſent handſomely built, and drives a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants apply themſelves both to trade and grazing of cattle.

[g] P. 113. Ed. Gale. [h] P. 72. [i] P. 64.
[k] IV. 3. Leland It. I. 33. Coll. III. 33. ap. Tan. 248. places Icanho in the eaſt ſuburb of Lincoln.
[l]

Near it was the barony of *Croeun*, or *Credon*, of which family Alan de *Croeun* founded *Freſton* priory*, and afterwards Petronilla, heireſs of the family, married twice, conveyed no ſmall eſtate, firſt to the *Longchamps* (from whom ſpring the *Pedwardines*), and ſecondly to J. *de Vaux*, from whom deſcend the barons *Roos*. Holland reaches not above ſix miles further; the whole of it was granted by William I. to Ivo *Talbois* of Anjou, whoſe inſolence Herward, a hopeful and ſpirited Engliſhman, ſon of Leofric, lord of *Brune*, or *Burne*, not being able to brook, as his own and his family's ſafety was now concerned, having obtained knighthood from Bran abbot of Peterborough, whoſe averſion to the Normans had already ſhewed itſelf, made war againſt him, and after giving him ſeveral overthrows, at laſt took him priſoner, and allowed him to ranſom himſelf on condition that he himſelf ſhould be reſtored to the king's favour, and die in his allegiance and protection. Such was the effect of merit even in an enemy. His daughter, who was married to Hugh de *Enermue* lord of *Deping*, obtained his eſtate, which I am told devolved afterwards to the barons *Wake*. This family of the *Wakes*, poſſeſſed of the eſtates of the *Eſtoteville*s, had been very eminent in theſe parts to the time of Edward II. then by marriage with an heir female their eſtate fell to Edmund of *Woodſtock*, earl of Kent, youngeſt ſon of king Edward I. From the younger ſons deſcended the antient and illuſtrious family of the *Wakes* of *Bliſsworth* c. Northampton ſtill ſubſiſting.

The ſecond part of this county, commonly called *Keſteven*, and by Ethelward [m], an antient writer, *Ceoſtefne* wood, adjoining to Holland on the weſt, has a much more healthy air, and no leſs rich ſoil. It is alſo larger, and embelliſhed with more towns. On the edge of it on the *Welland* ſtands *Stanford*, Saxon Steanford, built of hewn ſtone, whence its name; a populous town, diſtinguiſhed with various privileges, and defended by a wall. "It paid geld, according to Domeſday book [n], for 12 hundreds and a half to the army, the ſhipping, and Danegeld; and there were in it ſix wards." When Edward the elder fortified the ſouth bank of the river againſt the inroads of the Danes from the north. Marianus tells us, he built oppoſite to this town on the ſouth ſide the river (now called *Stanford Baron*), a very ſtrong caſtle. No traces of it now appear; for that which in the civil war Stephen fortified againſt Henry of Anjou is reported to have been within the town, and the ſite of it ſtill remaining proves it. This Henry when king of England gave "the whole town of Stanford, which was his demeſne, except the fees of the barons and knights of the ſaid town, to Richard de *Humez*, or *Humetz*, who was conſtable of our lord the king to hold of him by homage and ſervice †." The ſame was afterwards "held by William earl Warren by favour of king John." In the reign of Edward III. an univerſity was eſtabliſhed here, and profeſſors of literature, which the townſmen reckon as their greateſt glory. For a violent quarrel breaking out at Oxford between the northern and ſouthern ſcholars, a great number of ſtudents retired here, but ſoon after returned to Oxford [o], and put an end to this riſing ſeminary almoſt as ſoon as they had given it a beginning, and it was afterwards provided by oath that no Oxford man ſhould take a degree at Stamford. It nevertheleſs had a flouriſhing trade till in the rage of civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter the northern ſoldiers ſtormed and ravaged it with fire and ſword. From that time it never fully recovered its antient luſtre. It is however at preſent in a tolerably flouriſhing ſtate, governed by an alderman and 24 burgeſſes, embelliſhed with about ſeven pariſh churches, and ſhews a very handſome old hoſpital, founded by William *Brown* of this town, beſides that new one lately built on the other ſide of the bridge by the Neſtor of Britain William Cecil baron *Burghley*, when he erected that magnificent houſe at *Burghley* already deſcribed in Northamptonſhire. He is buried in St. George's church here: a perſon, to ſay to no more of him, who lived not long enough for the ſervice of Nature, Glory, or his Country.

Though here remain ſome monuments of antiquity, and the Roman road, which occurs as ſoon as you leave the town to go north, plainly proves that here was a ford, they do not, however, ſatisfy us that this was GAUSENNÆ, though Antoninus places it not a great way from hence. But as a mile off is a little village called *Brigcaſterton*, in whoſe name appears ſome name of antiquity, where the river *Guaſh* or *Waſh* croſſes the military way, the correſpondence of the name *Gwaſh* with *Gauſennæ*, which the diſtance does not contradict, makes me ſuppoſe it to be Brigcaſterton, till time brings truth to light. If I ſhould ſuppoſe that Stanford roſe out of theſe ruins, and that this part of the county was called *Keſteven* from *Gauſennæ*, as the other *Lindſey* from the city of *Lindum*, let not my opinion influence the reader's judgement. It is believed that Gauſennæ fell to decay, when, as Henry of Huntingdon [p] informs us, the Picts and Scots ravaged the whole country to Stanford, where our Hengiſt, with his Saxons, with unwearied force and uncommon bravery, ſo hemmed in the furious barbarians, that after many were killed and taken, the reſt fled.—But to proceed.

Highdyke.

GAUSENNÆ.

Brigcaſterton.

In the eaſt part of Keſteven towards *Hoiland* as you go north, the firſt town you meet with is *Deeping*, i. e. as Ingulphus [q] informs us, the Deep Meadow, where "Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, confining in a dyke the river Weilond which before uſed to overflow often, and building on the dyke many tenements, formed a large town." This is very properly called *Deping*, or *the deep meadow*; for the plain below it extending many miles is the deepeſt of all this fenny country, and the receptacle of many waters: and, which is very extraordinary, much below the bed of the river Glen, which runs by from the weſt confined within its own banks. Then comes *Burne*, famous for the conſecration of king Edmund [r], and the caſtle of the *Wakes*, who obtained of Edward I. a market for the town. More eaſt [s] is *Irnham*, antiently the barony of Andrew *Lutterell*; *Sempringham*, now famous for the beautiful houſe built by Edward baron *Clinton*, afterwards earl of Lincoln, formerly for the religious order of Gilbertines, inſtituted by Gilbert lord of the place, who being, as authors ‡ tell us, "a very

Deping.

Burne.

Irnham.

Sempringham.

Gilbertines.

* Reg. de Freſton. † Lib. Inq. in Scacc. ‡ Scrope.

[a] P. 847. Ed. Franc. 1601. [b] fol. 336. b.

[n] Sax. Chron. 109. A. D. 922. Edward built a burh, and all the people in the north town (byrh) ſubmitted to him.

[o] Upon the king's proclamation. Holland. [p] II. 178. [q] P. 78.

[r] See Buers in Eſſex, p. 60. and Suffolk, p. 83. [s] *N. W.* G.

wonderful

wonderful man, and of ſingular grace for the guardianſhip of women[t]," did in 1148, contrary to Juſtinian's Conſtitutions, which forbid double monaſteries where men and women herd together, but authorized by Pope Eugenius III, inſtituted an order of men and women[u], which ſo increaſed that he himſelf founded 13 houſes of this order, and had in his lifetime 700 brethren, and 1100 ſiſters in his monaſteries, but of doubtful character if we believe Nigel[x], a ſatyriſt of that age, who ſings thus of them:

Harum ſunt quædam ſteriles, quædam parientes,
Virgineoque tamen nomine cuncta tegunt.
Quæ paſtoralis baculi dotatur honore,
Illa quidem melius, fœrtiliuſque parit.
Vix etiam quævis ſterilis reperitur in illis;
Donec eis ætas talia poſſe neget.

Of theſe ſome barren, ſome good breeders are;
Yet all alike the guiſe of Virgins wear;
By bleſſing to the paſtoral ſtaff conveyed,
A fruitful mother is the Abbeſs made:
And not a Nun but boaſts the childing power,
Till age forbids the exertion of it more.

Folkingham. Lords of *Folkingham.*

Next is *Folkingham*, now likewiſe the barony of the *Clintons*, formerly of the *Gaunts* deſcended from Gilbert *de Gaunt*, nephew of Baldwin earl of Flanders, to whom great eſtates fell by the liberality of the Conqueror. "Memorandum, ſays an antient MS. that the Conqueror was accompanied by one Gilbert de Gaunt, to whom the ſaid William gave the manor of Folkingham, with its appurtenances, and the honour thereto belonging, and they drove out a certain woman named Dunmoch. From the ſaid Gilbert came one Walter de Gaunt, his ſon and heir, and from the ſaid Walter Gilbert de Gaunt, ſon and heir, and Robert de Gaunt younger ſon. And from the ſaid Gilbert ſon and heir came Alice, daughter and heireſs, who was married to earl Simon, gave many tenements to the religious, and died without heirs of her body. And the eſtate deſcended to Robert de Gaunt aforeſaid her uncle, and from Robert aforeſaid came Gilbert his ſon and heir, and from the aforeſaid came another Gilbert ſon and heir, and from the aforeſaid came another Gilbert, ſon and heir, who gave the manor of Folkingham, with its appurtenances to Edward ſon of Henry king of England." This Gilbert, as appears by the pleas* proving this pedigree, "demanded ſervice againſt William de Scremby." At length the king gave it to Henry de *Bellomont*, who appears to have held it t. Edward II.† Near it is *Skregingham* remarkable for the death of Alfric II. earl of Leiceſter, ſlain here by Hubba the Dane. To this place Ingulphus[y] ſeems to allude when he writes, "in Keſteven were ſlain three Daniſh kings, who were buried in a town before called *Laundon*, but now, from the burial of the three kings, *Tre-king-ham*." More to the eaſt is *Hather*, remarkable only for the reſidence of the *Buſſeys*, or *Buſleys*, deſcendants of Roger de *Buſley*, in the time of the Conqueror. Then *Sleford*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Lincoln, built by biſhop Alexander, where was alſo a houſe built by J. *Huſſey*, firſt and laſt baron of that name[z], who loſt his life by imprudently engaging in the inſurrections on account of religion at the Reformation 1537. A few miles hence is *Kime*, which gives name to the noble family called de *Kime*; but the property of the place came at laſt to the *Umfranvilles*, of whom three were ſummoned to parliament by the title of earls of *Angus* in Scotland. Our common law prudently refuſed to acknowledge the firſt of them as earl, becauſe *Angus* is not within the limits of the kingdom of England, till he produced in court the king's writ, by which the king had ſummoned him to parliament by the title of earl of Angus. From the Umfranvilles this place came to the family of *Talbois*, of which Gilbert was created by Henry VIII. baron Talbois, whoſe two ſons dying without iſſue it came by females to the *Dimocks*, *Inglebeys*, and others. More to the weſt I ſaw *Temple-Bruer*, which I render *Temple in the heath*. It ſeems to have been a preceptory of the Templars by the ruined walls of the demoliſhed church built like thoſe of the New Temple at London. Near this is *Blankeney*, once the barony of the *D'Eincorts*[b], who flouriſhed in a long ſucceſſion from the arrival of the Normans to the time of Henry VI. Then their male line ended in William, who had two ſiſters his coheireſſes, one married to William *Lovell*, the other to Ralph *Cromwell*. I the rather mention this family as a kind of ſatisfaction to the deſire of Edmund baron D'Eincort, who being antiently very ſolicitous to preſerve his name, and having no male iſſue, petitioned Edward II. "becauſe he was apprehenſive his name and arms would be loſt after his deceaſe, and earneſtly deſirous that they might be kept in remembrance after his death, that he might infeoff whom he pleaſed in his name and arms ‡." This was granted by the king's letters patent, notwithſtanding which the name for anything I find to the contrary is totally extinct, and had it not been recorded in hiſtory would have been uttetly forgotten.

Skrekingham.

Hather.

Buſſy.

Sleford.

In the weſt part of Keſteven on the edge of this county and Leiceſterſhire ſtands *Belvoir* or *Beauvoir* caſtle, ſo called (whatever was its antient name) from the fine proſpect on a ſteep hill, which ſeems the work of art. They ſay *Todenei* the Norman was the founder of this caſtle, and of the little monaſtery adjoining, from whom it came by inheritance by the *Albenies*, *Bretons*, and the barons *Roos* to the *Manners* earls of Rutland. The firſt of theſe, Thomas, as I have been informed, rebuilt it after it had lain many years buried in its ruins. For out of reſentment to Thomas lord Roos who followed the intereſts of Henry VI. it was in great meaſure deſtroyed by William lord *Haſtings*, to whom on the attainder of lord Roos, Edward IV. had given it with a very large eſtate. But Edmund, baron Roos, ſon of Thomas, recovered this property of his anceſtors by favour of Henry VII. Below this is found the Aſtroites ſtone repreſenting a cluſter of little ſtars, with five rays iſſuing from each corner and a cavity in the middle of each ray. This ſtone

* Pl. 27. H. III. Rot. 13. Linc. † Inq. 4 Edward II. ‡ Pat. 10. Ed. II.

[t] *in cuſtodia mulierum gratiæ ſingularis.*

[u] On this reflection of our author ſee Salmon's New Survey, p. 251, 252.

[x] Nigellus Wireker was a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, 1200, whoſe ſevere writings againſt the vices of the clergy are extant in MS. Bodl. and C. C. C. C. Tan. Bib. Brit. 783.

[y] P. 24.

[z] Created by king Henry VIII. Holland.

[a] Gilbert 25 Ed. I. Robert his ſon, Gilbert his grandſon. Dugd. Bar. I. 505. 507.

[b] Inq. 21 Henry VI. Dugd. Bar. I. 385-8, where ſee an inſcription on the ſecond of the family from the Conqueſt, of which we have engraved a more faithful copy.

has

has its German name from Victory[d], because, according to George Agricola in his 6th book of Fossils, they imagine the wearer of it will gain his cause, and overcome his enemies. Whether this of ours like that in Germany, when laid in vinegar, will move and turn round, I have not had an opportunity to try. The vale below this castle, commonly called from it the *Vale of Belvoir*, is of great extent and very pleasant, diversified with meads and cornfields, and extending into the three counties of Leicester, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

MARGIDUNUM mentioned next after VERNOMETUM by Antoninus, appears to have been antiently if not in this very place, not very far from it, both by the name and distance from *Vernometum* and PONTE or *Paunton*, between which Antoninus places it. The antient name seems borrowed from *Marga* and its situation. *Marga* in British is a sort of earth with which they manured their lands, and *Dunum* signifying a hill is applied only to higher grounds. I am, however, at a loss in fixing this place, as marle is scarce hereabouts (perhaps for want of digging) unless we should suppose the Britans gave the name of *marga* to plaister, which I am informed is found in the neighbourhood, and which Pliny[e] in his Natural History tells us was in great demand among the Romans for whitewashing[f] and small images[g].

This part of the county is watered and bounded on the north by the river Witham, yielding plenty of pike, though but a small stream. It rises at a little village of its own name not far from the ruins of *Bitham* castle, which (as an antient pedigree sets forth) William I. gave to Stephen earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, that he might have wherewith to feed his infant son with white bread[h], for in Holderness they at that time eat only such as was made of oats, which is now hardly ever used there. But in the reign of Henry III. when William de *Fortibus* earl of Albemarle[i] held out this castle in a rebellious manner and ravaged the neighbouring country, it was almost levelled with the ground. It was afterwards the residence and in a manner the head of the barony of the *Colvilles*, who long flourished in great honour, but failed under Edward III.[k] and their estate passed by marriage to the *Gernons* and *Bessets* of *Sapcot*.

The river Witham soon after its rise comes to the town of *Paunton*, which lays claim to some antiquity, and often turns up Roman pavements, and had formerly a bridge over the river; for that this was AD PONTEM placed by Antoninus seven miles from *Margidunum*, the name of *Paunton*, and the distance not only from *Margidunum* but from *Croco-calana* plainly proves. Antoninus gives this last name to that town which we call *Ancaster*, which is nothing at present but a long street on the military road, one part of which lately belonged to the *Vescies*, the other to the *Cromwells*. On entering it from the south I saw a rampart, and a camp appears to have been higher up, as on the other side to the west appear some summer camps of the Romans. It seems to have had its British name from its situation, lying under a hill. *Cruc maur* signifies in British a great hill, and *Cruc occhidient* a *western hill* in Giraldus *Cambrensis*[l] and *Ninnius*[m]; but the meaning of *Colana* others must determine. The monuments of antiquity in this town are the Roman coins and subterraneous passages frequently discovered, its situation on the military way, and the 14 miles distance between it and Lincoln on the grassy plain called *Ancaster heath*; for so many miles Antoninus reckons between *Croco-calana* and *Lindum*. But to return to the river.

After Paunton we come to *Grantham*, a town of no small resort, embellished with a school built by Richard *Fox* bishop of Winton, and a handsome church, whose spire rises to a great height, and is famous for the many stories told about it. Below this near *Herlaxton*, a little village, was ploughed up in the last age, a brass vessel, containing[n] a gold helmet of most antique make, set with jewels, which was presented to Catharine of Spain, dowager of Henry VIII. From hence the Witham takes a long course north not far from *Somerton* castle built by Anthony *Bec* bishop of Durham*, who gave it to Edward I. and he soon after to William de *Bellomont*, who about that time came into England, and gave birth to the family of the viscounts *Bellomont*, which in a manner failed in the last century, the sister and heiress of the last viscount marrying John lord *Lovell* of *Tichmersh*. But of this family I have before treated in Leicestershire[o]. The river turning thence gradually to the south-east through the fen country below Boston empties itself into the German ocean, having encompassed Kesteven on the north. Though it has a quick fall to the sea and a large bed, the heavy winter floods occasion it to overflow the marsh land on each side with great damage: but in spring it is drained off by sluices called *Gotes*.

Grantham.

Herlaxton. A golden helmet.

Somerton castle.

Lords *Bellomont.*

On the other side of the Witham lies the third part of this county *Lindsey*, called by Bede[p] from the chief city *Lindissi*, more extensive than Holland and Kesteven, presenting a vast front to the sea, which breaks against it on the east and north; bounded on the west by the river Trent; on the south divided from Kesteven by the Witham, and a drain called *Fossedike*[q] carried by Henry I. for seven miles from the Witham to the Trent for the conveniency of bringing up provisions to Lincoln. On the junction of this dyke with the Trent stands *Torkesey*, Saxon Turcesig, now an obscure little town, formerly very famous. For before the Norman times (as appears in William I's survey of England) here were reckoned 200 burgesses, enjoying not a few privileges, upon condition they should conduct the king's ambassadors[r] when they came this way, in their boats down the Trent, and bring them as far as York.

Lindsey.

Torksey.

At the junction of this dyke with the Witham stands the first and principal city of this county, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus LINDUM, by the Britans *Lindcoit* from the woods, (for which some copies have corruptly *Lintcoit*) by Bede[s] the city *Lindecollinum*, and *Lindecollina*; whether from its hilly situation or from its having been a colony I do not take upon me to determine. The Saxons called it Lindocollyne, Lindcyllan-ceaster, the Normans *Nichol*,

LINDUM.

* Lib. Dunelm.

[d] Q. if here is not some confused allusion to *Andrate*, *Adraste*, or *Astarte*, the Goddess of Victory, of whom see Introduction, note L. p. xxiii.

[e] N. H. XXXVI. 24. [f] *albariis & sigillis.* [g] *Images*, Holland. *Cielings*, Gibson.

[h] pane *siligineo.* [i] Mat. Par. 310. [k] Dug. Bar. I. 626. [l] Itin. Camb. c. 3. p. 862. near Abertivi.

[m] Crucochideint, i. e. tumulus occidentalis; c. 23. See Gale and Bertram's notes. Cruachaneli, collis Eli. Nen. c. 58.

[n] Leland does not say the helmet was *in* the pot, but *with* it, and *dowager* in him means of *Prince Arthur*.

[o] P. 191, 195. [p] II. c. 16. [q] Hoveden. [r] *legatos.* Domesd. fol. 337. a. [s] II. c. 18.

we *Lincoln*, the Latins *Lincolina*. Whence Alexander Necham in his poem on the Divine Wiſdom,

Lindiſiæ columen Lincolnia, ſive columna,
Munifica felix gente, repleta bonis.

Pillar and Guard of Lindſey Lincoln ſtands,
By liberal people held, and every good commands.

Some think it had its name from the river *Witham*, which they ſay, but on no good grounds, was antiently called *Lindis*. But I cannot agree with them; for Necham is againſt them, who called this river Witham 400 years ago, in theſe lines:

Trenta tibi piſces mittit, Lincolnia, ſed te,
Nec dedigneris, Withama parvus adit.

Tho' Trent afford thee fiſh, Lincoln, deſpiſe
Not Witham's ſlender ſtream that glads thine eyes.

I ſhould rather derive it from the Britiſh word *Lhin* ſignifying a Lake: for I have heard from the citizens that the Witham was wider below the town at *Swanpole* where it is now wide enough: and not to mention *Lindaw* in Germany on the lake of Conſtance, and *Linternum* in Italy on a lake, I find in our own country the towns of *Talhin*, *Glan lhin*, *Linlithquo*, ſituated on lakes. This large and famous city ſtands on the brow of a hill where the Witham turns eaſt, and dividing into three channels waſhes the lower parts of the town. The evident marks of a rampart and deep ditch ſtill ſhew that the antient *Lindum* of the Britans ſtood on the ſummit of the hill, which is hard of aſcent, and run out northerly beyond *Newport* gate. In this city Vortimer, that warlike Britan, who had ſo often routed the Saxons, ended his days, and was contrary to his expreſs command buried. For he had flattered himſelf with a full perſuaſion that if he were buried on the coaſt his ſpirit alone would defend Britain from the Saxons, as we are told by Ninnius the diſciple of Elvodugus. But the Saxons deſtroying this old Lindum, firſt occupied the ſouth ſide of the hill[t], fortifying it with the ruins of the antient city, and afterwards went down to the river, and built in the place called *Wickanforde*, raiſing walls where the river did not ſerve for a defence. At this time, according to Bede[u], "Paulinus preached the word in the pro-
"vince of Lindiſſi, and firſt converted the governor of
"the city of Lindocollina, whoſe name was Blecca,
"with all his family. In this city he built a ſtone
"church of exquiſite workmanſhip, whoſe roof being
"ruined by long neglect or the violence of the ene-
"my, only the walls are now ſtanding." The Danes afterwards took it more than once: firſt thoſe marauding parties, from whom Edmund Ironſide wreſted it; afterwards Canute, from whom Ethelred retook it, when at his return from Normandy he bravely drove Canute out of it, and unexpectedly recovered England. In the Confeſſor's time, according to Domeſday book[x], "here were 1070 houſes inhabited, and 12 lagemen, having Sac and Soc." But in the time of the Normans, according to Malmeſbury[y], it was one of the moſt populous cities in England, and a mart for commodities, brought both by land and water, and as appears from Domeſday[z], at that time "800 burgeſſes were reckoned here, many houſes were ruined, 166 for the caſtle, the remaining 74 were without the bounds of the caſtle ruined not by the oppreſſion of the ſheriff and his people, but by misfortunes, poverty, and fire." William I. for its defence and to awe the citizens, raiſed on the top of the hill a ſpacious and very ſtrong caſtle, and about the ſame time Remigius biſhop of Dorcheſter for its embelliſhment transferred hither his ſee from Dorcheſter, which was a ſmall town, and in the remoteſt corner of the dioceſe. The church which Paulinus had built being by this time fallen down, "Remigius purchaſed lands on the higheſt parts of the city (as Henry of Huntingdon[a] informs us) near the caſtle which made a figure with its ſtrong towers, and built a church ſtrong and fair in a ſtrong place and a fair ſpot, to the Virgin of Virgins, in ſpite of all the oppoſition from the archbiſhop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it 44 prebendaries. This being afterwards (proceeds the ſame author) damaged by fire was elegantly repaired" by that moſt munificent biſhop of Lincoln Alexander, of whom William of Malmeſbury[b] ſays, "being in perſon far below the common proportion of men, his mind exerted itſelf to excel and ſhine." And among other things a poet of that time[c] ſings thus:

Qui dare feſtinans gratis ne danda rogentur,
Quod nondum dederat, nondum ſe credit habere.

Eager to give, preventing each requeſt,
Thought what he gave not he had ne'er poſſeſt.

Not only theſe two prelates, but Robert Bloet Alexander's predeceſſor, R. de Beaumeis, Hugh the Burgundian, and ſucceeding biſhops, gradually brought this work, which one alone could not do, to its preſent magnificence. As it was raiſed at great expence, it diſcovers in every part ſingular beauty and rare ſkill, particularly the weſt front, which attracts and engages the eyes of all ſtrangers. Though there are in this church monuments of many biſhops and others, the moſt remarkable ſeem to be that braſs one in which are depoſited the bowels of that excellent queen Eleanor conſort of king Edward I. thoſe of Nicholas Cantelupe, one or two of the family of Burgherſh: alſo the tomb of Catherine Swinford third wife of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter and mother of the Somerſet family, with whom was buried her daughter Joan, ſecond wife of Ralph Nevill firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, by whom ſhe had a numerous progeny.

The dioceſe of Lincoln, not confined within the narrow limits which in the early Saxon church ſatisfied the biſhop of Sidnaceſter, who preſided over this county, takes in ſo many counties that it was ready to ſink under its own greatneſs; and though Henry II. took out of it the dioceſe of Ely, and Henry VIII. thoſe of Peterborough and Oxford, it is ſtill reckoned the largeſt in England for juriſdiction and number of counties, and comprehends 1247 pariſh churches. Many eminent biſhops ſat in this ſee after Remigius, whom it is not my purpoſe to recite. Nor ſhall I enlarge upon Robert Bloet, whom king William Rufus fined in the great ſum of 50,000*l.* on pretence

[t] At the foot whereof they built as it ſeemeth the gate yet ſtanding compiled of vaſt ſtones. Holland.
[u] II. 16. [x] Fol. 336. [y] de geſt. pontif. IV. 165. b.
[z] *nouies* centum Hic numerus computatur anglice centum pro cxx. tuti
[a] VII. 213. but the copy mentioned by Camden muſt have been fuller.
[b] de geſt pont. IV. 165. b. He is ſpeaking of *Remigius* not *Alexander*.
[c] Theſe are two of the lines recorded by Henry of Huntingdon VII. p. 219.

that

that he had not a proper title to the city of Lincoln, nor that munificent Alexander who took ſuch extravagant delight in extravagant buildings, nor Hugh the Burgundian who was cannonized, and whoſe body king John " with his nobles to do honour (ſays my author R. Hoveden [d]) to God and the holy biſhop" carried to his grave on their ſhoulders. I muſt, however, mention two of them; one is Robert Groſteſt *, a perſon of incredible learning and knowledge of languages for that age, " a dreadful antagoniſt [e] to the Pope, a faithful monitor to his ſovereign, and lover of truth, a reprover of prelates, director of prieſts, inſtructor of the clergy, ſupporter of ſcholars, preacher to the people, diligent ſearcher of ſcripture, the hammer of the Romaniſts, &c." the other my ever-honoured maſter and reverend father Thomas Cooper, who deſerved ſo well of the republic of letters and the church, in whoſe ſchool I acknowledge with joy and gratitude I received my education. The city itſelf was long conſiderable, being made by Edward III. a ſtaple market, as it is called, for wool, leather, lead, &c. Though it never experienced very heavy calamities, it was once burnt and once unſucceſsfully beſieged by king Stephen (who was there overpowered and made priſoner) and it was taken by Henry III. when the rebellious barons who had invited over Lewis of France to the crown of England held it out againſt him; but it ſuffered no great damage. Yet it is incredible how it has as it were declined by age, and of fifty churches which it had two centuries ago ſcarce 18 now remain. I ſhall juſt obſerve that its latitude is 53° 12″ and its longitude 22° 52′.

As the Roman military way led ſtrait from Stanford to Lincoln, ſo here it runs north with a high ſtrait courſe, now and then interrupted, about 10 miles to a ſmall village, called *Spittle in the ſtreet*, and further. Three miles from Lincoln I obſerved another military way, called *Ould ſtreet*, ſtriking out of this, with a very conſpicuous ridge weſtward, which I believe led to *Agelocum* the next ſtation from *Lindum*. But I ſhall now purſue the courſe I began.

The Witham leaving Lincoln runs down by *Wragby*, a member of the barony of *Truſbutt*, whoſe title came by the barons *Roos* to the *Manours*, now earls of Rutland. Next to this it paſſes the walls of the famous abbey of Beapbana or *Peartaneu*, commonly called *Bardney*, where Bede [f] ſays king Oſwald was buried, and a banner of gold and purple laid upon his tomb. The writers of former ages cannot be ſatisfied with celebrating this moſt Chriſtian hero Oſwald, but muſt tack to his noble atchievements ſome ridiculous miracles, which I purpoſely omit. Our anceſtors for many ages believed his hand was preſerved here uncorrupted, and a very antient poet ſays,

Nullo verme perit, nullo putredine tabet
Dextra viri, nullo conſtringi frigore, nullo
Diſſolvi fervore poteſt, ſed ſemper eodem
Immutata ſtatu perſiſtit, mortua vivit.

From worm and putrefaction ſafe appears
The wondrous hand, nor cold nor heat it fears.
In the ſame ſtate unalter'd it ſurvives;
And tho' long dead by miracle ſtill lives.

This houſe, as Petrus Bleſenſis relates [g], " was formerly burnt by the fury of the Danes, and lay many years quite deſolate, till the famous and religious earl of Lincoln Gilbert de Gaunt rebuilt it, ſettling on it among many other poſſeſſions the tithes of all his manors throughout England." The Witham after this receives the little river Ban, which riſing in the heart of Lindſey runs firſt by *Horncaſtle*, antiently the eſtate of Adeliza de *Condia*, and levelled with the ground in the reign of Stephen, afterwards the barony of Gerard de *Rodes*, now as I am informed of the biſhop of Carliſle. Thence by *Scrivelſby* the manor of the *Dimockes*, who held it by inheritance from the *Marmions* by *J. Ludlow*, by " the ſervice of grand ſerjeantry (to uſe the law phraſe) that whenever any king of England is to be crowned, the lord of this manor for the time being, or in caſe of ſickneſs, ſome one for him, ſhall come well armed for battle on a good horſe into the preſence of our lord the king at his coronation, and make proclamation, that if any one will ſay that our ſaid lord the king has not a title to his kingdom and crown, he ſhall be ready and prepared to defend the right of the king and his kingdom and the dignity of his crown in his own perſon againſt him and any other whatſoever." Lower down the Ban falls into the Witham at *Tatterſhall*, a ſmall town conveniently ſituated among the fens, with a caſtle built for the moſt part of brick, and noted for its barons. They ſay that Eudo and Pinſon, two Norman nobles, united by an almoſt brotherly affection, received from the liberality of William I. many poſſeſſions in theſe parts which they divided between them in ſuch a manner that Tatteſhall fell to Eudo, who held it by barony, and from whoſe deſcendants it came by *Dryby* and the *Bernaks* to Radulphus de *Cromwell*, whoſe ſon of the ſame name high treaſurer of England under Henry VI. departed this life without iſſue †: and *Ereſby*, which is not far off, to Pinſon, by whoſe iſſue the eſtate paſſed by the *Bekes* to the *Willoughbies*, who had alſo rich eſtates in dower with their wives not only from the *Uffords* earls of Suffolk, but alſo from the lords *Welles*, who brought with them the great eſtates of the antient noble family of Engaine of great ſway in this part ever ſince the Norman Conqueſt. Among theſe Willoughbys the moſt conſiderable t. Henry VI. was Robert Willoughby, for his valour created earl of Vendome in France, and from them by the mother deſcended Peregrine *Berty* baron *Willoughby of Ereſby*, a perſon of eminent greatneſs of ſoul and valour.

Ban r. *Horncaſtle.* *Scrivelſby.* *Dimock.* King's Champion. *Tatterſhall.* *Cromwell.* *Ereſby.* *Willoughby.* Lords *Welles.* Lords of *Engaine.*

The Witham now approaching the ſea receives another nameleſs river from the weſt, at whoſe ſource is *Bollinbroke* caſtle, in a low ſituation, built of mouldring ſtone by William de Romara earl of Lincoln ‡, taken from Alicia de Lacey by Edward II. becauſe ſhe had married againſt his conſent, and diſtinguiſhed by the birth of Henry IV. who was thence ſurnamed Henry of Bollingbroke. At that time it began to be ranked among thoſe honorary eſtates called *Honors*. The Witham after receiving this river falls, as I ſaid before, into the ſea below Boſton.

Bollinbroke caſtle. Honors.

From the mouth of the Witham the ſhore ſwells out with a great bend into the German ocean to the Humber mouth, notched with ſeveral little

* He died 1233.
[d] P. 461. b.
[f] Eccl. Hiſt. III. 11.
† Inq. 23 Edw. IV. Fines Mich. 1 H. VI.
[e] M. Paris, p. 876, and an Anonymous Annaliſt.
‡ Lib. Stanlow.
[g] Contin. Hiſt. Croyl. p. 127.

æſtuaries. It has but few towns, becauſe the harbours are ſcarce, and many ſhoals lie off hereabouts. Of the towns on this ſhore ſome are, however, remarkable, eſpecially *Wainfleet*, were it only for giving birth to William *Wainfleet*, biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, a man eminently well deſerving of literature. Next *Alford*, which owes its market to Leo lord *Welles*, who obtained this privilege of Henry VI. This family of Welles was very antient and illuſtrious; the laſt male married a daughter of king Edward IV. and was created viſcount *Welles* by Henry VII. and died without children. The eſtate came by females to the *Willoughbys*, *Dimockes*, *Delalaunds*, *Hoys*, &c. Afterwards *Louth* a little market town of good reſort, which takes name from the little river *Lud*, which waſhes *Cokerington* antiently the head of the barony of *Scoteney*. Then *Grimſby*, which our wiſeheads who dream what they pleaſe will have to be ſo called from one *Grim* a merchant, who educating Haveloc a royal Daniſh infant that had been expoſed has furniſhed matter for fable, together with Haveloc his pupil, who was firſt ſcullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards for his heroiſm was honoured with the king's daughter's hand, and performed I know not what exploits fit for thoſe old women who love to paſs a winter's evening in telling old wives tales *.

Wainfleet. *Alford.* *Louth.* *Lud r.* *Cokerington.* *Grimſby.*

Scarce ſix miles from hence inland appears an old caſtle, now called *Caſtor*, by the Saxons Ðuanȝceaſtep and *Thong Caſter*, by the Britans *Caer Egarry*, in both languages taking its name from the circumſtance of cutting a hide into thongs like *Byrſa* the famous citadel of Carthage. Our chronologiſts pretend that Hengiſt the Saxon after defeating the Scots and Picts obtained of Vortigern very extenſive poſſeſſions in other parts of the kingdom, but here could obtain only as much land as he could incompaſs with a bull's hide cut into ſmall ſhreds, or as we call them *Thongs*, on which he built this caſtle. Whence one who wrote an epitome of Britiſh hiſtory in verſe, has thus applied thoſe lines of Virgil:

Caſtor. *Byrſa.*

Accepitque ſolum facti de nomine Thongum,
Taurino quantum poterat circumdare tergo.

He had the ſpot call'd from the ſtory Thong,
What a bull's hide inclos'd when laid along.

From Grimsby the ſhore retires with a great bend to let in the *Abus Æſtuarium* or *Humber*, by *Thornton*, formerly a college, founded for divine worſhip by *William le Gros* earl of Albemarle; and *Barton*, where is the moſt famous paſſage into Yorkſhire. Near it the *Ankam*, a ſmall muddy river, and therefore abounding with eels, empties itſelf into the Humber, and near its ſource is *Market Raiſin*, ſo called from its market of no ſmall reſort. Higher up lie *Angotby*, now corruptly *Oſgodby* [h], antiently belonging to the family of *St. Medard*, from whom it came by inheritance to the *Airmins*; and *Kelſay*, antiently the property of the *Hanſards*, who were of great note in this county, from whom it came by marriage to the knightly family of *Aſhcough*. After theſe the Ankam has a bridge at *Glanford*, a ſmall market town called by the common people from its bridge *Brigg*, its true name being almoſt loſt. Near it in a foreſt of oaks is *Kettleby*, the ſeat of the famous knightly family of the *Tirwhits* [i], antiently, as one would ſuppoſe from the name, that of one Ketell, a common name among the Saxons and Danes. For *Bye* and *Byan* ſignify in Saxon a *habitation*, and to *inhabit*, whence ſo many places elſewhere in England, and particularly in this county, end in *Bye*.

Thornton. *Barton.* *Ankam r.* *Market Raiſin.* *Oſgodby.* *Kelſay.* *Glanford brig.*

At certain ſeaſons of the year, not to mention fiſh, amazing flights of fowl are found all over this part of the country: not the common ones which are in great eſteem in other places, ſuch as teal, quails, woodcocks, pheaſants, partridges, &c. but ſuch as have no Latin names, the delicacies of tables, and the food of heroes, fit for the palates of the great; *Puittes*, *Godwittes*, *Knots*, which I take to mean *Canute's birds* [k], for they are ſuppoſed to come hither from Denmark, *Dotterells*, ſo called from their extravagant doatiſhneſs, which occaſions theſe imitative birds to be caught by the fowler's geſtures by candle light; if he only puts out his arm, they put out a wing, and if his leg, they do the ſame: in ſhort, whatever the fowler does, the bird does the ſame, till the net is drawn over it. I leave this to the attention of Naturaliſts or Epicures.

More weſt, the *Trent*, after a long courſe, falls into the Humber. After bounding this county with its ſandy bank from Foſſedike, it runs firſt not far from *Stow*, where Godiva, wife of earl Leofric, built a monaſtery, which, from its low ſituation under the hills, Henry of Huntingdon [l] ſays is placed under the promontory of Lincoln. Not far from thence is *Knaith*, now the reſidence of lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, antiently of the family of the barons *Darcy*, who derive great honour as well as property from the daughter and heireſs of F. *Meinill*. This family of Darcy proceeds from an older, viz. from one whoſe name was Norman de *Adrecy*, or *Darcy* of *Norton*, who flouriſhed in high repute t. Henry III. and whoſe deſcendants endowed a ſmall convent of nuns at *Alvingham* in this county. But this dignity almoſt failed when the laſt Norman in the antient direct line left only two ſiſters, one of whom married Roger *Pedwardin*, the other P. de *Limbergh* †.

From thence the Trent runs down to *Gainsborrow*, a little town remarkable for being the anchoring place of the Daniſh ſhips, and for the death of Suene *Tiugſkege*, the Daniſh tyrant, who, after ravaging the country, was (as we learn from Matthew of Weſtminſter [m]) ſtabbed by an unknown hand, and received the puniſhment due to his crimes. Many ages after it was the property of William de *Valence*, earl of Pembroke, who obtained for it the privilege of a fair from Edward I. From this earl by the Scotch earls of Athol and the *Percies* deſcended the barons *Bourough*, who lived here, of whom before in Surrey [n]. In this part of the county was antiently the city of *Sidnaceſter*, the ſee of the biſhops of this province, who were called biſhops of Lindisfare; but it is now ſo totally vaniſhed that the very ruins ſeem to have periſhed with the name. Nor muſt I forget to obſerve that in theſe parts at *Mellwood* flouriſhes the famous and knightly family of *St. Paul*, corruptly

* *Eulogium.*

† Fines 29 E. III.

[h] Gibſon ſays that Dugdale ſays this belongs to the *other* Oſgodby in this county. But Dugdale does not ſay this, Bar. I. 486. nor is there another Oſgodby in *this county*, but two more in the Eaſt and North ridings of Yorkſhire, and Oſgard*by* here.

[i] Deſcended from Greville, Oxenbridge, and Eckinham. Holland.

[k] So Drayton Polyolbion II. 112. ſong 25. See Pennant's Brit. Zool. II. 366, 8vo. II. 387, 388, 4to.

[l] Hiſt. VI. 210. [m] P. 293. [n] I. 171.

called *Sampoll*, which I always ſuppoſed deſcended from the antient Caſtilian family of the Counts of St. Paul in France, but the arms of *Luxemburg* which they bear convey a different inſinuation, viz. that they are of French extraction, ever ſince that Caſtilian family of St. Paul, about 200 years ago, was united by marriage to this of Luxemburg.

Above this the Trent, Idell, and Dun, ſport in ſo many ſeparate channels, to uſe the words of Frontinus[n], that they ſurround a river iſland called *Axelholme*, Saxon Eaxalholme, which is part of the county of Lincoln, ten miles in length from ſouth to weſt, and about half as broad. The lower part on the rivers is marſhy, and produces an odoriferous ſhrub called *Gall:* the middle part, which riſes gently, is rich and fruitful, and yields great quantities of flax, as alſo alabaſter, which not being of the hardeſt ſort, is fitter for white-waſhing and plaiſtering than any other purpoſe. The chief town was antiently called *Axel*, now *Axey*, whence by the addition of the Saxon word *Holme*, which they uſed for a *river iſland*, the name has doubtleſs been formed. But it hardly deſerves the name of a town, it is ſo thinly inhabited. It ſhews, however, the ſite of a caſtle, demoliſhed in the barons' wars, which belonged to the *Mowbrays*, then lords of great part of the iſland. A.D. 1173, according to an old Chronicler[o], "Roger de Mowbray, renouncing his allegiance to the old king[p], repaired a caſtle at Kinard ferry in the iſle of Axholm, which had been deſtroyed of old. A body of Lincolnſhire men croſſed over in boats, and laid ſiege to the caſtle, forced the conſtable and all his men to ſurrender, and razed the caſtle." Higher up is *Botterwic*, whoſe lord Edmund Sheffield Edward VI. created firſt of his family baron *Sheffield* of *Botherwic*. He loſt his life againſt the Norfolk rebels, leaving by Anne Vere daughter of the earl of Oxford, John the ſecond baron, father of Edmund, who is now a companion of the moſt noble order of the garter[q]. More to the north, on the other ſide Trent, is *Burton Stather*, of which I have not yet found any thing remarkable.

This county of Lincoln boaſts for its earls after *Egga*, who lived A. D. 710, and *Morcar*, both Saxons, and only officiary earls, *William de Romara*, a Norman, on whoſe death[r] (for neither his ſon, who died before his father, nor his grandſon, enjoyed this title), king Stephen appointed *Gilbert de Gaunt*[s]. On his death *Simon de St. Liz.* jun. ſon of earl Simon (to borrow the words of Robert de Monte a contemporary writer), "wanting land, was preſented by Henry II. with his only daughter and the honor[t]." Afterwards Lewis of France, who was invited over to England by the rebellious barons, girded the ſword of the earldom of Lincoln on another *Gilbert*[u] of the family of Gaunt: but Lewis being ſoon after driven out, his title to the earldom was acknowledged by none, and he himſelf voluntarily renounced it. Then *Ralph*, ſixth earl of *Cheſter*, obtained this honour of king Henry III.[x] who, a little before his death, gave by charter to his ſiſter *Hawiſe*, wife of Robert de *Quincy*, the earldom of Lincoln," as far as it belonged to him, that ſhe might in right thereof be ſtyled counteſs." Such are the words of the charter[y]. She conveyed it to *John de Lacy*[z], conſtable of Cheſter, and the heirs he might have by her daughter Margaret. He had iſſue *Edmund*, who, dying before his mother[a], left this honor to be enjoyed by his ſon *Henry*[b], who was the laſt earl of that family. For his ſon[c] being ſnatched away by an untimely death, and only an infant daughter *Alice* left, he betrothed her at nine years old to Thomas ſon of Edmund earl of Lancaſter, on condition "that if he died without heirs of his body, or if they died without heirs of their bodies, his caſtles, lordſhips, &c. ſhould remain to Edmund earl of Lancaſter and his heirs for ever*." Alice had no children by her huſband Thomas. But on the ſaid Thomas being beheaded, ſhe having by her unchaſte behaviour brought no ſmall reflection on her character, married without the king's[d] leave Eubulo *Le Strange*, with whom ſhe had conſorted, which the king reſenting, ſeized her eſtate. On her death[e] in an advanced age, without children, *Henry earl of Lancaſter*, grandſon of Edmund by his ſecond ſon, in right of the conveyance abovementioned, came into poſſeſſion of this large eſtate, which from that time was in the houſe of Lancaſter. The kings of England have, however, conferred the title of earl of Lincoln on others. Edward IV. on *John de la Pole*[f]: Henry VIII. on *Henry Brandon*[g], ſons of two dukes of Suffolk, who both died without iſſue: and queen Elizabeth on *Edward* baron *Clinton*[h], high admiral of England, whoſe ſon the right honourable *Henry*[i] now enjoys it. See Dukes of *Suffolk*.

2 H. II.

In this county are about 630 pariſhes.

* Lib. Monaſt. de Stanlow.

[n] Suis aquarum divergiis ludunt, p. 121. Edit. Rigaltii 1674.

[o] Mat. Paris, p. 129. See alſo Brompton, p. 1090.

[p] Henry II. ſo ſtyled with reſpect to his ſon the younger. G.

[q] Preſident of the council eſtabliſhed in the North. Holland. He was created earl of Mulgrave 1 Char. I. and dying 1646 was ſucceeded by his grandſon Edmund, and he 1658 by his ſon John (Dugd. Bar. II. 307.) who was created marquis of Normanby 1694, and duke of Buckingham 1702, and dying 1720, was ſucceeded by his only ſon Edmund. He died unmarried 1736, and the title became extinct.

[r] 1152. Dugd. Bar. I. 346.

[s] who married the daughter and heir of William de Romara, and died 1156, 2 Henry II. Ib. 400.

[t] Ib. 59. [u] Ib. 401. [x] 1 Henry III. died 1132. Dugd. Bar. I. 43, 44.

[y] "Ranulphus comes Ceſtriæ & Lincoln omnibus preſentibus et futuris preſentem cartam inſpecturis vel audituris ſalutem in Domino. Ad Univerſitatis veſtræ notitiam volo pervenire me dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe Dominæ Hawiſe de Quincy ſorori meæ uterinæ comitatum Lincoln. ſcilicet quantum ad me pertinet, ut inde Comitiſſa exiſtat, habend. & tenend. de Domino noſtro rege & hæredibus ſuis libere, quiete, perpetuo, pacifice, & integro jure hereditario cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & cum omnibus libertatibus ad prædictum comitatum pertinentibus, & ut preſens ſcriptum perpetuitatis roborem obtineat illud ſigilli mei appoſitione roborare dignum duxi. His teſtibus, venerabilibus patribus W. Wint. & Alex. Coventr. & Lichf. epiſcopis, R. Mar. Com. Pembr. W. de Ferres, Comit. Derby, Steph. du Segrave Juſtic. Angl. Simon de Monteforr, Will. de Percy, Ph. de Albianaco. Henr. de Aldith. W. de Cantalupo & aliis."
Appendant thereto his ſeal, himſelf in a coat of mail armed on horſeback, his ſhield and the capariſons of his horſe charged with arms, viz. three wheatſheafs, circumſcribed *Sigillum Ranulphi Comitis Ceſtrie & Lincolnie.*
Counterſeal in an eſcutcheon, his arms as before, circumſcribed *Secretum Ranulphi Co. Ceſtrie & Lincolnie.*
From a tranſcript in Mr. Charles's collections, Cotton MS. Julius C. VII. p. 114.

[z] He died 1240. 24 Henry III. buried at Stanlaw abbey. Dug. Bar. I. 102. [a] He died 42 Henry III. buried at Stanlaw, ib. 103.

[b] He died 1312. 5 Edward II. in his houſe at Lincoln's-inn, which he built, and was buried in St. Paul's London, ib. 105

[c] He was drowned in a well at Denbigh caſtle. ib. 106.

[d] E. II. Yet both Eubulo L'Eſtrange and Hugh Frere, her third huſband, are in ſome records named earl of Lincoln. Holland.

[e] 22 Edward III. ib. 106. [f] Cart. 7 Edw. IV. 4. 4. He was ſlain at the battle of Stoke 1487. Dugd. Bar. II. 190.

[g] He died before 1545, ib 300. [h] 14 a. r. He died 1584, buried in St. George's chapel at Windſor. Dugd. Bar. I. 533. [i] He died 1616.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Lincoln, called in Domeſday *Lincoleſhire*, is 76 miles long and 46 broad and above 300 in circumference, contains about 2,042,880 acres, 40,590 houſes, one city, 35 market and five borough towns and 30 hundreds.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of the Conqueror's ſurvey were the king, the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops of Durham, Bayeux, Saliſbury, Coutance, and Lincoln; abbots of Peterborough, Weſtminſter, Ramſay, and Croyland; earls Alan and Hugh: Ivo Tailbois, William de Warren, Roger de Poitou, Roger de Buſli, Roger and Berenger de Todeni, Ilbert de Laci, Henry de Ferrars, William de Perci, Gilbert Tiſon, Gilbert de Gand, Hugh Fitz-Baldric, Colſvan, Alured de Lincoln, Goſcelin Fitz-Lambert, Eudo Fitz-Sperewic, Drogo de Brurere, Walter de Aincurt, Norman le Cras, Ernegis de Burun, Ralph Paganel, Ralph Mortimer, Robert de Veci, Robert Diſpenſer, Wido de Rebudcurt, Reyner de Brimou, Oſbern de Arcis, Oger Brito, Ralph de St. Walery, Durand Malet, William Blund, counteſs Judith, Wido de Credun, Robert Malet, Robert de Stadford, Peter de Valonges, Balduin Flandrenſis, William Tailbois, &c. &c.

Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of *Holland* from the Saxon heah, deep[a], which in the northern county is pronounced *how*. South and north *heath* (f. heah) are ſtill diſtricts of this tract. It begins at the double toll-gate between Boſton and Spalding a little north of the Black river, on whoſe banks are plantations and a manufacture of madder, and extends ſouth to the Welland and Elloe. It has been chiefly gained from the ſea, and by time and induſtry its ſoil has been changed from a deep fenn, frequently overflowed, to good graſs ground. Dr. Stukeley was of opinion that it was firſt imbanked by the Romans who ſecured it from the land floods by Cardike[b]; and they yet ſhew what they call the Roman banks, now ſome way within land, the ſea leaving in theſe parts what it waſhes from the Holderneſs coaſt in Yorkſhire.

Holland. Holland gave title of earl 1624 to *Henry Rich* lord Kenſington 22 James I. who was beheaded 1648, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, who by the death of his couſin german *Charles* Rich 1673 had the additional title of earl of Warwick, and left both titles 1675 to his ſon *Edward*, who died 1701, and was buried in Kenſington church; his widow married Mr. Addiſon. From this earl they deſcended to his ſon Edward-Henry, who died 1721, and was buried at Kenſington, and ſucceeded by Edward ſon of Cope Rich 4th ſon of Henry firſt earl, who was great grandfather to the 4th earl. With him the title expired 1759, but was revived as a barony 1762 in the perſon of *Georgina Carolina*, ſiſter of the preſent duke of Richmond, who was created baroneſs Holland in her own right, and in the year following her huſband Henry Fox was created lord Holland, baron of Foxley, theſe titles being choſen by this family from their poſſeſſing the ancient manſion of the Riches earls of Holland near Kenſington. The titles paſſed to their ſon *Stephen* 1774, and the ſame year to his ſon *Henry Richard*, preſent and 3d baron.

In the year 1747 ſome locuſts were found dead on the coaſt near *Croſs keys* waſh[c].

The *Long Waſh* between Lynne and Boſton was formerly travelled, and here king John loſt his bag- Long
gage, the memory of which is preſerved by the corner of a bank between Croſs keys Waſh and Lynne, called King's Corner[d].

On the edge of Norfolk is *Tydd St. Mary's*, where Tydd Mary
Nicholas Breakſpear afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was rector. *Sutton St. James's* chapel is built of a Sutton James
large ſort of brick not Roman, nor above the common dimenſions. The only remains of it are the chancel wherein divine ſervice is now performed, and at the diſtance of about 21 yards from it to the weſt is a ſteeple built as the chapel of brick and ſtone. The foundations of the ſouth porch and of the ſouth and north walls of the nave remain level with the ground, and from them it appears to have been about 21 yards in length, and in width 14. Near it in a quadrivium is *Ivy croſs*, a curious ſtone[e]. At *Lutton*, Lutton
alias *Sutton St. Nicholas*, was born 1606 Dr. Richard Buſby maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, who beautified the church, and gave a pulpit, but did not, as Dr. Stukeley ſays, build a ſchool here. *Sutton St.* Sutton
Mary's has a beautiful church, with an antient ſtone Mary
ſteeple and a lofty ſpire covered with lead, and a freeſchool over the porch.

Gedney church is the lighteſt and moſt airy, and Gedney
perhaps the loftieſt of any in this part of the county. It has in the nave, chancel, porch, and tower, 53 glazed windows. In thoſe of the north ailes are much remains of fine painted glaſs. Againſt the ſouth window of the nave is a monument with effigies and arms for Adlard Welby, eſq; of Gedney, who died 1576, and Caſſandra his wife, daughter of William Apryce of Waſhingleys in Lutton pariſh, in the county of Huntingdon, who died 1590. This monument was erected 1605 by ſir William Welbie, knight of the bath, and Robert Carr of Aſwerbye, who married the ſaid Caſſandra. The ſouth door has a curious copper lock with an antient inſcription, and over the door is cut in thick oak in very large Saxon letters gilt, *Pax Chriſti ſit huic domui & omnibus inhabitantibus in ea: hic requies noſtra*; and under four blank ſhields in capitals, *In hope*. In the chancel is a ſtone to the memory of Mr. Rich vicar here. A manor houſe, called the *Abbot's hall*, ſtands on the north ſide of the church, the road to which from Croyland is yet ſhewn by the inhabitants.

It has frequently been obſerved, as a very ſingular circumſtance, that no other part of the county to the ſame extent is furniſhed with ſuch large and handſome pariſh churches as are to be ſeen in this low part of it.

At *Gedney hill*, a chapelry in Gedney pariſh, ſeveral coins of Antoninus, &c. have been found. In the ſame hamlet, about two miles nōrth of Southea bank, is a paſture called the *High doles*, a ſquare, double moated, where antient foundations have been dug up, and ſome Roman coins. One acre here,

[a] Þeah is *deep* in the ſame ſenſe with *altus* in *altiſſima* flumina Curtius, VII. 4.
[b] Stukeley Itin. I. 11. In his Hiſt. of Carauſius II. 133. 136, 137, 138, he ſpells it Carſdike. Moreton Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, p. 513, 514, Caer, or Cardike. Antiquaries have ſuggeſted the poſſibility of its having been called originally from Carauſius. Mr. King (Archæol. VI. 265) is the firſt who ventures to ſay that any place is *called* Carauſius' ditch.
[c] Spald. ſoc. min. [d] Stukeley I. It. 17. [e] See the plate of croſſes.

parcel of the abbey demeſne, formerly belonged to the almoner of Croyland. Another like ſquare ſo moated is in the pariſh of *Sutton St. Edmund's*, about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid bank, where like matters have been diſcovered. Here are ſome lands called *Monks Dole*, and 274 acres, being ſix ſcore to the hundred, as an old terrier expreſſes it, now called *Prior's field*, which antiently belonged to the priory of Spalding. *Aſwic grange* near Whaplode Drove chapel is a high piece of ground, ſquare and moated about, in and near which ſeveral Roman coins and urns have been dug up. This is near *Catſcove*, now *Catch colt* corner, and theſe have been ſuppoſed caſtella to ſecure the poſſeſſion of this country, lying as it were in a line on the moſt ſoutherly part of Elloe. At *Anytoft* in Holbech pariſh in a like moated ſquare were dug up foundations, urns, and coins. Mr. Johnſon had a ſpear head which he calls *circulus quo pilo ſive ligno haſtæ affigebatur*, found there with ſeveral Roman coins. See Pl. III. fig. 4. Many Roman coins at *Giggleſhurn*. In Whaplode were found clay pipes let into one another, and in the ſea dike bank between Flete and Gedney, a ſword which ſeemed Roman [f].

In proof of the richneſs of the land hereabouts, I ſaw 1762 an ox of eight years old who had been fatted till he weighed 140 ſtone at 16lb. to the ſtone. His owner had refuſed 70*l.* for him, and intended making a ſhew of him. Mr. Dymoke, the champion, 1731, killed a cow 33 inches high, weight 17 ſtone 8lb. and had a ſteer of his own breeding 73 inches high [g].

Flete gave name to an antient family. The ſteeple ſtands at a diſtance from the church [h]. Here near Ravenſclow, was found a large urn with letters round it, covered with an oak board, full of Roman coins of the lower empire, chiefly Gallienus, and the 30 tyrants [i].

"*Oldbeche* in Holand, otherwiſe called *Oldbek*, a "market town [k]."

Holbech has a large church and lofty ſteeple, and in it a monument of the Littlebury family. Here was an hoſpital founded by John de Kirkton 1351 [l], a freeſchool by George Tanner 1669. The croſs probably built by Thomas de Multon lord Egremont who obtained a market and fair here of Henry III. was taken down 1683 [m]. Here was born Henry de Randes alias Holbeche, one of the compilers of the Liturgy, bp. of Rocheſter and Lincoln, who died 1551 [n].

Whaplode has an antient church, built by the abbot of Croyland, to which abbey the vicarage was appropriated and endowed 1268 [o]. Here is a ſumptuous freeſtone monument for ſir Anthony and Elizabeth Irby, with their own and their children's effigies and arms, ſupported by ten compoſite columns.

The fens are far leſs extenſive than they were, many being drained, and will ſoon become the beſt land in the country. But ſtill much remains to be done. The fens near Revesby abbey, eight miles beyond Horncaſtle are of vaſt extent; but ſerve for little other purpoſe than the rearing great numbers of geeſe, which are the wealth of the fenmen. During the breeding ſeaſon theſe birds are lodged in the ſame houſes with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed chambers; in every apartment are three rows of coarſe wicker pens placed one above another, each bird has its ſeparate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps poſſeſſion of during the time of ſitting. A *Gozzard*, or Gooſe herd, attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitation, helping thoſe that live in the upper ſtories to their neſts without ever miſplacing a ſingle bird. The geeſe are plucked five times in the year: the firſt plucking is at Ladyday for feathers and quills; the ſame is renewed for feathers only four times between that and Michaelmas. Goſlins of eight weeks old are not ſpared, for they are plucked to increaſe their ſucceeding feathers. If the ſeaſon proves cold, numbers of geeſe die by this barbarous cuſtom, which has not eſcaped Pliny's notice [p]. In N. Holland they pull their geeſe thrice a year, and I have ſeen them on *Wildmore* fen, between Tatterſall and Boſton, raw with the plucking, and their legs and wings frequently disjointed by rough hands, ſo that they fall a prey to crows.

Croyland.

Croyland, reduced almoſt to a village, ſituate on the ſouthern extremity of Lincolnſhire, and ſurrounded on every ſide by fens, is acceſſible only by cauſeways of gravel or clay caſt up between the fens, and in ſome parts ſupported by the roots of willows planted at their ſides, and by *droves* as they are called or gangways, made of the common ſoil of the country. In theſe fens ſubterraneous oaks are frequently found. The town is miſerably decayed, and has nothing that deſerves the name of an inn; and there was about 17 years ago an unſucceſsful attempt made to eſtabliſh here a market and a fair for cattle. The abbey was founded by king Ethelbald A. D. 716 for black monks to the honour of his chaplain Guthlac. After the deſtruction of it by the Danes 870, it was refounded by king Edred 948, at the perſuaſion of his chancellor Turketyl, who was abbot here. It was valued at the diſſolution at £.1083. *per ann.* [q] The eaſt part of the church with the tranſepts was then pulled down. It was uſed as a church till the cloſe of the laſt century; after which the north aile was fitted up for the uſe of the pariſh, with a heavy ſhort tower of modern date. The nave was intire 1661, and its roof and ſouth aile fell within this century; and the beautiful weſt front loaded with ſtatues and the legend of St. Guthlac over the door ſtands neglected and running faſt to ruin. Only the weſternmoſt lofty noble zigzag arch of the tower remains, which was cloſed up when the reſt with the choir part was pulled down. At the eaſt end have been taken up the maſſive oak planks on which th foundation was laid. On the ſouth ſide is an area called the abbey yard, which was defended during the civil wars by three baſtions caſt up by the townſpeople and ſtill remaining. Ingulphus gives a very particular and affecting account of the fire that deſtroyed this abbey 1091, while he was abbot, by the careleſsneſs of the plumbers [r]; at which time they loſt a library of above 700 books, and a curious ſphere or orrery [s]. It was rebuilt 1112 by liberal contributions under the adminiſtration of Ingulphus' ſucceſſor Joffrid [t]: but burnt and

[f] Stuk. It. I. 11—12.
[g] Spalding ſociety's minutes.
[h] Stuk. Ib. 17, 18.
[i] G. Stuk. I. 11.
[k] Lel. VI. 60.
[l] Tan. 285.
[m] Stuk. 19, 20, 21.
[n] Ib. Godwin.
[o] Rot. de inſtitutionibus Graveſend epi. Linc. Stuk. 21, 22.
[p] X. 22. Stuk. I. 30. Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1769. p. 9. Fuller could not find when feather-beds were firſt uſed in England. Worth. Linc. 145.
[q] Tan. 249.
[r] Ingulph. 96.
[s] Ib. 98.
[t] P. Bleſenſis Cont. p. 113. 118.

rebuilt

rebuilt again under abbot Edward between 1142 and 1170. The weſt front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down, were rebuilt by abbot Merſke between 1253 and 1281, and the eaſt end was begun anew by his ſucceſſor Richard Croyland, native of the town. The cloiſters, together with the north and ſouth croſs ailes of the choir, and the weſt part of the nave with its ailes, appear to have been rebuilt in the time of abbots Overton and Upton by one William de Croyland, maſter of the works. The north aile, which had been erected by abbot Bardeney in the reign of Henry III. was repaired and new vaulted in the reign of Henry VI. by abbot Littlington, whoſe rebus is inſerted in the keyſtones together with the name of Aſhby one of his predeceſſors. Here was buried Waltheof the great earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, beheaded by the Conqueror (whoſe niece he married), and after his execution canonized. The ſite with a farm or two belongs now to the widow of the late Mr. Searancke of Hatfield, under the will of her aunt, widow of the late Beverley Butler, eſq. but 6500 acres once belonging to the abbey were granted by Charles II. to ſir Thomas Orby, whoſe ſon aſſigned them to Robert Hunter, eſq: his ſon-in-law, whoſe ſon the late Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq; purchaſed the whole of the crown 1752, and left it to his eldeſt ſon. The profits of the rectory ariſe only from 24 acres of glebe, Eaſter offerings, mortuaries, and ſurplice fees, no tithes being paid to the incumbent. Twenty acres of land here were parcel of the abbot's demeſne, and bounded on the eaſt by the lands of the almoner of Croyland.

A little to the eaſt was *Anchor church houſe*, q. d. *Anchorage houſe*, where Guthlac lived and was buried: an old decayed building on the ſite with two rooms below and two above, was pulled down about 1720. There remains at preſent only the ſite, a ſmall hillock. In the fields to the north of this were dug up a number of ſculls, laid together as if after ſome battle. A piece of land, formerly moated, in *Portſand* near *Doweſdale*, ſtill bears the name of *Place yard*. In the centre of the town is the famous triangular bridge, rarely rode over, at the junction of the Nen and Welland, and by ſome authors erroneouſly ſaid to ſtand in three counties. At the ſouth-weſt wing ſits a figure of king Ethelbald holding a globe. This bridge is mentioned in Edred's charter 948 [u].

St. Guthlac's croſs is ſtill remaining between Spalding and Croyland near *Brother houſe* with the inſcription here given, from a more correct copy than that in our plate of croſſes fig. 1.

Page 230

[u] Ingulph. 42. Stuk. I. 32.

Governor

Fig. 7. p. 242.

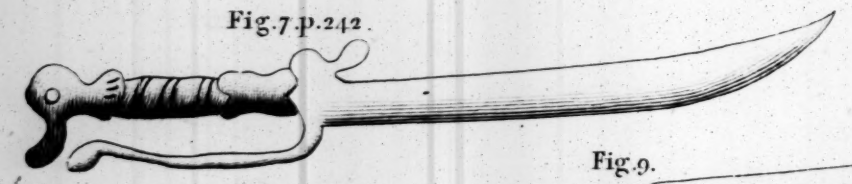


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

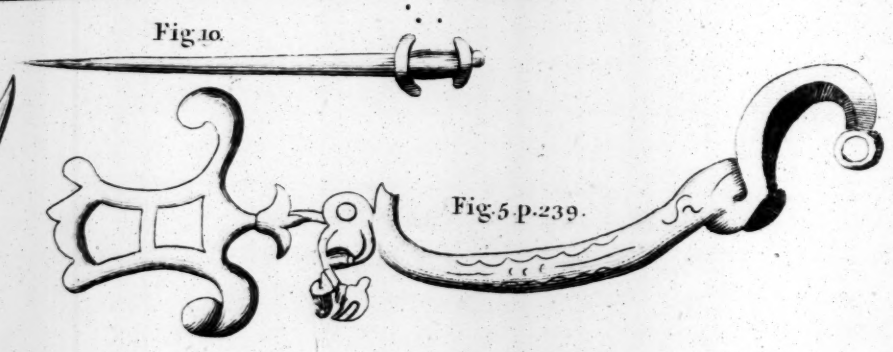


Fig. 3. p. 200.

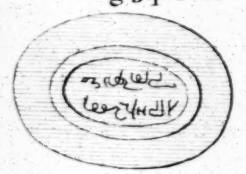


Fig. 11.

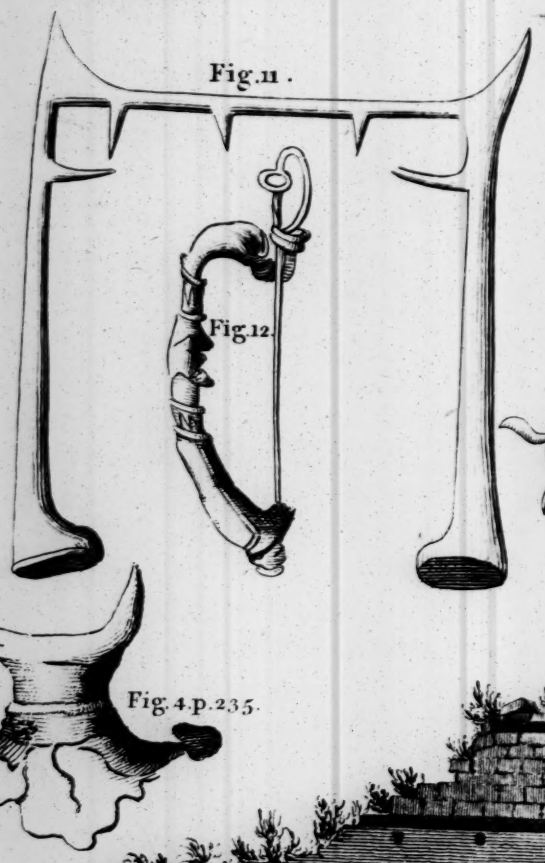


Fig. 12.

Fig. 4. p. 235.

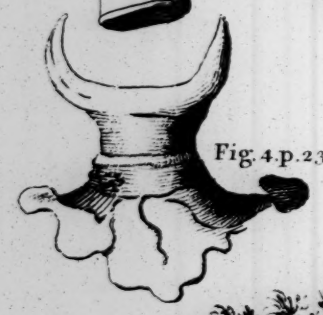


Fig. 5. p. 239.

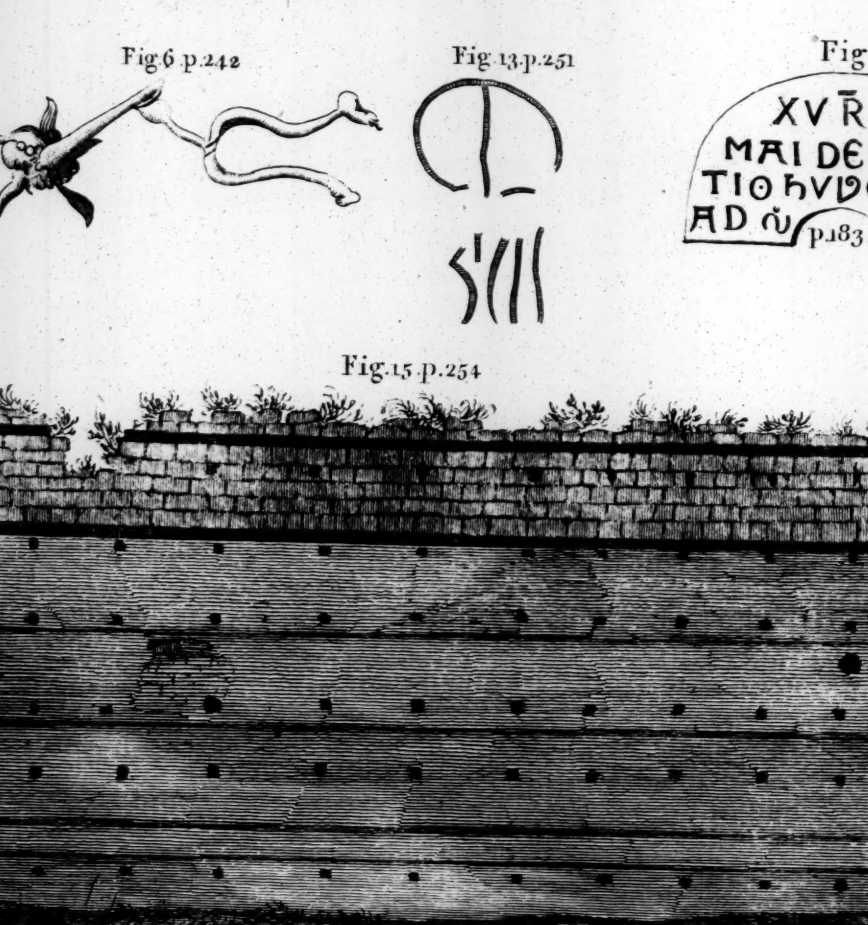


Fig. 6. p. 242

Fig. 13. p. 251.

Fig. 2.

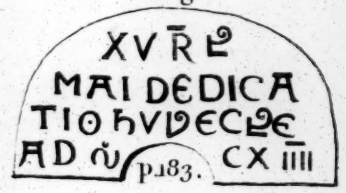
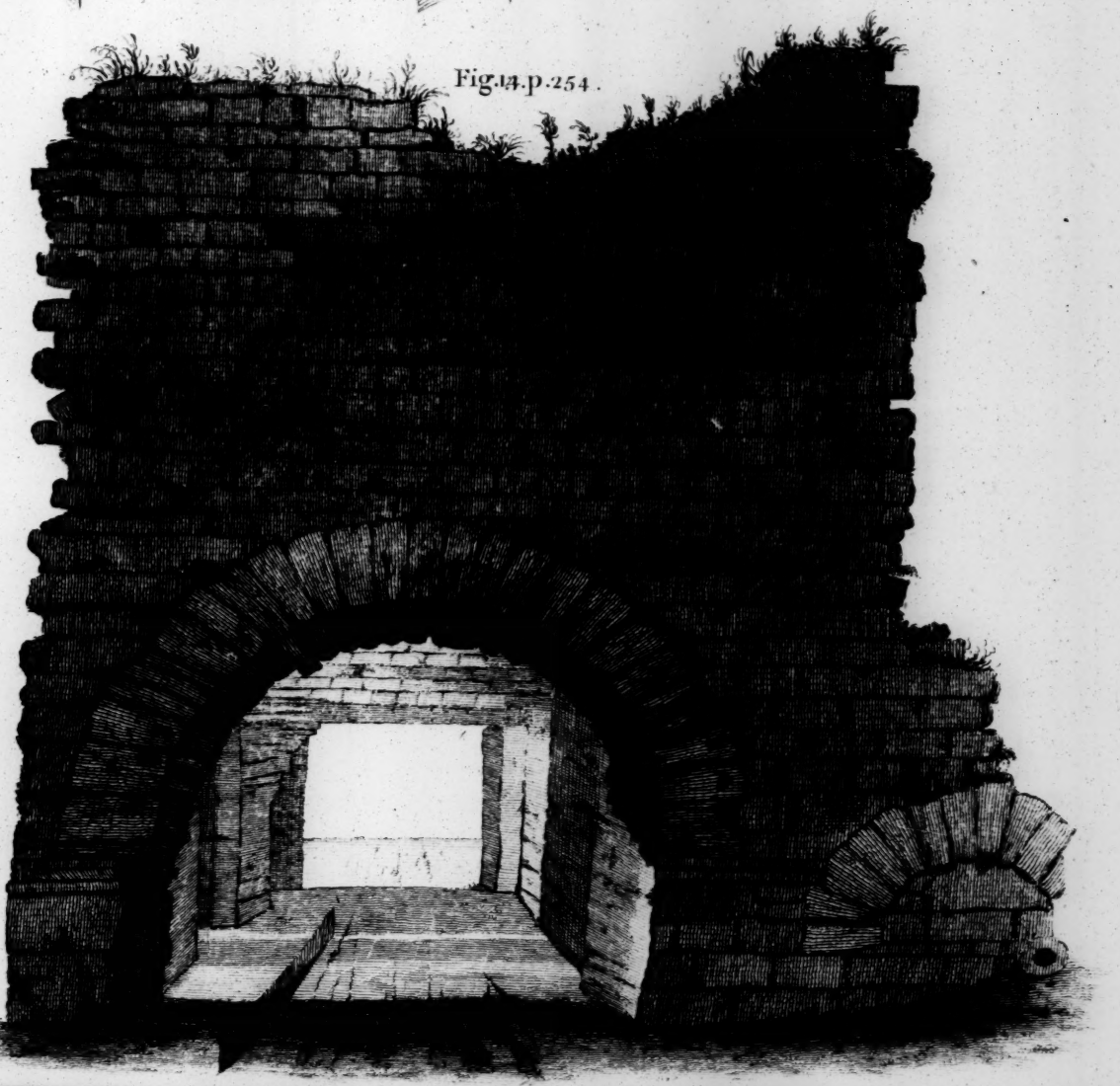


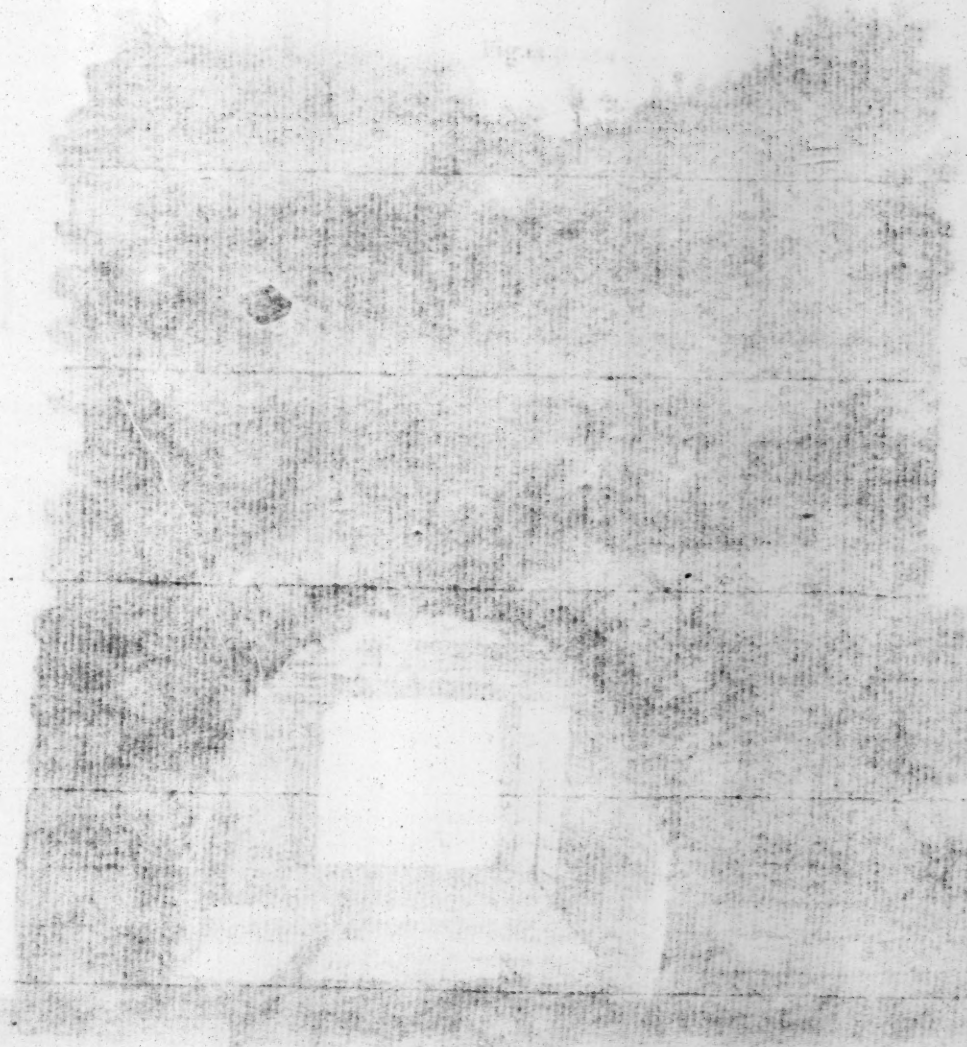
Fig. 15. p. 254.

Fig. 12. p. 252.

Fig. 1. p. 157.

Fig. 14. p. 254.





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[1] Archæol. II
[2] Ingulph. 48
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Governor Pownal[x] ſuppoſes AIO to be the name of one of the five brethren who were left in this houſe when Turketyl refounded it, and ſettled its boundaries by this and another ſuch croſs. But not to mention that *Aio* taken as a verb better agrees with the words following which it governs, it cannot be doubted that the upper part of the ſtone had no room for the other names, Clarenbald, Swarting, Thurgar and Brun[y]; of whom it ſhould further be obſerved that Brun and Aio had no concern in aſcertaining the limits. The ſtone is pyramidal, tapering from 1 foot 4 inches at the baſe to 1 foot 1 inch, but not equilateral; the narroweſt ſides are the north and ſouth, the firſt 9 inches and an half at the top, and cut in three channels; the other 9 inches and an half at the baſe, and 8 inches and an half at the top. It ſtands on a baſe of brick work under the bank by Brotherhouſe turnpike on the Spalding road almoſt out of ſight. If *Aio* had any concern in ſetting it up, he may have conveyed his name to poſterity under the double meaning of the ſynonymous verb.

Cloot bar, diſtant one mile from the croſs towards Croyland, was taken down when the bank from Spalding to Peakirk was made a turnpike road. *Cloot houſe*, to which the bar belonged, is ſtill remaining.

Another croſs at the end of the fen in the road from Croyland by Thorney to Peterborough, being about four or five feet high, lies flat on a piece of ground of about a quarter of an acre, called *Noman's land*, ditched round, and belonging to ſir Sampſon Gideon.

Another ſtone called alſo *St. Guthlac's croſs*, forms the ſouth boundary of this pariſh, ſtanding on a piece of land called *St. Guthlac's creaſt* near Southea, containing about four acres. The ſhaft is fallen down and lies near its baſe which was quadrangular and of one ſtone one foot 10 inches high: its ſides 2 feet 9 inches ſquare, its ſocket in the centre 8 inches in depth and 1 foot 2 inches ſquare; the whole length of the ſhaft was 4 feet 7 inches; its baſe was ſquare and about 1 foot 3 inches in length, and the part above this baſe octagonal and tapering, and in length 3 feet 4 inches, having a diameter at its top of 10 inches and an half. Now by adding 4 feet ſeven, the whole length of the ſhaft, to 1 foot 10 inches the height of the baſe, in which the ſhaft was formerly inſerted, and then deducting 8 inches, the depth of the ſocket, it will appear that this croſs was originally in its upright ſtate from the bottom of the baſe to the top of the ſhaft 5 feet 9 inches in height. Not the leaſt inſcription appeared on either the baſe or ſhaft.

A fourth boundary ſtone was the croſs at *Finſet*, of which only the baſe remains, 2 feet in height, quadrangular at bottom, each ſide being 2 feet 4 inches in length. Above this bottom the four ſides were hollowed by a projection of about 5 inches of the corners. The top, excluſive of the corners, was 1 foot 2 inches ſquare, on which was at the centre a hole 3 inches ſquare and 5 inches deep. On the ſouth ſide of this baſe is carved in relief a ſhield charged with a croſs. On the weſt ſide a ſimilar ſhield has three knives ſomewhat defaced. A 3d and 4th on the north and eaſt had three whips. The ſhaft now fallen and lying on the ground was octagonal and tapering, and 4 feet 1 inch in length, the diameter of its baſe 1 foot 10 inches, and of its top 1 foot 6 inches. A hole in the centre of its top and bottom about 3 inches ſquare, wherein it may be ſuppoſed had been irons projecting and correſponding to the hole in the baſe already deſcribed, and the loſt top of the preſent ſhaft or theſe holes had received irons heretofore fixed in the ſaid parts. There are four holes at the corners of the top of the baſe and of the bottom of the ſhaft, wherein cramps had been undoubtedly fixed to tie and faſten the ſhaft on the baſe, as lead was ſtill remaining in ſome of them. There are likewiſe eight ſmaller holes on the top of the ſhaft for cramps, which without doubt formerly bound another ſtone, now loſt, to the top of the ſhaft. There is no inſcription remaining on any part of the ſtones. The part of the ſhaft now remaining was found by labourers many years ago in *Pepper lake*, now a mill-dam, when the ſame was cleanſed and improved.

Spalding.

Spalding exiſted before Croyland; for in Ethelbald's foundation charter of Croyland, part of the bounds of that monaſtery are ſaid to extend "uſque ad ædificia Spaldeling[z]." It is a conſiderable and flouriſhing market town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, with a good inn, the White hart, ſo named in the time of Richard II. It is ſurrounded by rivers and fens, and divided into two parts by the Welland, which is navigable hither, and the tide comes up to the town. The manor belongs to ſir Sampſon Gideon, bart. Here is another manor called Spalding cum Croyland. Algar, eldeſt ſon of Leofric and Godiva, encouraged Thorold de Bukenhale (from whom deſcended a numerous family that is and ever was an honour, ornament, and benefactors to this county) to compaſſionate the vaſt loſſes Croyland had ſuſtained by the Danes; and he accordingly at the inſtance of Wulfget, and attended by him and ſix moſt learned diſcreet monks, on Eaſter day 1051 founded here a cell for the ſaid ſix monks, one to be prior, and endowed it with a manor called in Domeſday *Berewita*, now Spalding Crowland, giving the ſite to God and St. Guthlac in frank almoigne, and making it a cell to Croyland; but the monks were ſoon obliged to quit it by the ill treatment of Ivo Talbois, earl of Angiers, who afterwards gave the church and manor to the Benedictine abbey of Angiers, to which it was an alien priory It was made denizon, and at laſt an abbey by Edward IV. and valued at £. 767. *per annum.*[a] All that now remains are ſome cottages with gothic windows, and part of the church and gateway. Mr. Johnſon had a diſcharge under the hand and ſeal of Thomas Kidbie, bailiff of the townſhip of Spalding, for the ſum of £. 4. 16*s*. 8*d*.½ for the charges of buying the abbey church of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, dated 34 Henry VIII. 1543. Edward VI. granted the ſite of the priory, with another in Suffolk, to ſir John Cheke, a. r. 3 Jan. 3.

The churches of Holy croſs and St. Mary Stokkys within the monaſtery being decayed 1284, and the conventual church though ſpacious crouded, the prior pulled down the latter, and built the preſent, but worſe, and requiring more frequent repairs, particularly the north ſide and the beautiful porch then added. St. Mary Stokkys was probably a wooden church. The church of Holy croſs ſtood in the market-place, and the ſtaircaſe tower of its weſt front probably remains in a paſſage leading to the abbey on the ſouth ſide of the market place. Biſhop Dalderby granted 20 days indulgence to thoſe who

[x] Archæol. III. 99.
[z] Ingulph. 485.
[a] Tan. 251.
[y] See Mr. Pegge ib. V. 101—105.

out of their goods beſtowed on them by God relieved the lepers of St. Nicholas Spalding 1313. In 1403 a diſpute between the town and convent, whom the former diſturbed by ringing their bells, was determined by the biſhop of Lincoln.

The priors of Spalding were made perpetual t. Henry III. Littleport rebuilt the conventual church. Hatfield fortified the abbey. The top of a ſumptuous monument was dug out of a cellar at Blew hall by High bridge when repairing. Here were buried Ivo Tailbois 1104, and his wife Lucy 1141, and 26 priors, beſides benefactors of the families of Multon, Ayſcough, Gayton, Lambart, Pinchbeck, Aylwyn, Roſs, Ogle, Lemoyne, Thurgar, Pecbrig, Kedby, Holland, Fulwy, &c. In the ruins of the priory was found an ivory or horn carving of a monk looking out from under a monument, ſuppoſed a deſign for the monument of prior Littleport: now in the poſſeſſion of col. Johnſon. No relique of any ſaint was kept in this houſe.

Chaucer and his brother-in-law John of Gaunt were frequently at Spalding, and took a corrody on a viſit to the prior. Probably Chaucer alludes to it in his loſt ſatyre beginning

In Lincolnſhire faſt by a ſpacious fenn
Stands a religious houſe, who doth it ken.

From the velom regiſter of the manor of Spalding by ſir Laurence Myntling, librarian and illuminator of the abbey, it appears, that eighty felons were hanged from 41 Henry III. to 16 Henry VII. on the prior's gallows. *Baillivus de Spalding ducebat felonem de monaſterio uſque ad furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Weſton portabat ſcalam uſque furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Pyncebecke inveniet cordam ad ſuſpendendum felonem: baillivus de Multon faciebat executionem in ſuſpencione felonis.* The prior's oven, an old ſtrong vaulted building at the corner of the beaſt market by the Gore, was the priſon, and over it an arched chamber where refractory monks were kept, and ſuch as had benefit of clergy allowed at the prior's claim; and over that a lofty tower with a bell knelled at executions and on ſolemn occaſions. It was built or improved 1220 by prior Symon, and is the *turris* in Hollar's plan in the Monaſticon. It is of brick and ſtone, very ſtrong, the arch concentring and ribbed with Bernak rag, as alſo the door caſe and foundation. But now only the lower vault remains, converted into a cooper's workſhop, and a ſquare room lately built over it of brick. This place with moſt of the ſite of the abbey became the property of ſir Anthony Oldfield, bart. and his three daughters and coheireſſes, of whom Margaret the elder brought it in marriage to Beaupré Bell, eſq. The Oldfield manſion houſe here is converted into a workhouſe.

The ſtone coggs or froſtings of Spalding ſpire are ſo decayed by weather as to be eaſily broken off. The carved oak cornice of the ſcreen between the church and chancel has in the centre the Virgin's head on a ſhield nebulè (the arms of the Mercer's company) and woolbags, the common cognizance of all merchants of the ſtaple.

Spalding pariſh was antiently divided into twelve *vyntyns*, which Maurice Johnſon deſcribed. Two fairs were granted 1714 on September 14 and December 6. A theatre was built in Crackpole ſtreet 1753.

The liberties of Spalding were confirmed for fines paid to John and Henry III. by John of Spain and Ralph Maunſel, priors. The commons contain ſeveral thouſand acres, and belong to antient commonable meſſuages or tenements for all manner of cattle, aſſes, ſwine, goats, and geeſe *ſans* number. They are Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Deeping fens lying undivided. All the towns whoſe lands lie next adjoining are intitled to this right, and ſome more diſtant, comprehended in this old diſtich:

Uffington, Tallyngton, Barham, and Stow;
One houſe in Gretford, and ne'er an ene moe.

but they can only put on their own reſpectively, though ſtrays are not liable to be pounded or taken in drift by the fen reeves to prevent ſuits. The ſoil and game belong to the lords, though the tenants have right to the brorage[b], fodder, fiſhings, reed-gatherings, fowltakings, and other fen profits. The four fen reeves, two for Spalding and two for Pinchbeck, are choſen by the homage, and approved and ſworn by the ſteward, according to antient agreements between the lord and tenants made in the time of Robert Holland prior of Spalding and lord of the manor 1422-3.

The perambulation of Spalding boundaries to the croſſes was made by the miniſter, &c. The boys ſung part of a pſalm at each, viz. the croſs in the market place, St. Guthlac's croſs at Brotherhouſe, St. Nicholas' ſtone, the Spalding boundary called *Crux in palude*, now in the waſh overagainſt Whitehouſe, a triangular tapering fruſtum, whereon appeared very plain ſſ Spalding brand mark S. and N. conjoined for *Spalding* or *St. Nicholas*; Croſs in the flaggs, *crux Sancti Guthlaci in ſegete prope Oggott*, an octangular large baſis near Oggott alias Wodelode graynes between Croyland and Spalding lying eaſt and Keſteven weſt, in a watry place full of flags in the dryeſt ſeaſon: the inſcription in Roman capitals. "Hitherto the bounds of Croyland," and part of an octangular ſtone column fixed in the baſis; St. Nicholas' croſs at Eaſtcoat in Pinchbek overagainſt Tongue end; the boundary between Spalding manor in Elloe, Holland, and the Boſton manor in Neſſe, Keſteven, a quadrangular baſe, with one other ſtone of a ſtep which has been thereon: many years ago a cottage was erected over this, and the chimney placed on the very baſis: the reſt of the ſteps, and the ſhaft of the croſs, which was as ſeemed by the ſocket ſquare. This was gone 1742.

An urn was found at Spalding near the old bank of the river Lenda at its mouth by the ſea 1732[c]. Another like it of red coarſe earth, 12 inches round, had been found before under the root of an aſh tree. The upper part of a large coarſe earthen jug, with five ears or handles and a beak perforated, was dug up in the foundations of Mr. Everard's houſe in Herring and Crackpoll lane. Roman ciſterns ſuppoſed to be found at Spalding[d], and coins in the Welland here 1745. On an oak frieze over the window of Edward Brightman's houſe, called *Old* or *Fair Fullney*, or the *Red houſe*, formerly the abbey vachery, were carved the inſtruments of the paſſion, with ſhields held by angels.

In ſinking a well at the town hall and by the fiſh ſtone at four feet depth was taken up a ſtone coffin, in which was a corpſe looking freſh; and

[b] i. e. browſing.
[c] A. S. min.
[d] Phil. Tranſ. N° 279. p. 1156. Stuk. Ib. p. 12.

another

another corpſe covered with a plank[e]. Three arches and other ruins of St. Nicholas' church in foro appeared after the great fire.

Sir Nicholas Aldwyn, knt. lord mayor of London 14 Henry VII. 1409, ſon of ſir Richard Aldwyn, merchant of the ſtaple, who built Ayſcoughfee hall, the ſeat of the Johnſon family, was of this county[f]. A Spalding token of Robert Riſhton bore a hart couchant: rev. of Spalding 1666, a lion rampant. He had been a ſoldier in Oliver Cromwell's war, and turned inkeeper, and kept the greateſt inn in the town known ſo long as Richard II. by the ſign of the White Hart, now rebuilt, having been burnt down with almoſt all that ſide of the market place about thirty years ago.

Out of the Welland was taken an image of latten of an armed man extending his arms to hold a leaden ſocket for a candle on a braſs pedeſtal and globe. In a triangular pit in St. Thomas's lane was dug up the ſpur. Pl. III. fig. 5.

The priors had a chapel next their own lodge within the priory.

Wyckham hall and chapel near Spalding were built by prior Hatfield about 1311, an exact parallelogram of beſt aſhler ſtone, 60 feet by 20, roof oak, leaded, three large oxeye windows on a ſide, and one larger at each end: the font octagon, the door arch ſupported by buſts of Edward I. and queen Margaret. Our kings then, and not long after, wore open crowns, and both women and men covered their hair with gold and ſilver nets with jewels. This ſtately chapel is ſtill remaining, and viſible at a diſtance[g]. There was a chapel at Fulney a ſlip of ground.

Tailbois' caſtle keep and moat are ſtill viſible in Coney garth part of the caſtle fields over againſt the park on the north road[h]. Its vaſt iron lock and key, very ſubſtantial and in form of a fetter lock, now hangs in Ayſcough fee hall, the ſeat of col. Johnſon.

Here was eſtabliſhed 1710 by Maurice Johnſon, eſq; an eminent barriſter at law and ſteward of the manor to lord Exeter, a ſociety of Antiquaries, cell to that of London, which flouriſhed during the life of the founder, who died 1755, and produced many curious diſcoveries and communications with the mother cell. To its minutes I am indebted for many curious particulars relative to this and the neighbouring counties.

Below the ſurface of the earth in Mr. Hudſon's garden in Spalding over againſt the White Hart inn in the market-place was found a white ſubſtance like gravel, under which a ſort of red gravel. This gravel ſeems to be the grit of freeſtone, and probably this was the place where the workmen cut the ſtones for the buildings of the priory and churches. There were ſeveral carved ſtones found among it. It lies about three feet under the ſurface, and then a bed of white plaiſter as pure as plaiſter of Paris. They then come to the grit or gravel, of which there ſeems to be plenty. Near the ſpot where this was found ſtood a church upon the abbey wall, the remains of ſome arches whereof were laid open by the diſmal conflagration of this town. There are now and then found veins of gravel in theſe parts and within this wapentake; particularly near the Welland between Spalding and Croyland, and in Deeping fen between Spalding and Deeping, and by tradition the Weland through Croyland town was bottomed with gravel[i].

Indenture of leaſe 1432 for 20 years, of a plot of ground with the buildings thereon in Spalding, between lands of the prior and convent South, Thomas Fale North, Halmergate Eaſt, and the common bank of Spalding (i. e. the river bank) Weſt, under the yearly rent of 20*s.* payable quarterly, 5*s.* at Eaſter, 5*s.* at *Botulphmas*, 5*s.* at Michaelmas, and 5*s.* at Chriſtmas, with a clauſe of re-entry on failure of any payment and of diſtreſs and *retenier*: "Et ad oēs convencōes p̄dcas ex utraq' p̄te bene & fidēlr obſervand' p̄tes p̄dce ſigilla ſua p̄ſentib̄s indent' alternat' appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus: Joh̄e Speck, Henr' Weſton, Joh̄e Swanno, & aliis de Spaldyng. Dat. ap. Spaldyng, die veneris p̄x' ante feſtum Aſſencōis Dñi, A° regni regis Henrici ſexto decimo;" i. e. 5 May 1432. On a label of the ſame thick velom drawn through the turn-up at bottom of this deed a round ſeal of red wax a capital ℞ crowned, the initial of the leſſor's name, or perhaps in honour of the Virgin Mary, a conceit not uncommon in thoſe times. By the words *wrong bounded* indorſed twice in a more modern hand, it ſhould ſeem it was imagined there was ſome miſtake in it as to that point. It is the earlieſt inſtance Mr. Johnſon had ſeen of the mention of its being ſealed alternately; the covenants for repairs mutually are worded in the ablative caſe with participles[k].

In the gardens of the manſion houſe of *Pinchbeck*, which formerly belonged to a family of the name, and afterwards to ſir Richard Ogle, a very antient manſion moated round, and very much improved by Baſil Berridge, eſq; its late owner, was found 1742 a large braſs Commodus, rev. a woman ſitting on a globe, her right hand extended, in her left a Victory. Several pipes of baked earth from the garden 1743[k]. Pinchbeck.

At *Moulton*, the antient poſſeſſion of the great family of the Moultons or Multons, barons of Gilleſland and Egremont in Cumberland, and from which they originally derived their name, was found an oblong priſmatic piece of beryl or river cryſtal in form of a cantharus, ſuppoſed by ſome an amulet, by Dr. Woodward a magical glaſs, by others a Britiſh ornament for horſe trappings when ſet in tin as ſir Hans Sloane had one. M. Johnſon ſhewed it to the Society of Antiquaries 1736[l], alſo a copper military ring divided into 11 oval diviſions, in the centre *ihs* to remind the wearer to ſay ten Pater Noſters, as a Malteſe ring had ten round knobs and a crucifix in the centre, found in the vicar's garden. Roman veſſels and urns of fine white and red earth were found in ploughing at *Woods* three miles ſouth of Moulton 1721, in South Holland; ſeveral of them in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Hardy of Nottingham. They were dug up near *Ravenbank*, a fine Roman way paſſing through the middle of this fine level from Ely to Wiſbech by Spalding over Bridgend cauſeway to Sleford. Dr. Stukeley had an urn found within ten yards of this bank[m]. He traces its courſe from Tid St. Mary to Cowbit ſtrait and broad. He ſays it is called in ſome writings *Romans bank*, and the Welſh pronounce Roman *Rhuffain*. He thinks the upper road running eaſt and weſt nearer the ſea banks, now called *old Spalding gate*, and in ſome places Moulton.

[e] Spalding Society's minutes.
[f] Stow.
[g] Stuk. It. I. 21, 22.
[h] Ib. 11. 22.
[i] Spald. ſoc. min.
[k] Ib.
[l] Ib. Such an one ſeems to be deſcribed by Aubrey, when he ſays, "The Magicians now uſe a cryſtal ſphere or pearl, which is inſpected by a boy, or ſometimes by the querent himſelf. Miſcellan. p. 129, where it is engraved.
[m] Itin. I. 12.

about Flete *Haregate*, is of Roman origin. He traced another from the northern high country about Bollingbrook by Stickford, Sibsey, and so to Boston river about Redstone gate, where it passed the river by a ferry to Kirkton, and just a mile from the river in a quadrivium is a large round stone called the mile-stone. Thence to Donington where it met the principal road of the county from Ely to Sleaford. Other Roman roads run from Grancheſter to Ely by Stretham, and across the depth of the fens by Upwell and Elme to Wisbich, where one crossed the river to Spalding, having on it the square forts before described; thence to Herring bridge over Surfleet river to the end of Brig end causey near Donington to Sleaford and across the heath to the great Hermen-street; thence to *Crococolana* on the Fos way across the Trent, and so perhaps to the Irish sea[n]. A considerable Roman road or bank is crossed between Sutterton and Gosberton, and several sea banks run parallel hereabouts ascribed to the Romans, though perhaps really the work of the several religious societies for defending their property from the encroachments of the sea.

The freeschool was founded by John Harox of Moulton yeoman 1561, endowed with lands to the amount of £. 80. *per annum.* others for the poor let for £. 19. 3s. and by the feoffees improved by purchase of others.

On a coarse slab in the nave is this epitaph on the founder in capitals;

Johes Haroxus funere dignus † ampliore
hic in Domino requieſcit 1560.

Bishop Barlow was cited into the court of arches for permitting some pictures of the Apostles put up in this church without the consent of the majority of the parishioners to be defaced 1683, whereupon he published a breviate of the case, in which he absolutely condemns the practice of painting such pictures, and of representing Moses *with horns.*

Cowbit. An authentic certificate from bishop Russel 3 Richard III. 1486 sets forth, that May 11 that year 13 days before date, he consecrated *Cowbit* chapel and cæmitery, granting sacramentals to be performed there for the inhabitants of Cowbit and Pykhall, they paying one quarter of all church assessments to the mother church of Spalding, *quodque inhabitantes predicti annis singulis futuris in quadrageſima eccleſiam ſuam parochialem & matricem de Spalding predictam adeant, inibique de ſacerdote parochiali & curato ejuſdem eccleſiæ ſacramentum penitentie recipiant.* They to maintain and repair their chapel and chancel, hire a fit and able priest to perform *divina*, font, and all other *insignia parochialia*, and all this for the badness of the roads to Spalding in winter, with consent of the prior and convent under their conventual seal. Endorsed *Compoſitio inter Cubyt & nos pro capella de Cubyt.* Bishop Barlow decreed that they should pay to the repairs, &c. of Spalding an eighth part of their taxation Oct. 11. 1610. It is plain here was before a chapel for common offices of devotion, built by the prior and served by the monks of Spalding, to which the family of Alwyn of Ayscough-fee house, whose arms were in the east window, were benefactors. Richard Russel, gent. after the dissolution, added much to the endowment, and 7 Charles I. 1631, obtained confirmation by inspeximus shewn to the Spalding society out of Maurice Johnson's collections of charters and records mostly purchased of the duke of Suffolk by sir Richard Ogle of the Temple, and preserved from destruction at the dissolution.

Depinge market church is dedicated to St. Guthlake; the church of the other Deping to St. James. Richard de Rulos converted St. Guthlac's chapel built in the latter by the monks of Croyland into a parish church[o]. Here was a cell of Benedictines subject to Thorney 1139[p]. The manor descended by the marriage of Emma the granddaughter and heir of Richard de Rullos before-mentioned with Hugh Wac or le Wake to the family of the lords Wake of Liddell, who held it many centuries, and it came to the crown by the Black prince's marrying Joan daughter of Edmund of Woodstock earl of Kent, by Margaret sister and heiress to Thomas lord Wake the last of that line. It is remarkable that she had been twice before married, and twice divorced[r], and dying at Wallingford 9 Richard II.[q] was buried in the Grey-friars at Stamford. The priory and manor belong now to sir Christopher Whichcote, bart. The church of Market Deping is a neat building of ashler stone, with a leaded tower and six bells, the biggest broken. On the west front of the tower is cut in relief a saltire between two tassels, and on the south face a portcullis. The Wake chapel on the north side of the choir is entirely destroyed. Empty stone coffins have been dug up in its site. The parsonage house at the east end has some antient windows, and in a modern bow a coat of arms. The town has a small market and a wooden bridge over the Welland. The priory in the parish of Deping St. James, a mile distant, is a modern house inhabited by the steward of the manor[r].

Morcar de Breun, a valiant soldier, gave, and Beorred king of Mercia, by his charter dat. 8 kal. Aug. 860, confirmed to the abbey of Croyland the manor of Deeping *cum* 200 *manſionibus & cotagiis* 400 & 2 *eccleſiis*[s]. Beorred about ten years after seized on this manor, and gave it with its appurtenances to one Langfer, *Panetarius regis*[t], who lived to be extremely old, and dying without heirs male left it to his two daughters. Turketyl endeavoured to purchase it of them for the use of the abbey, but they would not part with it on any condition[u].

" Mr. Paynel, a gentleman of Boston, tolde me, Bo
" that syns that Boston of old tyme at the great
" famose fair there kept was brent, that scant syns it
" ever came to the old glory and riches that it had;
" yet sins hath it beene manyfold richer than it is
" now. The staple and the stiliard houses yet there
" remayne; but the stiliard is little or nothing at all
" occupied. There were iiii colleges of freres mar-
" chauntes of the Stiliard cumming by all partes by
" est were wont greatly to haunt Boston, and the
" Grey freeres toke them yn a manor for founders of
" their house, and many Esterlinges were buried
" there. In the Blake freres lay one of the noble
" Huntingfeldes, and was a late taken up hole, and
" a leaden bull of Innocentius bishop of Rome about
" his neck. There lay also in the Grey freres of the
" Montevilles gentlemen, and a vi or vii of the
" Withams gentlemen also. Ther remainith at Boston
" a manor place of the Tilneys by there name, and
" one of them began the great steple in Boston, and
" lies in the church by the steple. It is by Boston to

[n] Ib. [o] Ingulph. p. 78. [p] Tan. 259. [q] Sanford, 184.
[r] Spald. foc. min. [s] Ing. 491. [t] Ib. 494. [u] Ib. 500.

" the

"the ſandes of the waſche a ſix miles, and then by "the ſandes of the ſalt gutte a xii, and thens agayne "vi to Lynne. Ther is a certain feode paid at "Boſton called Cromwelles fee [x]."

The men of Boſton of the ſoke belonging to the honor of Richemunt in Holland paid £. 100. and two palfreys that no ſheriff nor his bailifs ſhould interfere, or have any thing to do with them, but that they might chuſe a bailiff from among themſelves, who ſhould anſwer at the Exchequer for pleas and outgoings as they were wont to anſwer to the earl of Bretagne while it was in his hands [y]. The king granted them a charter, dated 30 Jan. a. r. 5. [z] The ſeal of the gild repreſented biſhop Blaiſe with a wool pack and croſier.

"Botolphſtoune ſtandith hard on the river of "Lindis. The greate and chiefeſt parte of the "toune is on the eſte ſide of the ryver, where is a "faire market place and a croſſe with a ſquare "toure. The chief pariſh church was at St. John's, "where yet is a church for the toun. St. Botolph's "was but a chapel to it. But now it is ſo riſen and "adorned that it is the chiefeſt of the town, and "for a pariſh church the beſt and faireſt of all "Lincolnſhire, and ſervid ſo with ſinging and that "of cunning men as no pariſh is in all England. "The ſociety and brotherhood longing to this church "hath cauſid this: much land longith to this ſociety. "The ſteple being *quadrata turris*, and a lantern on it "is both very high and fair, and a mark both by ſea "and land for al the quarters thereabouts. There is a "goodly font, whereof part is of white marble, or of "ſtone very like to it. There be three colleges of "freres, Grey, Black, and Auguſtine: alſo an hoſpital "for poor men, and in the town or near to it the late "lord Huſe had a place with a ſtone tower. All the "building of this ſide of the town is fair, and mar-"chants dwell in it, and a ſtaple of wool is uſed there. "There is a bridge or wood to come over Lindis into "this part of the town, and a pile of ſtone ſet in the "middle of the river. The ſtream of it is ſometimes as "ſwift as it were an arrow. On the weſt ſide of Lindis "is one long ſtreet, and on the ſame ſide is the White "friars. The mayne ſea is ſix miles off Boſton. Di-"verſe good ſhips and other veſſels ride there [a]." The tower of the church was built 1309 on a bed of clay nine feet below the river. Its height is 300 feet, and it is aſcended to by 365 ſteps. The length of the church, as meaſured by Mr. Eſſex and myſelf July 14, 1783, is 245 feet in the clear, and it is 98 feet broad. Dame Margaret Tilney is ſaid to have given £. 5. to the building of the church, but not the leaſt memorial remains of her or her family among the many braſsleſs ſlabs with which the floor of this handſome church is compoſed. The font was new 1667. Here is an organ, but the ſinging is not extraordinary. On the north ſide of the church-yard ſtand ſome remains of St. Botolph's priory, a quadrangle inhabited by Mr. Pacy: over the door an old bearded buſt on a pedeſtal. It is not eaſy to determine which of the religious foundations mentioned by Tanner this was. Lord Huſſey's houſe was one of thoſe with a great ſquare tower of brick called Huſſey's tower [b]. There being no good freſh water in Boſton, a perſon has offered to dig a well 100 yards deep, but has already gone to the depth of 150 without ſucceſs. St. John's church, mentioned by Leland, has been long ſince down; but the burying ground is ſtill uſed. The croſs is ſucceeded by a town hall. The Witham is navigable hence to Lincoln. The town was incorporated 37 Henry VIII. Elizabeth gave it a court of admiralty, and founded a ſchool here. It has two markets and three fairs. Roman antiquities were dug up here 1716. Here was born George Fox the Martyrologiſt [c]. It gave title of earl to William III. [d] to Henry Naſſau lord of Auverquerque who died 1754, aged 92, without iſſue male, and ſince of baron to William Irby, ſo created 1761, and ſucceeded 1775 by his ſon Frederic 2d and preſent lord.

Surfleet. Creſſy hall.

In *Surfleet* pariſh is *Creſſy hall* the ſeat of the antient family of Heron deſcended from St. John Heron, knt. privy-counſellor to Henry VII. who was a younger ſon of the Herons of Ford caſtle, Northumberland; extinct by the death of Henry 1730. In this houſe Katherine, mother of Henry VII. was once entertained. The bed whereon ſhe lay was removed to a farm-houſe by the fen ſide called *Wrigholt*, where Dr. Stukeley ſaw it. It was very old-faſhioned, made of oak, with panels of old emboſt work. The houſe was handſomely rebuilt by ſir Henry Heron, knight of the Bath, who died 1695, and is buried in this church. It is at preſent the property of Mr. Heron, who having a conſiderable eſtate in Scotland has offered this to ſale. The chapel is old, built or licenſed at leaſt 1309, as an inſcription on the door tells us. In it was a braſs eagle with an inſcription round it [e].

Here is ſtill a vaſt heronry. The herons reſort hither in February to repair their neſts, ſettle there in ſpring to breed, and quit the place during winter. They are as numerous as rooks, and their neſts ſo crouded together that Mr. Pennant [d] counted 80 in one tree. The male or creſted heron made a moſt beautiful appearance with its ſnowy neck and long creſt ſtreaming in the wind. The family who owned this place being of the ſame name with the bird ſeems to be the principal inducement for preſerving them. In Drayton's time [c],

Here ſtalk'd the ſtately crane as tho' he march'd in warre,
By him that hathe the herne. —— ——

They have been conſiderably reduced by the preſent proprietor on account of the miſchief which they do to the land. This is not the only heronry in the county, there being one or two more in the neighbourhood of Spalding.

Donnington.

Donnington is a market town with a freeſchool, founded 1718 [f]. In digging foundations behind the ſchoolhouſe was found a vault two feet ſquare, of hewn ſtone, containing an urn full of red earth. Certain glazed earthen veſſels were found in ruins of an antient building here ſuppoſed ſpecimens of antient Bolingbrook pottery ſent to a merchant here. See Pl. IV. fig. 3.

Wiberton.

Wiberton, or *Wilbarton*, near Boſton, derived its name from one Wibert, knt. and ſteward [g], who valiantly aſſiſted earl Algar and the inhabitants in Hoyland and about Croyland againſt the Danes A. D. 870 [h]. This earl called the younger, who with his two ſtewards Wibert and Leofric, gave name to

[a] Lel. VI. 36. 59, 60.
[b] Stuk. I. 29.
[c] Stuk. I. 16. 2d ed.
[d] Tour in Scotl. 1769, p. 13.
[e] Song 25.
[f] Stuk. I. 22.
[g] *miles ſeneſchallus*.
[h] Ingulph. 492.
[x] Rot. Cart. 5 Joh. m. 14. Both are printed at large in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exch. 280.
[y] Mag. rot. 6 Joh. rot. 6. b.
[z] Lel. VII. 49. Tan. 283, 284.
[a] G.
[b] G.

the three towns of *Algarkirk*, *Wiberton*, and *Leverſton*, obtained a great victory over the Danes 870[i], but were ſlain next day [k].

Algarkirk. *Algarkirk* has a handſome church, with a ſtone figure in the yard aſcribed to earl Algar, who fought ſo many battles with the Danes [l].

Sutterton. At *Sutterton* was found the ſpur engraved Pl. III. fig. 6.

Skirbeck. At *Skirbeck* was an hoſpital of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [m].

Swinſhead. Of *Swinſhead* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Robert Greſlei 1134, valued at £. 167. *per annum* [n], where king John died, remains only an yew tree and a broken figure of a knight in mail fixed in the wall of a new houſe, his ſhield blank, but he may be the founder or Albert his ſon.

Swinſhead abbey farm was the ſeat of John Cotton, eſq; 1733, the houſe built out of the ruins by one of the family of Locton, who were ſometime owners of the ſcite, as appears by the arms, a chevron in a bordure; creſt a griffin's head holding a padlock; and new fronted by an Orme or Oram, whoſe arms are over the door, a chevron between three eſcallops. The church a mile from the abbey in the town is a handſome ſpacious building with a lofty chancel in which is a monument of ſir John Lockton, knt. who died 1610.

The firſt author who ſays king John died of poiſon given him by a monk of this houſe lived near 100 years after the event. The king went from Lynne in October 1216 in his way into Lincolnſhire, and with his whole army croſſed the waſhes which part the two counties. The tide coming up the river Well-ſtream [o], which at high water overflows the waſhes, put him in ſuch imminent danger, that he hardly eſcaped with his life, having loſt all his baggage. He arrived on the night of October 11 at Swineſhed, and after ſtaying there a day or two, ſet out on horſeback for Sleford, the caſtle of which was at that time in his hands. He was forced to betake himſelf to a litter, and in Sleford was roughly handled by a dyſentery. Next day he was carried to Newark caſtle then alſo in his hands, where he died a few days after. M. Paris plainly aſcribes his death to a fever brought on by vexation and heightened by eating peaches and drinking new cyder. So alſo Matthew of Weſtminſter and Trivet [p].

Gilbert de Holland, abbot of Swinſhead, was a particular friend of St. Bernard, whoſe life he wrote, and died and was buried at Tolouſe 1280 [q].

Freſton. *Freſton* priory was a cell of black monks ſubject to Croyland, founded after 1114 [r].

Kirkton. *Kirkton* has a beautiful church, built cathedral faſhion, which induced ſome antiquaries to place here *Sidnaceſter*; but we ſhall ſee hereafter Mr. Pegge's reaſons for removing that antient ſee to *Kirkton* in *Lindſey*. On the pedeſtal of the font is *Orate pro aia Alauni Burton qui fontem iſtum fieri fec. a. d.* MCCCCV. Under the great upper window of the north aile, on a raiſed altar tomb is a ſtone figure with a dog at its feet, and round the verge **Orate pro aia Johannis de Mezis**, and on an oak pew door in the north ſide are theſe arms carved, a feſs erm. between three waterbougets, which belonged to the family of *Meeres* originally of Meeres, but for many ages ſeated at this place quartering three cinquefoils, *Darcy* and impaling a fleur de lis, *Digby*: Creſt on a torſe a peacock's tail expanded. On another pew door in the nave Party per bend A. and S. 3 maſcles in bend counterchanged; creſt on a torſe on a helmet a phœnix [with a bell over her, and from her beak *Aprendre a mourir*], for *Francis Browne*, eſq; of Boſon hall here. The windows were beautifully painted with ſcripture hiſtories, arms of England, earls of Lincoln, Orme, Meeres, Littlebury, Burton, Digby, Driby, Johnſon, Brown, Cerne, Bohun, Clifford, Beauchamp, and over the altar, in the eaſt window, this uncommon coat, Per flaſque, G. and V. a lion rampant, A. crowned O. with an annulet S. on his breaſt or vulned G. *Bulbeck*, or *Boſon*. In 1710 were alſo V. 3 bouquedeaus O. Another like field, the bougets erm. and on an oak pew a waterbouget, *Johnſon*, and a chevron between three eſcallops, *Orme*. All the hiſtorical paintings and many arms were gone, and the weſt window in part bricked up 1745, and not a ſingle fragment of painted glaſs remains now in the windows of this beautiful church, whoſe ſouth tranſept (which as well as the north has double ailes of three arches each) is with difficulty kept up from falling. A ſilver paten thin and antient, with a fine radiated head of Chriſt, was found in this church [s]. Kirkton pippins grow here. Fuller ſays he was informed that pippins grafted on a pippin ſtock are called *Renates*, bettered in their generous nature by ſuch double extraction [t].

The men of *Ketſteven* (Keſteven) gave 250 marcs Ke to have the king's charter for deforeſting the foreſt of Keſteven, according to the boundaries contained in that charter [u].

Where now are Deeping and other fens was antiently foreſt. The trunks of trees are frequently dug up in the ditches here at the depth of about two feet under a light black mold. Mr. Neale, to whom we owe this and other diſcoveries in the county, affirms that in a ditch of his own at the edge of the fens were found ſeveral trunks lying at bottom, and in another place was turned out of one hole a hatfull of acorns black but firm and hard, yet there is no tree within a mile of the place except here and there a willow newly ſet. He had by him a copy of the exemplification of the letters patents of James I. dated Weſtminſter, Feb. 1. ann. 5 Ang. & Scot. 41, reciting by way of Inſpeximus the letters patents of Henry III. dated Portſmouth April 23, r. 14. diſafforeſting the foreſt of Keſteven for ever, which was alſo confirmed by the letters patents of 20 Edward III. wherein the ſaid foreſt is deſcribed as extending from Swafton to Eaſt Deping, as Careſdike extends itſelf, which is a dike running croſs the top not only of Deping fen, but alſo of that great fen beyond the river Glen called *Lindſey* level, and on the other ſide to the diviſion called Holland. This Careſdike, or Caerdike, is a broad deep artificial channel, which formerly extended from the river Nen a little below Peterborough to the river Witham, almoſt three miles below Lincoln, being almoſt 40

[i] Chron. J. ab. de Petrib. ed Sparke, p. 15, from Ingulphus.
[k] Stuk. I. 24.
[l] Stukeley ib.
[m] Tan. 258.
[n] Stuk. 30. Tan 281.
[o] Fluvius qui dicitur *Welleſtreme*. M. Paris, p. 287. Dr. Brady, p. 516, from Dugdale's Hiſt. of Imbank. p. 256 and 300, ſays this was the river *Ouſe*.
[p] See Mr. Pegge in Archæol. IV. 29—46.
[q] Tan. Bib. Brit. 317.
[r] Tan. 257.
[s] Spalding Society's min. The articles in books were gone 1783.
[t] Worth. Linc. p. 150.
[u] Mag. Rot. 14 Henry III. Linc. m. 2. 6. Madox Hiſt. of the Exch. p. 288.

miles long, and ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Romans, and navigable [x]. It enters Lincolnſhire at East Deping, proceeding on an exact level between the high and low grounds all the way by Langtoft and Baſton, paſſing the river Glen at Highbridge, it runs in an unterrupted courſe as far as Lincoln. It is all the way 60 feet broad, having a large flat bank on both ſides for the horſes that draw the boats. Roman coins are frequently found through its whole length. Dr. Stukeley at firſt aſcribed it to Catus Decianus the procurator in Nero's time, and thought his name was preſerved in *Catesbridge* on the road, *Catwick* a ſtream derived from this artificial channel at the very place where it begins to the Nen at Doveſdale bar, where comes in another ſtream from the north from a place by Shepey bank called *Catsgrove* corner; to which may be added *Catley* near Walcot, and *Catthorp* near Stanfield upon the road. Even after the projection of the other branch which goes to Lincoln on the higher ground, the navigation here he ſuppoſes was continued till the Romans left the iſland [y]. The Dr. afterwards altered his opinion, and aſcribed it to Carauſius, whoſe name he fancied it bore, though he before more probably derived it from the Britiſh word *Caer*; *Cardike* being no more than fen dike.

In Deping fen in a deep vein of gravel were found 1740, the ſwords engraved Pl. III. fig. 7, 8, 9, 10; alſo an iron frame, ſuppoſed of a Vexillum, which was probably put on it for eaſy removal, fig. 11. Fig. 12 is a fibula, gilt and enamelled, with a ring to ſew it to the garment by, found in the ſame parts. A ſmall braſs ring lock was ploughed up in Deeping fields 1740, on opening which the letters on each ring were thus placed together E:R:C:O.

Stamford is a large and populous market town pleaſantly ſituated. "As much privilege was given "to it, ſaving the privilege for treaſon, as hath been "given lightely to any town in England. It was "privileged but in king Edward's days for a borough "as concerning a place in the parliament houſe, yet "it was a borow town in king Edgar's days, and "then and ſince it hath allway longed to the crown. "There were 7 principal towers, or wardes, in the "wall, to each of which were certain freholders in "the town allotted to watch and ward in time of "need. In the weſt ſuburb called *Breedcroft* be-"cauſe that bakers ſold bread in that part of the "ſuburb, is yet recourſe out of Rutlandſhire, and "there the ſeſſion be kept, ſo that the ſhire ground "of Rutland cometh to this ſuburb of Stamford "town. The northern men in one of the three "firſt king Edwards' days did ill to the town, and "brennid many writings of their antiquities and "privileges, and much of the town. It is not "ſince fully re-edified. A great voice runnith "that ſometime readings of liberal ſciences were at "Stanford, and the names of Peterborough hall, "Semplingham, and Vauldier [z] yet remain there as "places for thoſe houſes of men and religion that "ſent their ſcholars thither to ſtudy, except a man "will ſay that theſe houſes otherwiſe coming to them "kept their names [a]." "One fair ſpring conveyed "a quarter of a mile off into the heart of the town "has two or three caſtelles in the town [b]." A Benedictine priory cell to Durham was early founded here, dedicated to St. Leonard, valued at £25. *per ann.* now a farm of lord Exeter's [c]. Mr. Peck ſuppoſes it founded by Wilfred in the 7th century, rd, founded by William the Conqueror and biſhop Carileph [d]. Its chapel with a rich Saxon front is now a barn. A houſe of black friars founded before 1240 by William de Fortibus [e]; another of white friars by Edward I. or III. or Henry III. the weſt gate remaining without the town [f]. "One Fleming a "very rich man of this town was the firſt founder "as it is ſaid of the Auſtin friars hard by St. "Peter's gate in the weſt ſuburb; an archdeacon of "Richmond was the perſormer of it [g] before 1340." On the eaſt ſide of the town without Paul gate ſtood the grey friers houſe, founded before 48 Edward III. [h] The Black Prince's wife was buried here. In Stamford baron, which is in Northamptonſhire, William de Watervile, abbot of Peterborough, built t. Henry I. a Benedictine nunnery, ſubject to Peterborough, valued at £65. *per ann.* [i] In St. George's church David Sicelt or Sycil, having purchaſed a farm in Lincolnſhire, founded a chantry 22 Henry VII. [k] The hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt and St. Thomas the Martyr, founded t. Henry II. or Richard I. was ſucceeded by lord Burleigh's almſ-houſe [l], which maintains a warden and twelve poor men. Here was alſo a houſe of lepers belonging to Peterborough [m]. "In the ſouthern part of Stam-"ford within the walls, and by the market place is "an hoſpital *omnium Sanctorum*, founded by one "Broune of that town, marchant of very wonderful "richneſs, and he lived in *hac ætate* [n]." His monument, with his own and his wife's figure in braſs on a ſlab in All Saints chancel, are engraved in Peck's Annals of Stamford.

Not far from the town without Clement gate, ſtood a fair ſtone croſs, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, but pulled down by the ſoldiers in the civil war.

Henry of Huntingdon [o], Florence of Worceſter [p], the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 942 [q], and Mr. Peck in his hiſtory of the town [r], mention Stamford as one the towns taken from the Danes by Edmund Ironſide. It is mentioned before in Wulfer's charter to Peterborough 656 [s]. A. D. 963, Athelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, reſtoring Peterborough abbey among others, obtained a charter from Edgar that there ſhould be a market there and no other between Stamford and Huntingdon [t]. Ermingſtreet, which Leland I. 115. miſtakes for *Watling* ſtreet, runs within a mile of Scogate, or Mr. Camden miſtook for it the great hollow way juſt out of the gate [u]. It is ſtill called the *High dike*, and traces of it appear here and there between Stamford and Lincoln, and in particular very evidently without Peter gate Northward almoſt from the very gate, and ſo along to Brig Caſterton.

Joſſrid abbot of Croyland, who, in 1112, ſent profeſſors to Cambridge, ſent at the ſame time to his

[x] Moreton North. 513. G. See before, p. 185.
[y] It. I. 7. 8. [z] Valdey. [a] Lel. VI. 28, 29, 30. VII. 21. [b] Le. VI. 30.
[c] Tan. 280. [d] Hiſt. of Stamford II. 13. IV. 4.
[e] Tan. 281. Peck VIII. 15. [f] Tan. 283. Peck VIII. 32. XI. 29.
[g] Lel. VI. 29. Tan. 285. [h] Tan. 285. Peck by Henry III. VIII. 56. [i] Tan. 382.
[k] Pat. 22 H. VII. and Collins' life of Burleigh. [l] Tan. 383. Peck V. 7. [m] Tan. 386.
[n] Lel. VI. 29. [o] V. p. 203. [p] p. 603.
[q] p. 114.
[r] III. 15. [s] Chron. Sax. 36. [t] Ib. 119.
[u] Peck I. 21. 26.

manor

manor of Wridthorp by Stamford, three monks[x], who may be ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of the univerſity here[y], though it firſt figured in the reign of Henry III. when its foundation is aſcribed to the Carmelites who had a large ſchool here, pulled down by lord Exeter 1722[z].

The univerſity was prior to Wood's date 1290, when only a ſchool for the Gilbertines was founded, whereas other orders had their ſchools here before[a]. The Durham men, who had a foundation at Stamford, retired hither from Merton college Oxford, 1334[b]. The colleges were *Brazen noſe*, pulled down 1688, and ſucceeded by a ſchool, and the old gate, a pleaſing picce of plain regular Gothic architecture, ſet up again forwarder. *Peterborough* hall, *Black* hall, *Sempringham* hall, another in St.George's pariſh, and three more[c].

Biſhop Gibſon was miſled to imagine that Stamford is a county town, from the mention in Hoveden of *Staenfordienſis provincia*, which is only the country round Stamford: and from Leland's ſaying that the ſeſſions were held there. Here was a mint in Athelſtan's time[d], and much uſed by ſucceeding kings and Canute. It was in Stamford baron, which is a diſtinct pariſh and liberty in Northamptonſhire[e].

Its 14 churches were reduced in Mr. Camden's time to ſeven, now to five, beſides St. Martin's in Stamford baron, miſcalled by Mr. Camden St. *George*[e]: where are the monuments of William lord Burghley, his father and mother, and John earl of Exeter his great great grandſon who died 1700[f]. The porch of all Saints is a beautiful piece of rich Gothic architecture. By acts 2 and 3 Edward VI. ſeveral churches were united and a ſchool founded. William Ratcliffe founded a ſchool here 1530, and William Welles a freeſchool.

The town is governed by a mayor, &c. eſtabliſhed prior to the firſt charter 1460 1 Edward IV. The cuſtom of Borough Engliſh obtains here. After the death of William earl of Warren, the manor, borough, and caſtle were granted by John earl Warren to Edward I. who regranted them to the ſaid earl for term of his life, and on his death by agreement they reverted to the crown. After five or ſix grants from the crown to ſeveral of the principal nobility, and as many reverſions by forfeiture or want of heirs male, Elizabeth granted them to William Cecil firſt lord Burghley. From him they deſcended to *Anne* daughter and coheir of William earl of Exeter, his grandſon married to *Henry Grey* firſt earl of Stamford, advanced to that dignity 3 Charles I. He died 1673, and (his ſon dying in his life time) was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Thomas*[7] who dying $17\frac{19}{20}$ without iſſue, the title went to *Harry* ſon of John 3d ſon of the firſt earl who dying 1730, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Harry* 4th and preſent earl; but they have ſince been ſold back to the Exeter family. The caſtle at the north-weſt end of the town ſhews very inconſiderable remains of a ſtone wall under the ſide of a little mount. It was pulled down and the materials taken to repair the White friers.

The painted windows in St. George's church were taken away about 1733. The knights of the garter in the choir windows, one in each light towards the bottom kneeling in armour in a proper coat and over it the blue mantle and ſtar, all looking eaſt, were taken away in ſpring 1741; as in 1737 all the painted glaſs in St. Martin's to ſave the vicar from wearing ſpectacles[g].

A peſtilence began in Stamford at St. James' tide 1641 and ended in March following, whereof are ſaid to have died between 5 and 600 perſons[h].

Stamford gave birth to Robert Johnſon, miniſter of Luffenham c. Rutland, founder of the freeſchools of Oakham and Uppingham in that county, of which before, p. 219. 221. His father Maurice was chief magiſtrate of Stamford[i].

Uffington was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Uf Berties, and now of Brownlow duke of Ancaſter.

"Albeniacus lord of Bever caſtle was lord of "Uffington by Wiland river half a mile bynethe "Standforde on the farther ſide of the ripe of Lin- "colnſhire, and there remained grete token of a "maner place embatelid of his, the which by the "heir of Roteland now living, and having it by "Roſſe heir general hath been well repairid. And "at ſuch time as Albinies lay commonly at Uffing- "ton, one of them builded *Newſteede* a priory of "chanons; and there was buried, as I heard, the "2, 3, and 4 of the Albeneys. This Newſteede "is no leſs than a mile beneth Stanford, but not "hard upon the river[k]."

"*Chater* river comes into Weland about two miles Ch "above Stamford *in ripa ſuper*. It riſes in Rutland- "ſhire or the edge of Leiceſterſhire, 16 miles off by "weſt, and comes within a mile of Uppingham, be- "ing in Stamford of the hither ripe, and thens ſix "miles to Okam a mile of on the farther ripe, and ſo "to Keton a 5 miles in reſpect being in Stamford on "the hither ripe, and there is a ſtone bridge over "Chater of ſix arches and half a mile lower in "Towelande river[l]."

At *Newſtede* within leſs than two miles below N Stamford, William de Albini the 3d founded an Auſtin priory t. Henry III. valued at £.30.[m] The 2d, 3d, and 4th of the Albinies were buried there[n].

"Under a ſtone bridge a quarter of a mile from W "Stamford runnith a riveret called *Waſch*, riſing in "Leiceſterſhire and comes by Grithain in Rutland- "ſhire, the whole courſe from the head of it a little "beneath Waſch bridge, where it goes into Weland "river a litle below Stamford is 18 or 20 miles. "The common ſaying there is, that Waſch and "Wiland ſhall drown al Holand[o]." "A good mile "after I came out of Stamford I paſſed over a ſtone "bridge, under the which run a praty rivulet; I took "it for Waſch[p]. There come many ſmall rills into "this river of Waſh, which comes by *Caſterton*, ſome- "time longing to lord Huſſey[q]."

Horſley[r] places GAUSENNÆ or CAUSENNÆ at *Ancaſter*; Gale[s], who read it *Cauſennis*, at *Nottingham*, Stukeley[t] at *Panton*. The Dr. obſerves there has been a ſtation at *Bridge Caſterton*, two miles north from Stamford near an angle of the ſmall river that runs by it, but it is not named in the Iters, nor is there any diſtance between two ſtations anſwering that between this

[x] Bleſenſis Cont. Hiſt. Croyl. 115. [y] Peck IV. 15. [z] Peck VIII. 32.
[a] Peck IX. 16. 2. [b] Wood Hiſt. and Ant. Ox. ſub hoc anno, Peck IX. 3.
[c] Peck IX. 7. [d] Peck from Stowe. [e] G. [f] The George inn is oppoſite to it.
[f] All engraved in Peck's Annals of Stamford. [7] G. [g] Stukeley in Spalding Soc. min.
[h] Biſhop Sanderſon's MS. [i] Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 169.
[k] Lel. VI. 29. [l] Ib. 30. [m] Tan. 280. Lel. VI. 29. [n] Lel. Ib.
[o] Lel. VI. 30. [p] Ib. I. 26. [q] Ib. VI. 30. [r] P. 452. [s] Anton. p. 95. [t] I. 80.

and Caſter, which is but nine computed miles. It is moted on two ſides; many Roman coins have been found here, and one paſture is called Caſtle cloſe [a]. He derives the name of *Keſteven* from Cauſennæ, though Bridgeford is not in that diviſion [x]. Dr. Salmon [y] places Cauſennæ at *Brough*, of which hereafter.

South Witham is called alſo *Poſt* Witham, becauſe it is a ſtage for poſt horſes in the midway between Stamford and Grantham being equidiſtant from both, viz. eight miles. The river *Witham* or *Wince* riſes here, and running by Grantham and ſo to Lincoln, falls into the ſea below Boſton [z].

Between Stamford and Lincoln in Keſteven are many mineral ſprings; as at Bourne, Walcot by Folkingham, (of which two hereafter) Pickworth, Newton, Aunſby, Aſerby, and, as is ſaid, in the grounds of Dunsby hall three miles north of Sleford [a].

"*Burne* market is a three or four miles from "Grimeſthorpe. There appear great diches and "the dungeon hill of an antient caſtle againe the "weſt end of the priory, ſomewhat diſtant from it, "as on the other ſide of the ſtreet backward. It "longid to the lord Wake, and much ſervice of the "Wake ſe is done to this caſtle. I remember that "I once read in an hiſtory of the caſtle of Burne, "that S. Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles was "crowned at Burne, but I cannot tell whether it "was this Burne [a]." This tranſaction was at *Buers* in Suffolk on the river Stour, which ſee p. 83. At Bourne was an Auſtin priory founded 1138, by Robert Fitz Gilbert, valued at £.197. 17s. [b] now entirely demoliſhed. The church is handſome, and had two large ſquare towers at the weſt end, but the northernmoſt is above half down. The caſtle oppoſite to it on the weſt has all its ditch and earthworks remaining. The area within the outer ditch is about eight acres, the inner about one, not like a keep, but flat, covered by a rampart within the ditch. Very large irregular works are on the north and weſt ſides between the two ditches: the earth raiſed about 20 yards in length and 10 in breadth, and a ditch between every one of thoſe pointing to the grand moat. Altogether they look like a piece of ground drained, and are pretended to be Oliver Cromwell's batteries againſt the town. On the inner ditch was a gatehouſe in a ſmall round tower [c], taken down by lord Exeter to build a barn. Near the baſe and ſteps of a croſs in the centre of the town was the ſhaft of a circular pillar about 10 feet high, out of which grew an aſh tree; but both the pillar and tree are now removed. Here is a medicinal ſpring, brackiſh, much frequented in ſummer, flowing through limeſtone; and another ſpring, which gave name to the town, ſo copious as to turn three mills at the town [d]. It riſes near the caſtle which it almoſt ſurrounds, then turning ſhort goes in a contrary courſe, and affords water enough to become navigable, carrying boats of ten tons, which ſerve the town from Boſton. Here was born 1521 William Cecil, who was created baron Burleigh by Elizabeth 1571, and died 1598. Mr. Camden in his Annals ſays, "he was one of thoſe few who lived and died with equal glory. Such a man as while others regard with admiration, I, after the antient manner, rather contemplate with ſilent and religious veneration [e]." This manor came to William lord Burleigh by his mother, Jane daughter and heir of William Heckington of Bourne, eſq. At Mr. Caldecote's, the Bull inn in this town, was a panel with a portrait of queen Elizabeth in black velvet and jewels, long white lawn veil, and on the rim of a wooden ſieve or colender in her left [f], in capitals

a terra il ben,
Il mal dimora in ſella.

The town hall was built by treaſurer Cecil [g].

At *Stanfield*, a village a little more north, is a good chalybeat ſpring, and in Blackfield cloſe many coins are found [h]. Stanfield.

Near Bourne is *Grimſthorp* the ſeat of the duke of Ancaſter. Roman coins have been found in the garden near a tumulus at the end; perhaps the grave of Grime, a noble Saxon or Dane, who gave name to the place. Other tumuli are on the hills; one at Corby. An excellent kind of ſtone is dug up in the park, which is large and beautiful. Dr. Stukeley thinks the country hereabouts extremely delightful [i]. "The place of "Grimeſthorpe was no great thing afore the new "building of the ſecond court. Yet was all the old "work of ſtone, and the gatehouſe was fair and ſtrong, "and the walls of each ſide of it embattled. There is "alſo a great ditch about the houſe. There is a fair "park betwixt Vauldey and Grimeſthorp." Grimſthorpe, ſays Fuller [k], I may call an extempore ſtructure, got up on a ſudden by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk to entertain king Henry VIII. in his progreſs into theſe parts. The hall therein was fitted to a fair ſuit of hangings which the duke had by his wife Mary the French Queen, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the right hon. Mountague earl of Lindſey. Grimſthorpe.

"It appears by the ruins of Vauldey abbey a "good half mile on this ſide Grimeſthorp that it "has been a great thing. There is in the wood "by Vauldey abbey a great quarry of coarſe mar-"ble, whereof much be likelyhood was occupied in "the abbey [l]." *Vaudey* or *De valle dei* abbey, in the park in Edenham pariſh, was founded for Ciſtertians about 1147, removed from Bitham, valued at £.124. *per ann* [m]. At the diſſolution Henry VIII. demiſed the ſite and manor to ſir John Harrington, of whom Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk bought it, and of him the earl of Lindſey [n], from whom it paſſed to the duke of Ancaſter. The ruins are now entirely removed [o]: the ſite is a horſe-courſe [p]. At *Edenham*, the eſtate and burial place of the Ancaſter family, was an octangular croſs nine inches diameter, four ſides twice as broad as the other four. The inſcription *Priez: pur: le alme: Ranle: fiz: Rob:* On the other ſide *Priez: pur: almeis: des: tutz:* It was demoliſhed in Dr. Stukeley's time, who gave the inſcription from ſome older copy [q]. Vaudy abbey. Edenham.

[a] Ib. [x] Ib. 84. [y] New Survey, p. 268. [z] Sanderſon MS. [a] G.
[a] Lel. I. 28. [b] Tan. 258. [c] Salm. 250.
[d] Salm. 249. G. [e] Ann. Eliz. in anno 1598.
[f] See this device in Blount's Jocular Tenures and Camden's Remains. In MS. Harl. 374. 24, is a letter from Thomas Cecil earl of Effex to Hugh Allington, eſq. dated London, Nov. 13, 1605, acquainting him that ſome had called his brother the earl of Saliſbury the grandſon of a *ſieve-maker*, which he thought a reflection on himſelf, and deſiring him to ſearch among his evidences at Burleigh-houſe for certain writings wherein his grandfather is called *eſquire*. Q. if this device relates to this reflection, and might be adopted afterwards.
[g] Spalding ſociety's minutes. [h] Stukeley, I. 8. Salm. 250. [i] Itin. I. 10.
[k] Worth. Linc. p. 151. [l] Lel. I. 26. [m] Tan. 265. [n] MS. Sanderſon.
[o] Stukeley, MS. [p] Ib. It. I. 10 [q] Stuk. It. I. Pl. XI. copied in our plate of croſſes.

Irnham.

" Thimbleby had by purchaſe the lordſhip of *Irn-*
" *ham* of the old ſir John Paynell, where Thimbleby,
" now living, hath built a fair place[r]," ſaith Mr. Leland; but he was miſtaken. The manor of Irnham, anciently *Gerneham*, belonged to Ralph de Paynell in the time of William the Conqueror, as appears in Doomſday Book[s]. Freternata, the daughter and coheir of William de Paynell his deſcendant, carried it by marriage in the reign of John to ſir Geffrey Luttrell. The heir of Lutterell married Hilton, the heir of Hilton married Thimbleby, the heir of Thimbleby married Conqueſt of Houghton-Conqueſt, co. Bedford, and Maria-Chriſtina the daughter and ſole heir of Benedict Conqueſt, eſq; wife of Henry VIIIth and preſent lord Arundel of Wardour is the preſent poſſeſſor of Irnham, and a large eſtate in this county[t]. Irnham gives title of an Iriſh baron to Simon Lutterell, created 1768, who took it on account of its having anciently had lords of his name.

Witham.

" The principal houſe of the Delalandes was at
" *North Witham* in Lincolnſhire upon or by *Witham*
" *water*. The place is auntient, fair and ſtrong,
" and hath goodly commodities about it[u]."

Sempring-ham.

Gilbert de *Sempringham*, rector of the church there, having inſtituted a new religious order[x] called after him and the place, founded here about 1139, a priory for nuns and canons, which was the head houſe of the order, and the place where their general chapters were held. It was valued at £.317. 4*s*. 1*d*. *per annum*, and granted to Edward lord Clinton[y], whoſe ſeat here was entirely pulled down by the late duke of Newcaſtle before he ſold it to the preſent lord Forteſcue: the garden walls remain. The priory ſtood to the north-eaſt of the church: only a bare ſite remains, and a moated area. The chancel is ruined: the tranſepts gone: the doors have Saxon zigzag arches: the windows are lancet form: one ſtone coffin lid lies in a pew. This church ſerves the two pariſhes of Poyton and Billingborough, and is a donative of ſcarce £.20. *per annum*.

Near Sempringham was found a fragment of a large Roman urn or vaſe of fine light red earth, repreſenting Victory with a hare behind her, and part of a manipularius with a ſtandard, wreaths, &c. in bas relief, with many beads of divers colours: other Roman utenſils or ornaments given to Mr. Johnſon by the rev. Mr. Hardy.

Folkingham.

" From Grimſthorpe to Sempringham five miles
" and a mile thence ſomewhat inward is the caſtle
" of *Fokingham*, ſometime the lord Bardolfe's, ſince
" the lord Bellomont's, now longing to the duke of
" Norfolk. It hath been a goodly houſe, but it now
" falleth to ruin and ſtandeth even about the edge of
" the fenns[z]."

Gilbert de Gant, ſon to Baldwin the ſixth earl of Flanders by Richildis counteſs of Hainault his wife, being alſo nephew to William duke of Normandy (Maud wife to the ſame duke being ſiſter of that Baldwin) came into England with him and was well rewarded; for at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey[a] it appears that he was poſſeſſed of 130 lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, of which Folkingham was one where he ſeated himſelf, that being the head of his barony, beſides 41 other lordſhips in different counties. He was the reſtorer of Bardeney abbey in Lincolnſhire (utterly deſtroyed by Inguar and Hubba the Pagan Danes many years before). He married Alice daughter and heir of Hugh de Montfort, and dying in the time of William Rufus was buried at Bardeney. To him ſucceeded in this barony Walter his ſon and heir who further endowed the abbey of Bardeney. He likewiſe founded the abbey of Bridlington in Yorkſhire, and having married Maud daughter of Stephen earl of Brittany and Richmond, departed this life 4 Stephen, leaving iſſue Gilbert, Robert and Geffry. Gilbert in his youth being with king Stephen in the battle of Lincoln 1142 in the 6th year of his reign, was with him taken priſoner, and compelled by Ranulph earl of Cheſter to marry his niece Rohais or Hawiſe, daughter and heir to William de Romare earl of Lincoln, whereby he had the title of earl of Lincoln in her right. Afterwards he founded the abbey of Rufford in Nottinghamſhire A. D. 1148, and gave to the monks of Biham in Lincolnſhire all his lands called Braithwait, lying in Edenham, whereunto thoſe monks tranſlating their abbey called it Vallis Dei or Valdei. He died in 1156, leaving iſſue two daughters, Alice wife of Simon de St. Liz earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, and Gunnora; but neither of them having any iſſue, the inheritance of this great family devolved to his uncle Robert de Gant thereby lord of Folkingham, who died 3 or 4 Richard I. leaving iſſue by his firſt wife Alice daughter and heir of William Paganell, one ſole daughter his heir, named alſo Alice, who was the wife of Robert the firſt ſon of Robert Fitz Harding, from whom, through the heireſſes of Berkley, Gourney, and Dalamore, deſcends the preſent earl of Egmont, in whom are now centred the rights of this family.

This laſt mentioned Robert de Gant had by his ſecond wife Gunnora, who was niece to Hugh de Gourney, a ſon Gilbert, ſurnamed the Good, who had a ſon named alſo Gilbert, who being taken priſoner among the barons at Kenilworth, this eſtate was forfeited, though he redeemed it afterwards for 3000 marks. He died at Folkingham 1274, and was buried in the priory at Bridlington, leaving iſſue a ſon Gilbert, who married Lora, ſiſter to Alexander de Baliol. In 24 and 26 Edward I. he had ſummons to parliament among the barons. This Gilbert having no children conſtituted king Edward I. his heir to the lands of his barony, viz. Folkingham, Barton, Heckyngton and Edenham, and died 26 Edw. I.[b]

This manor of Folkingham was afterwards granted 1 Edward II. to Henry de Beaumont, anceſtor of the viſcounts Beaumont, and continued in that family till 27 Henry VI.[c] Their arms ſingle and quartering *Jeruſalem* were ſprinkled all over the church windows; over the ſouth door are carved 3 gerbes and a lion debruiſed by a bend. Folkingham is a market town, now the property of —— Winne, eſq. The church ſtands on the top of the hill, and in the market-place are a ſeſſions-houſe, baſe of a croſs, and two wells. On the eaſt ſide of the hill are the moats and mounds of the caſtle in the yard of a manſion houſe probably built out of its ruins.

At *Walcot* adjoining, near the edge of the fens, which gave name to a family who had ſome monuments in the church, is a purging water, ſomewhat ſtronger than that at Bourne, and much frequented[9].

The true name of *Skrekingham* is *Trekingham*, being ſo called from being the burial-place of three

[r] Lel. I. 28. [s] Domeſd. fol. 363. a. [t] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm. [u] Lel. It. VI. 68.
[x] A mongrel order obſerving ſome ſelect rules of St. Benedict and St. Auſtin. Fuller, Church Hiſt. 258. [y] Tan. 259.
[z] Lel. I. 28. [a] Fol. 354—356.
[b] See Hiſt. of the Houſe of Yvery. [c] Dugd. Bar. II. 50. [9] G.

Daniſh kings, before which time it was called *Laundon*[d].

Aſwardby has a beautiful ſtone ſpire and tower. The ſeat of ſir Chriſtopher Whichcote, bart. here ſtands near it in a park; the ſituation rather flat. This eſtate was purchaſed of the Harveys.

Silk Willoughby adjoining has a ſimilar church, the tower more ornamented.

St. Saviour's chapel at the end of *Brigend* cauſeway is ſtill left, turned into a manſion-houſe, founded by George of Lincoln, endowed with lands to maintain the cauſeway; a legacy highly to be commended[e].

At *Aſlackby* two miles from Folkingham and ſeven from Bourne, was a preceptory or commandery of the Templars, founded at the manor here by John le Mareſchal, about the time of Richard I. They had the church and lands here by gift of Hubert de Ry before 1885, as appears by the rental made that year[f], but the preceptory might only commence from John le Mareſchall heir to Hubert de Ry giving them the capital meſſuage about 1194. It was afterwards given to the Hoſpitallers, and as part of their poſſeſſions was granted 33 Henry VIII. to Edward lord Clinton[g]. Here was a round church, now rebuilt as a farm houſe, and ſtill called the *Temple*. The embattled ſquare tower remains at the ſouth end, of two ſtories, the upper open to the roof till lately incloſed and fitted up as a chamber by Mr. Douglas the owner; the lower a cellar vaulted with groined arches, on whoſe centre are eight ſhields. The central one is charged with a croſs: the others are

A chevron charged with a creſcent between three ſquirrels: *Lovell.*

In a border engrailed a chevron between 3 ſpread eagles.

20 roundels, a dexter canton Erm. *Zouch.*

Barry of 8, in chief a greyhound. *Skipwith.*

In a bordure ingrailed a chevron Erm.

A chevron between 3 fleurs de lis.

3 gerbes quartering Semè de lis a lion rampart.

Ermine on a feſs 3 crowns.

At other joints of the ribs; Erm. a feſs fuſillee impaling a bend Erm. *Hebden* impaling *Rye.*

On a bend 3 ſtars impaling on a bend 3 birds.

2 bulls impaling the bend and birds.

A plain ſhield.

Over and under the ſouth window without are 3 ſhields: a croſs, and the two next to it, on a bend 3 birds.

The pariſh church at a little diſtance, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a handſome building with a ſquare weſt tower embattled.

Burton Pedwardine was part of the great eſtate of Alan de Creun. Roger Pedwardine the ſecond 1340, rebuilt the church and St. Mary's chapel on the north ſide, but the pariſh built the ſouth aile and St. Nicholas' chapel. By meſne conveyance the manor came to ſir Thomas Horſman, knt. and by his daughter to ſir Charles Orby, bart. whoſe ſon was cupbearer to Henrietta Maria, and dying without iſſue it came to his brother ſir Thomas Orby, bart. whoſe only daughter married Robert Hunter governor of Jamaica, in whoſe right he had this manor and Croyland, both which deſcended to his ſon Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq and his family.

" One Buſſey, coming of a younger brother of the " houſe of Buſſeys of Hougeham, dwellith in an old " place at *Haider* [Hather] that he and his parents " hath in a fee farm of the church of Lincoln[h]." It belongs now or lately to the Newtons[10], and is a prebend of Lincoln. Hather.

" About a mile from Hayder I ſaw the ruines of " *Cattleby* priory, now longing to one [Robert] Car of " Sleford, a proper gentleman, whoſe father was a " rich merchant of the ſtaple[i]." It was of the Sempringham order, founded by Peter de Belingay t. Steph. valued at £.33. 18s.[k] Iſabel, daughter and heir of ſir Robert Carr of Sleford, bart. the laſt of this family, married John Hervey, firſt earl of Briſtol, whoſe grandſon Frederick, now earl of Briſtol, and biſhop of Derry in Ireland, is poſſeſſed of Sleford, and a large eſtate in Lincolnſhire in her right. Cattleby priory.

" The town of *Sleford* is builded for the moſt " part of ſtone, as moſt part of all the towns of Keſ- " teven are: for the ſoil is plentiful of ſtone. The " church is large, and for houſes in the town I " marked but two very fair, the one longeth to the " parſonage as a prebend of £.16. in Lincolnſhire, " and ſtandith at the eaſt end of the church; and " *Carre* houſe ſtanding at the ſouth ſide of it. With- " out the town ſtandith weſt ſouth-weſt the propre " caſtle of Sleford, very well maintained, and it is " compaſſed with a running ſtreme coming by a cut " out of a little fen lying almoſt flat weſt againſt it. " In the gatehouſe be two portcullices: a high tower " in the middle of the caſtle, but not ſet upon a hill " of raiſed earth: the vaults of the caſtle by the " ground be fair. The houſe or manor place lately " almoſt new buildid of ſtone and timber by the " lord Huſey ſtandeth ſouthward without the town[l]." " The town nor market is of no price: the orna- " ments of it is the biſhop of Lincoln's caſtle and " the late lord Huſſey's houſe[m]." Many Roman coins have been found at Sleaford. It is probable biſhop Alexander built his caſtle on a Roman ſite ſituate in what is called *Old Sleaford* in *Quarington* pariſh. It is reduced to an inconſiderable maſs of ſtone at the north-eaſt corner. The other Roman road comes in from the fen country and at the interſection of the two roads the town ſtood[n]. It has a market and a good inn or two. Two croſs baſes are at entering the town from London. Its freeſchool and hoſpital were both founded by Robert Carre, eſq. 1603[o], and adjoin to the manſion houſe of the Carre family mentioned by Leland on the ſouth ſide of the church. The monuments of this family remain on each ſide the entrance into the chancel, for Robert Carre, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter and privy counſellor, who died Nov. 14, 1682. Joſeph Carre, who died September 11, 1590, ſir Edward Oct. 1, 1618, and his ſon and heir ſir Edward, who died Dec. 28, 1683, being the fourth baronet of the family, and laſt heir male. From the Carres the eſtate and manor came by marriage to the preſent earl of Briſtol, who alſo preſents to the living, which is of exempt juriſdiction, and has archidiaconal viſitation within itſelf. The vicar is alſo maſter of the ſchool, which the preſent vicar has removed from the Carre Sleaford.

[d] Ingulph. 492. [e] Stuk. It. I. 10. [f] Mon. Ang. II. 532. 535. [g] Tan. 276.
[10] G. [h] Lel. I. 29. [i] Lel. I. 29. [k] Tan. 265.
[l] Lel. I. 29, 30. [m] Lel. VII. 48. [n] Stukeley, I. 8. Salmon, p. 252.
[o] Lel. Ib. Robert Carr, of Sleford, whoſe father was a rich merchant of the Staple, (Lel. I. 22.) had a grant of Cattley abbey 31 Henry VIII. Tan. 265.

manſion into the Veſtry on the north ſide of the church. The 12 bedeſmen have an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly in money, beſides other advantages. On the water table at the eaſt end of the church is cut this inſcription.

" Orate pro aïab' Ricardi Dekke & Johanne uxor'
" ej' Johannis filii eor' et omnium benefactor' ej' quor'
" quor' aiaꝟs ꝑpiciet' ds. A. D. M° CCCC. III." and on that at the ſouth-weſt ſide,

" Here lyeth William Harebeter, and Elyſabeth his
" wyfe.
" Cryeſt ihu graunte yem everlaſtyng lyfe."

An outer waall and part of the gate, arch, and poſtern at a farm at the ſouth entrance of the town are all that now remains of lord Huſſey's manſion.

" The chief ſpring of Sleford water riſith a little
" from Roſeby village, about a mile by weſt from
" Sleford [p]."

Near Sleaford were found 1748, a coin of Nero middle braſs, SECVRITAS AVGVSTI; of Commodus, *figura militaris gradien*: of D. N. Conſtantius Nob. Cæſ. SALVS D.N.N.AVG, the monogram with A. Ω. and in the ruins of the caſtle coins of Tetricus jun.

S.Leſſingham. *South Leſſingham*, about two miles from Sleford, is the ſeat of the earl of Briſtol, as formerly of the Carres.

Kyme. " *Kyme*; the goodly houſe and park is three miles
" from Sleford [q]." At Kyme was a priory of Black canons, founded by Philip de Kyme t. Henry II. valued at £.101. *per annum* [r]. The eſtate was anciently the property of the barons Kyme, whoſe heir married Robert Umfreville earl of Angus. His heir married Buroden who had an only daughter Eleanor married to Henry Talbois t. Richard II. In 21 Henry VIII. ſir Gilbert Talbois was created baron Talbois of Kyme, and lies buried in the church here, where is his tomb, and this inſcription in braſs on the marble: " Gilbert lord Tailboys, lord of Kyme,
" married Elizabeth the daughter of ſir John Blount,
" knt. of Kinlet in Shropſhire, and died 15 April
" 1530." His widow was the celebrated miſtreſs of Henry VIII. [s] Upon the death of his daughter Elizabeth counteſs of Warwick, Kyme went by deſcent to the Dimocks of Scrivelsby, and of late belonged to the duke of Newcaſtle, who ſold it to ſir Abraham Hume of Wormley bury in Hertfordſhire, bart. who had acquired a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies.

Haverholm. *Haverholm*, a houſe of Gilbertines, founded by biſhop Alexander after his Ciſtertians changed it for Louth park, valued at £.70. [t]

Temple bruer. *Temple bruer* was, before 1183, a preceptory of Knights Templars and Hoſpitallers, valued at £.184. *per ann.* [u] Here was when Mr. Buck drew it a round church after the model of the Holy Sepulchre, but now only the tower and ſome vaults. " There be
" great and vaſt buildings, but rude, at this place,
" and the eaſt end of the temple is made *opere cir-*
" *culari de more* . . . [x]" Overagainſt this place Dr. Stukeley ſaw a croſs on a ſtone cut through in the ſhape of that borne by the Knights Templars, which he ſuppoſed a boundary of their demeſnes [y]. The like are to be ſeen on the heath about Snailwell and Fordham c. Cambridge, as boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the ſame order.

" Hereabout Hermen ſtreet is very bold and per-
" fect made of ſtone gathered all along from the ſu-
" perficial quarries. It goes perfectly ſtrait from
" Ancaſter to Lincoln full north butting on the
" weſt ſide of Lincoln town. A tumulus ſome time
" upon the centre of it. It is about 30 feet broad,
" made of ſtone, piled up into an eaſy convexity.
" There is likewiſe generally a little trench dug in
" the natural earth along both ſides of the road [z]."

Barlings or *Oxeney* a Premonſtratenſian abbey, Barl founded 1154, valued at £.242. [a] The centre tower of the church ſupported by four arches, was engraved by Buck 1726. It ſtands in Lindſey diviſion near Wragby. One Makerell prior here headed the commons of the county under the name of *capt. Cobler*, when they roſe 1536 at the beginning of the diſſolution of religious houſes. They diſperſed on an offer of pardon, but their leader was taken and executed [b].

" The caſtle of *Belvoir* ſtandeth in the utter part Bel
" that way of Leirceſterſhire, on the very knape of an
" high hill ſteep up each way partly by nature partly
" by working of mens hands, as it may evidently
" be perceived. Whether there were any caſtle there
" before the Conqueſt or no I am not ſure, but
" ſurely I think rather no than ye. Toteneius was
" the firſt inhabiter there after the Conqueſt. Then
" it came to Albeneius, and from Albeney to Ros.
" The lord Ros took king Henry VI's part againſt
" king Edward, whereupon his lands were confiſcated,
" and Belever caſtle given in keeping to lord Haſtings,
" who coming thither on a time to peruſe the ground
" and to lie in the caſtle, was ſuddenly repelled by
" Mr. Harrington a man of power thereabouts and
" friend to the lord Ros. Wherupon the lord
" Haſtings cam thither another time with a ſtrong
" power, and upon a raging will ſpoiled the caſtle,
" defacing the roofs, and taking the leads off them.
" Then fell all the caſtle to ruin, and the timber of
" the roofs uncovered rotted away, and the ſoil be-
" tween the walls at the laſt grew full of elders, and
" no habitation was there till that of late days the
" earl of Rutland hath made it fairer than ever it
" was. It is a ſtrange ſight to ſe by how many
" ſteps of ſtone the way goeth up from the village
" to the caſtle. In the caſtle be two fair gates, and
" the dungeon is a fair round tower, now turned to
" pleaſure as a place to walk in and to ſe all the
" country about, and railed about the round wall,
" and a garden in the middle. There is a well of
" a great depth in the caſtle, and the ſpring thereof
" is very good [c]." The caſtle is now much out of repair [d], the capital pictures removed to London. Among them were ſeveral by Salvator Roſa [e], and one of Charles I. as he ſat at his trial, falſely aſcribed to Vandyke who was dead ſome years before. Only the ſtables of this manſion are in this county. The priory was founded for black monks, a cell to St. Alban's, valued at £.104. *per ann* [f]. Dr. Stukeley 1726 ſaw the coffin and bones of the founder who died 1088, dug up in the priory chapel then a ſtable, and on a ſtone inſcribed in large letters with

[p] Lel. I. 30. [q] Lel. VII. 48. [r] Tan. 275.
[s] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm. [t] Tan. 260.
[u] Tan. 274. [x] Lel. I. 32. [y] It. I. 82. [z] Ib. [a] Tan. 270.
[b] Wood, Faſti Ox. I. 11. Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation. Rapin VII. 540.
[c] Lel. I. 114. [d] Stukeley I. 49. [e] Walp. Cat. of Eng. p. 46.
[f] Tan. 256.

lead caſt in them ROBERT DE TODENE LE FVDEVRS. Another coffin and cover near it uninſcribed. "The vale of Bever barren of wood is "large and very plentifull of good corn and graſs "and lieth in three ſhires, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and "much in Nottinghamſhire[h]." Todeney's ſon *William* took the name of *Albiny* and ſtiled himſelf *Brito* to diſtinguiſh him from William de Albini *pincerna*. He won the battle of Tinchebray againſt Robert Curthoſe, and died t. Henry II. His ſon *William* died 14 Henry II. His grandſon *William* defended Rocheſter caſtle againſt king John, and died 1236, as did his ſon *William* before 32 Henry III. By the daughter of this Robert it came to the *Rooſes*[i], and by *Eleanor* daughter of Thomas Roos to the *Manners*, of whom *Thomas* was 17 Henry VIII. created earl of Rutland, and his lineal deſcendant *John*, duke of Rutland 1703, 2 An. which title is borne by his great great-grandſon *Charles* 3d and preſent duke. In the civil war Mr. Maiſon, rector of Aſhwell c. Rutland, defended this caſtle for the king. The parliament ordered it to be demoliſhed 1649, and ſatisfaction made to the earl, whoſe ſon rebuilt it after the reſtoration. *Wolſtrop* church on an adjoining hill was demoliſhed by the caſtle cannon pointed at a battery erected near it. The country between Belvoir and Grantham is full of beautiful hills, ſome covered with incloſures, others with woods ſheltering deer: the lands and roads between the hills bad and ſwampy, the vale, bating the ſpires, &c. which riſe about it, is flat and in ſome places marſhy, and affords no other pleaſure in the proſpect but from its extent. Moſt of the arable is common and unincloſed.

Alice, wife of Roger Bigot, 5 Stephen, fined to the king in £.198 10s. for her father's land or manor of Belvoir[k].

The Witham before it arrives at Paunton runs by *Wolthorp*, and afterwards by *Stoke Rochford*.

"*Stoke*, a four miles a this ſide Grantham, longith "now to maſter St. John[l]." Oliver St. John, eſquier to the dutcheſs of Somerſet, grandmother to Henry VII. who died 1503, is buried in the church, with others of that family[m], and likewiſe ſome of the Rochfords, from whom in all probability the place took the name of *Stoke Rochford*[n]. In 1654 ſir Edmund Turnor, knt. who was a younger ſon of the family of Turnor, of Milton Erneys, in the county of Bedford,) on which vicarage he ſettled the impropriate tithes of its pariſh, worth £. 100. *per annum*, and built an almſhouſe for ſix poor perſons,) became poſſeſſed of this manor in right of his wife one of the daughters of ſir John Harriſon of Balls c. Hertford, knt. He made it the place of his reſidence, and built an almſhouſe here for ſix poor perſons 1677, which he endowed with fee-farm-rents amounting to £.21. 10s. *per ann.*[o] The eſtate now belongs to his great grandſon and nameſake Edmund Turnor of Panton houſe near Wragby, eſq.

MARGIDUNUM is diſtant from *Vernometum* according to one Iter XIII, according to another only XII miles. Ward places it at Eaſt Bridgeford c. Nottingham, about which marle is found[p]. Stukeley[q], Gale, and Salmon[r] at *Willoughby on the woulds*.

"At *Caſtelle Bitham* yet remain great walls of "buildings. The lord Huſey was a late lord of "Bitham caſtle. *Little Bitham*, a village is hard "by, both in Lincolnſhire, as on the edge of it. "A little of Bitham riſeth of certain ſprings a broket, "and about a ford joineth the broke that divideth "the ſhires, and not far of is *Robin Hudde's croſs*, "a limes of the ſhires[s]." Here was a Ciſtercian priory from Fountains c. York, founded by William earl of Albini, removed to Vaudy[t]. Over a croſs on a grave-ſtone on the church wall, ÞOÞAN MASTEM.

Wolſthorpe, a hamlet to *Coulſterworth*, now a poſt town on the North road, gave birth 1643 to that great luminary in the Britiſh hemiſphere ſir Iſaac Newton. His great great grandfather John, ſon of John Newton of Weſtby in Baſingthorp in this county, purchaſed of the Cecil family the manor of *Wolſthorp* in Coulſterworth 1562, and was buried with his deſcendants in this church. The manor-houſe in which ſir Iſaac was born is ſtill remaining, and his ſtudy fitted up by himſelf in early life. He was educated at Grantham ſchool under Mr. Stokes, and after having held the wardenſhip of the mint and preſidency of the Royal Society, and publiſhed a variety of mathematical and philoſophical diſcoveries made by him, died in his 85th year 172$\frac{6}{7}$, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His eſtate here deſcended to his uncle's family, whereof John the laſt of the male line ſold the manor of Wolſthorp to Edmund Turnor of Stoke Rochford, eſq. 1703. Wolſthorpe. Coulſterworth.

"Diſney alias de Iſenay he dwelleth at *Diſeney*, "and of his name and line be gentilmen of Fraunce. "Aileſham priory by Thorney Curtoiſe was of the "Diſeneys foundation, and there are divers of them "buried and likewiſe at Diſeney[u]." Leland, however ſeems to be under a miſtake in ſaying that *Aileſham* priory was of Diſeney's foundation. Dugdale[x] ſays that *Elleſham in agro Lincolnienſi* was founded by Beatrix wife of John de Amundeville[y], and recites the grants which were ſucceſſively given to the ſame by that family and by John de Dive (1277) who was ſon of ſir William de Dive who married Ermetrida the ſole heir of the Amundevilles, and which John de Dive dying without iſſue left his two ſiſters Elizabeth and Joan coheireſſes, the former marrying ſir Lambert Buſſy, knt. and the latter ſir William D'Eiſney, knt. Biſhop Tanner[z] alſo agrees with Dugdale, citing nevertheleſs Leland[a], who again ſays that "*Aileſham* priory was of the Diſſeneys "foundation," a miſtake which Leland probably fell into by not knowing or not diſtinguiſhing that the Diſneys had only married the coheir of the foundreſs and benefactors. Diſney.

In the chancel of Norton Diſney church are ſeveral very antient monuments of the Diſney family. The eſtate here was ſold by Molyneux Diſney, eſq. to the duke of Albemarle about 1674, was laſt the property of ſir Thomas Clarges, bart. deceaſed, and now of his ſon a minor. The manors of *Swinderby* and of the hamlet of *Morton* adjoining continue to belong to Lewis Diſney Ffytche, eſq. now of Danbury-place c. Eſſex.

At *Eagle* was a commandery and hoſpital of Templars and Hoſpitallers t. Stephen, valued at £. 124.[b] Eagle.

Boutheby belonged to a family of that name, whoſe Boothby.

[g] I. 49. and MS.
[h] Lel. I. 115.
[i] Dug. Bar. I. 111—115.
[k] Mag. rot. 5 Steph. rot 12. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 216.
[l] Lel. V. 99.
[m] Harl. MS. 6129.
[n] Ib.
[o] Kennet's Caſe of Impropriations, p. 326.
[p] Horſl. Brit. Rom. 438.
[q] I. 100.
[r] P. 290.
[s] Lel. I. 26.
[t] Tan. 265.
[u] Lel. I. 29.
[x] Mon. Ang. II. 421.
[y] See Thoroton's Nottingh. p. 184.
[z] Not. Mon. 271.
[a] Collect. I. 94. and Itin. VI. 22.
[b] Tan. 263.

heireſs married Paynell, of whom ſir John was buried in this church 1420, and Elizabeth his wife and Richard lived there in Leland's time, and had a pretty ſtone houſe within a moat. It was from them called Boothby *Pannel* as was Newport Pannel in Buckinghamſhire. Biſhop Sanderſon was rector here [f].

Ropeſley. At *Ropeſley* was born Richard Fox founder of Grantham ſchool and Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Wincheſter; at which laſt place he died and was buried 1528.

Paunton. "*Panton* a village [g]." Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in placing AD PONTEM here. Stukeley [d] makes it CAUSENNÆ, in which Salmon agrees with him placing *Ad Pontem* at *Eaſt Bridgeford* in Nottinghamſhire [e]. Horſley puts it at *Southwell* [f]. Many arched vaults about Great Paunton. Many Roman coins have been found here and in all the neighbourhood round, alſo Moſaic pavements, Roman bricks and urns. A ſilver Trajan was found by the high dike in ditching near the woodnoll in Little Paunton pariſh [g].

Great Paunton church, eſteemed one of the fineſt old buildings in this part of England, was completed 1519 at the expence of Anthony Ellis, eſq. merchant of the Staple, who lies interred in the chancel. The arms of *Ellis* G. on a feſs A between 3 creſcents O as many eſcallops Az. impaling thoſe of *Ayſcough*, are repeatedly carved on the tower with this ſentence, *Thynke and thanke God of all.*

Strawſton. At *Strawſton* near Paunton many Roman coins and vaults found [h].

The *Foſſe way* partly paved with blue flag ſtones laid on edge runs by theſe places from Newark to Leiceſter.

CROCOLANA Gale [i] places CROCOLANA at *Collingham* in Nottinghamſhire; Stukeley [k] and Horſley [l] at *Brough* near Collingham three miles from Newark; Salmon [m] at *Newark*.

Ancaſter. "*Ancaſter* ſtandeth on Wateling as in the high "way to Lincoln. It is now but a very poor ſtreet "having a ſmall church. But in times paſt it hath "been a celebrate town, but not wallid as far as I "could perceive. The building of it lay in length "by ſouth and north. In ſouth end of it be often "times found in ploughing great ſquare ſtones of "old buildings and Roman coins of braſs and ſilver. "In the weſt end where now meadows be are found "in ditching great vaults: the area right againſt "the eaſt end of the church where the caſtle ſtood is "large, and the dikes of it appear, and in ſome places "the foundations of the wall. In the higheſt ground "of this area is now an old chapel, dedicated to St. "Mary, and there is an heremite. The townelet is "divided into two lordſhips; the eaſt end of it, at "the ſouth end whereof the caſtle is ſet, is of the "lordſhip of Wilesforde, ſometime longing to the "lord Cromwelle, and after, as I heard, ſold with "other things to the performance of one of the lord "Cromwells wills, and after Burne priory in Keſtene "had it by the meane of Margaret mother to Henry "VII. The duke of Suffolk hath it now. The "weſt ſide of the town, where the pariſh church "ſtood, was the Veſcys, and the patronage of the "church with impropriation was given by one of them "to Malton priory in Rideſdale. The town hath "on each ſide of it a ſpring, and they coming to "one bottom anon after run into Willesford ſtream. "The heath of Ancaſter containeth in length about "14 miles and in breadth about .... and cometh "within two miles of the fens [n]." The caſtle ditch is in the Red Lion bowling green, the foundation in Caſtle cloſe. The church is a neat building with a lofty ſpire. In the yard two prieſts cut in ſtone, and this inſcription: *Priez pur le alme ſire Jean Colman Chevalier.* Plenty of Roman coins are found in the town and on the hills round it [o]. Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln had a fine denarius of Otho found here, now in lord Sandwich's cabinet. Rev. SECVRITAS P. R. Harriſon [p] mentions Moſaic pavements. Mr. Gale derived Ancaſter and Hunnington from *onne* an aſh tree, and Dr. Stukeley from *onna* a boggy valley [q].

"Harrington dwellith beſide Ankeſtre [r]."

Ancaſter gave title of duke 1715 1 George I. to Robert Bertie, who was ſucceeded 1723 by his ſon Peregrine, and he 1741 by his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1778, was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, and he 1779 by his uncle Brownlow 5th and preſent duke.

"The Veſies were lords of a caſtle called *Cadorpe* Ca "in Keſten, three miles north from Ancaſter. Since "it came to the lord Bellemont, and now the duke "of Norfolk hath it [s]."

At *Hunnington* near Ancaſter is a ſmall Roman Hu ſummer camp ſquare, double trenched, the entrance on the eaſt. (See Pl. V. fig. 6.) In 1691 a number of Roman coins and ſome bits of weapons and bridles, and two urns full of coins were found there.

Both Caythorp and Hunnington were ſeats of the two branches of the Huſſey family.

The *Ermen ſtreet*, now called the *Highdike road*, goes along the heath, which preſerves it from being worn away [t]. I have ſeen baſes of milliaries, and one or two fragments of milliaries on its ſides. Dr. Stukeley [u] ſays on this road there are many ſtones placed, but moſt ſeem modern and like ſtumps of croſſes, yet probably are mile ſtones. It would be of little uſe to meaſure the intervals, for one would find that the whole diſtance between two towns was equally divided by ſuch a number of paces as came neareſt the total. In the valley from Hunnington to Carleton is a large flat tumulus. There are many in this county, and the lower rich part of it has ſcarce a village without them. Two at Normanton, others at Ledenham in Harlaxton lane, at Denton, one between Frekingham and Briggend, and one on the heath among the goſs overlooking Saltersford. Theſe are probably Britiſh. An old man of Ancaſter told Leland [x] that at *Ureſby* or *Roſeby* (q. *Harrowby*) a plowman took up a ſtone, and found another ſtone under it, in which was a ſquare hole full of Roman coins, and another in *Harleſton* fields two miles from Grantham, a ſtone under which was a braſs pot and a helmet of gold ſet with ſtones, which were preſented to Catherine princeſs

[f] G. [g] Lel. VII. 51.
[d] I. p. 80. He derives the name of *Keſteven* from *Cauſennæ*, and ſays that Brigcaſterton is really not in that diviſion.
[e] P. 293. [f] I. 100. [g] Stukeley I. 84. 2d ed. [h] Ib.
[i] P. 102. [k] Stukeley I. 98. [l] P. 440. [m] P. 295.
[n] Lel. I. 30. [o] Stuk. I. 80. [p] Deſcription of Brit. II. 17. [q] Gale's letters, p. 141.
[r] Lel. VII. 52. [s] Lel. I. 30.
[t] Stukeley I. 80. Dr. Salmon contends that this is not the true *Ermine* ſtreet, one of the four *chemini majores*, but that it runs from London to the coaſt of Norfolk. New Survey, p. 240, 241.
[u] Stukeley MS. [x] It. I. 82.

dowager.

dowager. There were beads of ſilver in the pot and writings corrupted[y]. At *Harlaxton*, ſometime the ſeat of the family of De-Ligne, deſcended from Monſ. Jean de Ligne, baron de Barbaſon, and knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and now the ſeat of George De Ligne Gregory, eſq. was found about 1740, an urn containing burnt bones and coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, &c. and a ſeal inſcribed *S. Cantabrygg*, and within it *Hirſlyncſton*. Roger Hirſlyncton or Hirlyncton of this place was ſheriff 47 Edward III. 1374[z], as was ſir Daniel De Ligne, knt. in 1631.

In *Denton* fields (the antient and preſent ſeat of the Welbys) was found 1727-8 a Moſaic pavement about one foot and an half under ground extending near 30 feet, the principal room 20 feet by 30, only one piece of red, white, and blue teſſelæ, ſeveral large pieces of Roman bricks in the foundations of the partitions that divided the rooms, and ſeveral human bones. *Salters road* adjoining may have been uſed by the Romans for bringing ſalt from Holland over Brigend cauſey to Leiceſter and the inland parts[a].

At *Hough* is a hill called *Loveden*, which gave name to the hundred, and had ruins on it.

At *Ingoldſby* pariſh is *Round hills*, a circular camp 500 feet diameter; large works by a wood ſide[b].

"Buſſey that was ſo great in Richard II's days, and "was beheaded at Briſtol, had his principal houſe "and manor place at *Hougheham* three miles from "Grantham. His wife lies at Howheham and divers "of the Buſſes in the ſaid pariſh church. Buſſey "that is now alive is the 5th or 6th from great "Buſſey that was beheaded, and is the laſt heir male "of this houſe, which came out of Normandy[c]."

Grantham 18 miles from Lincoln in Leland's time[d], now 28, is a large market town and corporation on the Ermine-ſtreet here made a turnpike road. The church was the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop, but the church of Lincoln got the lands. North and South Grantham two prebends in Salisbury cathedral maintain the reſpective ailes of this church, and the middle between them. The church was endowed A. D. 1100 by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln, and the vicarages of North and South Grantham augmented by biſhop Sanderſon with 100*l.* towards a houſe for the vicars. It is dedicated to St. Wulfran biſhop of Triers who perfected the converſion of the Friſones, and died and was buried here, with St. Symphorian the martyr and St. Ebritha[e]. The church is ſpacious and elegant, and has a handſome eaſt aile with a vault under it, as are alſo the veſtry and a large charnel houſe. In the nave is a beautiful monument to ſir Dudley Ryder lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench who died 1756, and whoſe ſon Nathaniel was created lord Harrowby 1776. The font is adorned with ſcripture hiſtory in relief. The ſpire 100 feet high is beautifully froſted. A weekly lecture was founded here as at Wakefield by lady Camden. A freeſchool by biſhop Fox who was born here, as was alſo John Stil biſhop of Bath and Wells from 1592 to 1607. Here are two charity ſchools. Here was a houſe of Grey friars 1290[f]. The angel inn ſeems to have been a commandery[g]. In the houſe of Mr. Fiſher, ſhoemaker, is a neat little ſtone oratory, uſed as a parlour, covered with rude carving of ſcripture hiſtory, the crucifixion, apoſtles, ſymbols of the evangeliſts, and over the crucifixion ſomething like a date, ſee Pl. III. fig. 13. The caſtle was near the cloſe by the river eaſt of the church. Dr. Stukeley had a braſs Claudius found at this town: Rev. CERES AVGVSTA, and mentions a large braſs of Antoninus found 1726 near Slade mill. Queen Eleanor's croſs ſtood before Mr. Hacket's houſe, called *Peter church hill*, where ſtood a church dedicated to St. Peter, now demoliſhed. The town gave title of earl to William III. to *Henry* eldeſt ſon of Henry Naſſau lord d'Auverquerque[12] ſince extinct, and that of baron 1761 to ſir *Thomas Robinſon*, who died 1770, and whoſe ſon and nameſake now enjoys it.

Near Grantham was *Neubo* a Premonſtratenſian convent, founded 1198, valued at £.71[h]. Neubo.

A mile hence is *Belton*, a modern houſe of the Brownlows viſcounts Tyrconnel of Ireland[13], which paſſed by marriage to ſir John Cuſt, bart. ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe mother was ſiſter and heir of the laſt viſcount Tyrconnel, and whoſe ſon Brownlow was created baron Brownlow of Belton 1776. A large braſs of Trajan was found near four Roman urns on the Roman road by his lordſhip's grounds 1740[i]. In Grantham fields was found 1738, an oval ſeal of hæmatites or ſerpentine ſtone, mean work, with ſix figures at an inauguration or human ſacrifice[k]. Planks of foſſil wood two feet broad, feather edged, lying along ſide each other and after digging 100 yards at 15 or 16 feet deep neither end nor beginning to them, were found in Water Furrows in a field at *Spittlegate* near Grantham in digging for brick earth 1748[k]. Belton.

Overagainſt Belton is *Sedgebrook*, the lordſhip and burial-place of the Markhams, of which family was the famous and upright judge, who, being diſplaced on a very honourable account, for refuſing though deſired by king Edward IV. to give a charge contrary to his conſcience, retired here, and built this mauſoleum with a chamber over it, where he ſpent his days in devotion. His monument remains not much defaced[14], a marble tomb robbed of its braſſes, except one whereon *Markham* impales *Leake*. Sedgebrook.

On the Witham at *Long Bennington* was an alien Ciſtertian priory before 1175, valued at £.90[l]. Long Bennington.

The river *Witham* being almoſt ſilted up in ſome parts near its mouth, an act was obtained for incloſing certain fens in order to repay the expence of clearing it. Its original channel to the north-eaſt of the preſent has been long ſince filled up, and is now become the high road to Tatterſal, &c. Witham.

"The old buildings of *Torkeſey* were on the ſouth "of the new town, but there is now little more "than a chapel, where men ſay was the pariſh "church of old Torkſey, and on Trent ſide the "earth ſo balkith up that it ſheweth that there "be likelihood had been ſome walls, and by it is a hill "of earth caſt up, called the Wind-Mill hill, bu "I think the dongeon of ſome old caſtle was there. "There be two ſmall pariſh churches in new Tork-"ſey, and the priory of St. Leonard ſtandeth on the "eaſt ſide of it[m]," founded by king John for black canons, valued at £.13.[n] The prior and convent fined to king John in a palfrey for confirmation of their grants, and that they might not be put to plead except before the king[o]. The antient charter is ſtill preſerved here, and the village enjoys the privilege of a toll from ſtrangers bringing cattle or goods this way, and a conſiderable fair on Whitſun Torkeſey.

[y] Lel. I. 31. [z] Spalding Soc. min. [a] Stukeley MS. [b] Ib. [c] Lel. VI. 68.
[d] Lel. I. 32. [e] Ecton. Stukeley MS. Lel. Coll. I. [f] Tan. 213. [g] Stuk. I. 49.
[12] G. [13] G. [14] G.
[h] Tan. 277. [i] Tan. 280. [k] A. S. Min. [l] Spalding ſoc. min. [m] Lel. I. 35. [n] Tan. 278.
[o] Mag. rot. 3 Joh. 1. a. Madox, Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 81.

Monday [15]. Torkſey belongs to ſir Abraham Hume, bart. whoſe father bought it of the duke of Newcaſtle for £.30,000. It is worth £.200 *per ann.*

Foſſe. Dr. Stukeley travelling on the Foſsdike all the way to Torkſey ſaw not the leaſt doubt that this artificial canal was made by the Romans as a continuation of Caredike, which keeps company with the Ermine ſtreet on its weſt ſide all the way from the Welland, and about Catesbridge goes on the eaſt ſide the cauſeway beyond Sleford till it reaches the river Witham. Cardyke ſignifies no more than *Fendike*. The fens of Ankholme level are called *Carrs* [p]. "Torkſey was a Roman town, built at the entrance of the Foſs into the Trent to ſecure the navigation of thoſe parts and as a ſtorehouſe for corn, and was walled about. They dig up the foundations now and then, and we ſee thoſe of houſes as we walk along the ſtreets. They ſay here have been ſeven pariſh churches and two abbies; but there really were only three churches and the ſmall priory above-mentioned. The preſent caſtle is founded on the old Roman granary, which was much like Colcheſter caſtle with circular towers at the corners. A foundation ſtill viſible all along the edge of the original ſite. Trent undoubtedly in the Roman times ran cloſe by the caſtle. The country hereabout is a very ſtrong ſand, and on this declining ſhore it was that Paulinus baptized the Lindiſſians in preſence of Edwin king of Northumberland as Bede [q], and there was the long ſought *Tiovulfingacæſtre* [r] of that author. This ſhore all along the river hereabout is a ſand, and ſometimes they can ride acroſs the river, and I ſaw waggons laden with hay paſs over the Foſsdike near its mouth. St. Mary is the preſent name of the church: St. Peter's is at the north end of the town, St. Laurence eaſtward. The abbey was demoliſhed within memory: the priory ſtood near the Foſsdyke."

"*Agelocum* the Roman city at the paſs of the Ermine ſtreet over Trent is but two miles off: from that paſs runs a ſtrait road through this town parallel to the river leading to the bridge over Foſs and ſo to *Crococolana*. The Romans conducted the outlet of the Foſsdike between two little hills into an angle of the Trent. It went originally ſtrait forwards through the river into the marſhes which are chiefly made ſince that time by accretion of ſand. About 80 years ago, when the navigation was reſtored by Lincoln, they made a new crooked cut for the Foſs into Trent. The water at the ſluice is generally one yard and a half higher in Foſs than Trent [s]."

"By old Torkſey ſtandith ſouthely the ruins of "*Foſſe* nunnery hard by the ſtone bridge near Foſſe "dik, and there Foſs dike hath his entering into "Trent [t]." It was a Benedictine nunnery, begun by the inhabitants of Torkſey t. John, confirmed by Henry III. valued at £.7. [u]

"The Foſſe diche begynnith a quarter of a mile "above Lincoln, and ſo goith to Torkſey ſide a 7 "mile ſtrait in length. Biſhop Atwater began to "clenſe Foſſe dike and brought to the middle the "clenſing of it from Torkſey ſide in hope to bring "veſſels to Lincoln, but on his death ſoon after it "was intirely neglected [x]."

"The curſe of Lindis river from Lincoln to Boſ- "ton a 50 miles be water as the crekes go, and 24 "miles from Lincoln to Boſton to take way by ferry. "There be no bridges on Lindis river from Lin- "coln to Boſton, but Thorn bridge a little beneth "High bridge. High bridge hath but one great "arch, and over a piece of it is a chapel of St. "George [y]."

Two miles weſt from Lincoln is *Skellingthorpe*, the valuable lordſhip whereof worth £.520. *per ann.* was bequeathed to Chriſt's hoſpital, London, by Henry Stone, who gave his whole perſonal eſtate amounting to £.4000. to the ſame pious uſes [16].

"It is very likely that in old time the top of the hill "[at Lincoln] was walled and inhabited. The river of "Lincoln breaking into two arms a very little above "the town paſſeth thorough the lower part of "Lincoln town in two ſeveral parts of the ſouth "end of the town very comodiouſly, and over each "of them is an arched bridge of ſtone to paſs "the principal ſtreet. The leſſer arm lyith more "ſouthly, and the bridge over it is of one arch. "The bigger arm *fert cymbas piſcatorias. Gote* "bridge to paſs over the leſſer arm; High bridge "to paſs over the great arm. A little above Gote "bridge on the eſt ſide of the high ſtreet is a fair "guildhall longing to St. Anne's church, of the "foundation of Burton and Sutton merchants. A "very goodly houſe longing to Sutton is hard on "the north ſide of St. Anne's church yard. I heard "ſay that the lower part of Lincoln town was all "mariſch, and won by policy, and inhabited for "the commodity of the water. This part is called "*Wikerford* [*Wikeford*], and in it be 11 pariſh churches "[now three]; one there I ſaw in clene ruine, beſide "the other 11. The White friars were on the weſt "ſide of the high ſtreet in *Wikerford*. There be in "the reſidue of the town, as in the north part on the "hill, 13 pariſh churches yet uſed [now three]. I ſaw "a roll wherein I countid that there were 38 pariſh "churches in Lincoln. There goeth a common fame "that there were once 52 pariſh churches in the city "of Lincoln and the ſuburbs of it. Some hold that "eaſt of Lincoln were two ſuburbs, one towards St. "Beges, a late cell to St. Mari abbey at York, which "place I take to be Icanno, where was an houſe of "monks in St. Botolph's time, and of this ſpeaketh "Bede: it is ſcant half a mile from the minſter; the "other by E. ſtreatchid up toward Canwike village, "half a mile off from Lincoln. There was alſo a "ſuburb beyond the north gate, and ſtretched "toward Burton village, or more weſtward: king "Stephen deſtroyed much of it. There lay a "ſuburb alſo with the Barr gate by ſouth of the "town, and ſtreched toward a village called Braſe- "bridge. It is eaſy to be perceived that the town "of Lincoln hath been notably builded at three "times. The firſt building was in the very top of "the hill, the oldeſt part whereof, inhabited in the "Britans time, was the north-eaſt part of the hill, "directly without Newport gate, the ditches whereof "yet remain, and great tokens of the old town "walls, with ſtones taken out of the ditch by it: for "all the top of Lincoln hill is quarre ground. This "is now a ſuburb to Newport gate, in the which "now is no notable thing, but the ruinsof the houſe of "the Auguſtine friars on the ſouth ſide, and a paroch

[p] Salmon New Survey, p. 241. [15] G. [q] Lib. XI. c. 16.

[r] This has been ſuppoſed Southwell, c. Nottingham; but as Bede ſeems to place it in *provincia Lindiſſi*, Torkſey has a much better right to it. Southwell is on the north ſide and three miles off on the Trent; whereas Bede ſays this province was on the ſouth ſide Humber, between Lincoln and that river, and this baptiſm could not be on Trent at a town three miles from it.

[s] Stukeley's letter to Mr. Gale, Aug. 2. 1735.

[t] Lel. I. 35. [u] Tan. 279. [x] Lel. I. 32. [y] Ib. [16] G.

"church

"church on the eaſt ſide, and not far from the church "garth appeareth a great ruin of a tower in the old "town wall. Some ſay that this old Lincoln was "deſtroyed by king Stephen, but I think rather by the "Danes. Much Roman money is found in the north "fields beyond this old Lincoln. After its de-"ſtruction men began to fortify the ſouth part of the "hill, new ditching, walling, and gating it, and "ſo was New Lincoln made out of a piece of Old "Lincoln by the Saxons. The third building of "later times was in Wickesford for commodite of "water, and this part is enwallid where it is not de-"fended with the river and marſh ground. The "river of Lindis fleateth a little above Lincoln "town, and maketh certain pools, whereof one is "called *Swann poole*. Gualterus, as I heard, called "Dorotheus, dean of Lincoln, a Scotchman, firſt "founder of the White Friars. There lay in a "chapel at the White friers a rich merchant called "Ranulphus de Kyme, whoſe image was thens taken "and ſet at the ſouth end of the new caſtle of the "conduit of water in Wikerford. There is another "new caſtle of conduit head *trans Lindim fl* ; "and booth there be ſerved by pipes derived from "one of the houſes of [freres] which were in upper "part of Lincoln." Reginaldus Molendinarius "merchant of Lincoln founder of the Grey Friars, "Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, and one Nunny "his almoner, were great benefactors to it[z]."

Both theſe conduits remain, and, at the new laying of the pipes 17--, the late Mr. Sympſon ſaw where the old pipe had been cut off that ſupplied the friary, and the other fixed to convey the water forward to the then new erected conduit.

Twyne[a] obſerved the name of *Nichol* in antient charters, and the records of the earls of Lincoln in French as low as Edward IV's time, and Caxton calls it ſo in his Chronicle, p. 141. 295[17]. It is not to be doubted that the preſent name of Lincoln is compounded of *Lindum colonia*. May one ſuggeſt a ſuſpicion that *Nichol* is owing to ſome miſreading of *Incol*, or *Lincol*, or to the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans, as the French have diſguiſed many Engliſh proper names in later times. The ſituation of this city is very ſingular; the cathedral and all the north part ſtands on a very high hill, whoſe ſouth ſlope is ſo ſteep that carriages and horſes are obliged to fetch a compaſs to get into the lower town, while the ſame hill on the north ſide riſes ſcarce diſcernibly. For the relief of the aged and weary travellers a convenient reſting place called the *mayor's chair* was fixed here at the city's expence 1732. The town *below hill*, as they call it, is ſo flat, that the river Witham, which runs through it within the walls, noted to a proverb for its pikes, frequently overflows the ſtreet. All the tract on the weſt ſide of the city below the hill is called *Newland*, probably from its being recovered from the water which overflowed all the grounds hereabouts, as well as the ſouth ſuburb, called Wyckford, which Leland ſays he heard ſay was "al mariſch, and won be policy, and inhabited for the "commodite of the water." *Swanpool*, in the parish of *Botham*, ſurrounded partly by Botham common, and partly by that part of Lincoln common called the *Holme*, has but little communication with this river. *Carham*, or *Carholm*, is on the north ſide of the foſs dike, where Stukeley[b] places the Britiſh city, and from this *lyn*, or lake, and *dun* the hill, ſuppoſes the Roman city above was named.

The part of the town now called the *Bail* was undoubtedly the old Roman *Lindum*, the veſtigia of whoſe walls are yet viſible on every ſide, and of its four gates anſwering to the four cardinal points the eaſt and ſouth remained till very lately; the north is ſtill entire. The form of this city was a parallelogram divided into four equal parts by the interſection of two great ſtreets at the right angle. The whole was ſurrounded with a prodigious ſtrong wall and deep trench, except on the ſouth ſide, and there the wall ſtanding on the very edge of the hill wanted no other additional ſecurity than the ſteepneſs of the aſcent to prevent any attack in that quarter. The length of the old Roman city from eaſt to weſt was 1300 feet, the breadth from north to ſouth 1200, containing about 38 acres. The ſouth gate, of ſimilar work with Newport or the north gate, ſtood about 90 feet north of the preſent Bail gate. It was pulled down about the beginning of this century by the proprietor of the houſe adjoining to it on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, in a chamber of which, now occupied by a barber, may be ſeen the eaſt poſtern intire; but of the principal gate nothing now remains except the foundation ſtones on each ſide of the ſtreet, and one jamb between the houſes on the weſt ſide, with two or three cuniform ſtones juſt above the ſpringing of the arch. It was not without great difficulty that this venerable piece of antiquity was demoliſhed. The workmen with a huge piece of timber ſhod with iron like a battering ram battered in pieces one of the ſtones in or near the crown of the arch, expecting that the whole would then fall together, but every ſtone being as it were a key, the reſt ſhrunk together, and fixed as firm as ever.

The north or Newport gate, though only the ſouth face of the original work now remains, is perhaps the nobleſt remnant of the ſort in Britain. The diameter of the great arch is 15 feet, compoſed of 26 large ſtones of coarſe grit, laid ſeemingly without any mortar, and no key ſtone, but a joint in the crown: height 22 feet and a half, 11 buried in the ground. On each ſide of the arch are laid ſeven courſes of horizontal ſtones called ſpringers, ſome of them ſix or ſeven feet long, intended to take off the ſide preſſure from the arch. The diameter of each ſide arch ſeven feet and a half, height in all 15 feet, buried to the impoſts, breadth of each pier 39; whole width of the front 22 feet and a half, and whole height 37 and a half. All the mouldings, except the upper member, are broken off, and the whole appears to have been almoſt ruined long before the parts above it and the outer front were erected, the antient work being diſtinguiſhed from the modern by the remarkable length of the ſtones, and the whole ſeems to be built without mortar[c]. See a view of it engraved from a drawing by Mr. Buck, Pl. III. fig. 14.

The eaſt gate was intire 1740, a little north of the preſent gateway, but walled up and making part of the gable end of a dwelling houſe, a ſtable belonging to the White Bear inn being built againſt the other part. This gate had been of the ſame dimenſions as the laſt, and built in the ſame manner, except that the arch had a keyſtone in the crown which Newport gate had not. The ground being

[z] Leland. I. 32, 33, 34.
[a] Brev. of Brit. f. 24. b. [17] G.
[b] It. I. 83.
[c] Mr. Eſſex, Archæol. IV. 82, 83.

raiſed ten or twelve feet to the very ſpring of the arch, the poſterns were quite buried. About the year 1730, lord Burlington cauſed the rubbiſh to be dug up to the foundations of the jambs on each ſide, and had it quite opened for a better view of it, when it preſented a moſt venerable appearance. Near it was found a large braſs coin of Trajan [d]. It was taken down about 25 years ago by ſir Cecil Wray, when he built a new houſe now belonging to Mr. Thorold.

The weſt gate the late Mr. Sympſon apprehended to have ſtood whereabout is now the ſally port from the caſtle, and to have been probably demoliſhed when the Conqueror built the caſtle, which takes up near a fourth part of the old Roman city.

The cloſe of the cathedral takes in very near half of the old Roman city eaſtward. The weſt wall of the cloſe beginning at the ſouth gate on the brow of the hill runs northward almoſt up to the Newport gate, and leaves little more than the breadth of a lane formerly called the Eaſt Byght between it and the Roman wall from Newport gate to Eaſt gate. By the two walls running thus parallel round the whole north-eaſt corner of the Roman city, and within ſo ſmall a diſtance of one another, it may be imagined that the city wall was ruined before biſhop Sutton's time, who, by licence of Edward I. built the cloſe wall for the ſecurity of the canons and other miniſters of the church reſorting thither at midnight to ſay mattins; but the circuit of the cloſe reaches conſiderably beyond the old Roman city towards the eaſt; for the Roman wall went in a direct line from Eaſt gate ſouthward, through where the chapter houſe and upper tranſept of the church now ſtand, to the brow of the hill, from whence, at the enlargement of the Roman city, it was continued down by the Weredyke to the Tower garth at the water ſide.

The original magnificence of this city may eaſily be conceived from the vaſt number of beautiful Saxon and Norman door ways, and other fragments of architecture, conſtructed in the moſt finiſhed manner, and to be met with in almoſt every ſtreet and in the moſt private houſes, particularly within the centre of the enceinte of that æra [e].

South-weſt of Newport gate within the walls in the north-weſt corner of the Bail which is ſtill called *Old Lincoln* is a vaſt angular fragment of Roman work, full 30 feet high, and about 70 feet long, three feet and a half thick, compoſed of common rough ſtone, intermixed with courſes of Roman brick, each brick two inches thick by 11 inches wide and 17 long. The firſt is a double courſe lying about two feet above ground. About two feet above that is a triple courſe, and above that four more ſuch like, but each at five feet diſtant from the other. The ſcaffold holes which go quite through the wall are every where left open. In levelling a ſkittle ground belonging to the Falcon and Crown alehouſe, about 100 yards from the wall, they dug up the foundation of the ſouth-weſt angle of the ſaid building, as was judged from its direction to the Mint wall one way, and its running parallel to it the other. This wall, engraved Pl. III. fig. 15. from a drawing by Mr. Buck, is called the *Mint wall*, running parallel with the town wall. Dr. Stukeley [f] deſcribes the Mint wall 16 feet high, of ſquare ſtone, with three layers of brick, each one foot high, then three of ſtone for the ſame height, then three of brick, and 12 of ſtone, and then brick and ſtone to the top, 40 long, and turned with an angle, and having ſcaffold holes and marks of arches. It was probably the granary, as the prætorium was ſo near, which ſeems to have occupied the ſite behind it to the north-weſt. In taking up the remains of the old Roman wall here about 1776 many pieces and ſhards of old pottery were found in the fillings up of it. This circumſtance will prove the place to have been inhabited, and uſed as a pottery before the wall was built. The north ditch and bank may be traced from Newport gate, and maſſes of the wall remain. The eaſt wall of the city, for near 80 feet, is alſo Roman, but leſs intire except in one place, the ditch without being turned into a broad ſtreet called the Beaſt Market, and the gate pulled down about 25 years ago.

Newport, the northern ſuburb, has been antiently fortified with a deep and broad ditch on the eaſt, weſt, and north ſides, with a tower at the north-eaſt and north-weſt corners. Here are two pariſhes which are the only antient pariſhes in or about the city not united to ſome others; for whereas moſt of the preſent pariſhes contain two or three and ſome of them five or ſix of the antient ones, theſe though poor and ſmall, and without a church in either, continue ſeparate, having diſtinct officers and rates; they bury indeed in one church-yard, that of St. Nicholas, that of St. John, as well as the church, being long ſince deſecrated. On the weſt ſide of the ſtreet ſtood the Auſtin friars, now a farm houſe. *Saſtangate*, mentioned in St. Nicholas pariſh, Newport, in Libro de ordinatione cantariarum f. 111. a. may have ſome reference to a *Saxon* gate.

The following conjectures about the age of the walls and gates of the antient *Lindum colonia*, and of the 2d extenſion of the walls to the banks of the river Witham, and on the uſe of the building called the Mint Wall were drawn up by the rev. Mr. Sympſon, one of the Vicars choral.

"Mr. Eſſex, in his remarks on the antiquity of brick and ſtone buildings in England [g], ſpeaking of the gate called Newport gate at Lincoln, ſays, "in what "age this gate was erected is uncertain; but from "the plain and ſimple ſtile of it we may ſuppoſe it "was built at a time when architecture was not in a "flouriſhing ſtate in any part of the Roman empire. "The deſign, however, was not bad." Soon after I had read theſe remarks a gentleman informed me that a few coins had been lately found in the north-weſt wall of the old Roman city by the workmen who were employed to level the ground.

"The coins I ſaw were one of Fl. Veſpaſian, one of Nero, two of Carauſius, and a ſilver one of Julian the Apoſtate; only one of Carauſius R. SAECVLI FELICIT. and that of Julian VOTIS V. MULTIS X. were legible. They were found among the rammel or looſe ſtones which fill the middle of the wall.

"From conſidering them and the ſituation in which they were found, I conjecture that this wall was either built by Carauſius, or built or repaired after the time of Julian. When Carauſius aſſumed the purple, and bade defiance to the authority and power of Maximian Herculius, who was ſo exceedingly enraged againſt him that he had endeavoured to aſſaſ-

[d] A. S. min.
[e] Mr. King, Archæol. VI. 261.
[f] It. I. 86. 2d ed.
[g] Ubi ſup.

ſinate him, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that ſo vigilant and conſummate a general would fortify himſelf in the ſecureſt manner; and this colony being of the greateſt importance to him from its ſituation near to the banks of that part of the Witham, which continued the communication between the Carſdike, and another artificial canal called the Foſsdike to the Trent for the convenience of carrying corn and other commodities from the Iceni, &c. for the uſe of the northern prætenturas, it is not improbable that he built the walls and gates of the old city. This was about the latter end of the third century. As to the coins of Veſpaſian and Nerva they are of too early a date. The Romans paid but little attention to Britain from the time that Agricola left it in Domitian's time until Hadrian. The walls and gates being evidently built in the decline of the empire, Mr. Eſſex obſerves, "that the deſign, however, was not bad." This ſupports my conjecture; for we find that the workmen at this time excelled thoſe in Gaul ſo much that they ſent into Britain for them; which ſuperiority does not appear before or after this period. I do not find that Julian was ever in Britain, and as his reign was very ſhort he probably did nothing here; ſo that if theſe walls were built later it was probably by Theodoſius the elder who was ſent here by Valentinian I. to drive out the barbarians who had ſettled themſelves in many parts of Britain. He ſucceeded, and to prevent any future invaſions or ſettlement, he repaired many fortifications, and built others. I would add, that the great number of coins of Carauſius that have been found here evidently ſhew his affection and attention to this colony. I know not whether it will ſtrengthen this conjecture to add, that I had a coin of Dioclesian found here, rev. PAX AVGGG. which was ſtruck in honour of the peace made by him with Dioclesian and Maximian[h]. The ſtile of the wall extending from the brow of the hill to the bank of the Witham is ſo much like the firſt wall that I preſume it was built ſoon after the firſt.

"If then we fix the time of their building between A. D. 286 and 370, we may not be far from the truth.

"Another argument may be drawn from the little neceſſity there was for building ſuch fortifications much earlier in this mediterranean part of Britain, where two ways, the Foſs and Hermen-ſtreet, met, and where the colony was ſurrounded by ſtations innumerable within a day's march of Lindum, which were full of ſoldiers; for there were many legions here till a little time after Severus, when the Romans declined exceedingly in their power. From this period for almoſt half a century we find but little ſaid of Britiſh affairs. The negligent and ſcandalous conduct of Gallienus gave this province with many others an opportunity of revolting, nor was it ever after entirely ſubject to the Romans. It was not much more than twenty years after his reign that Carauſius ſeized this province, and being of a moſt engaging addreſs as well as of the greateſt abilities in peace and war, he gained the affections of all, and forced the emperor to acknowledge him an aſſociate in the empire, which dignity he kept for ſeven years, till murdered by his boſom friend Allectus.

"If it ſhould be imagined that Agricola began the Carſdike, and that Hadrian finiſhed it; and therefore that they might have built this fortification for the ſame reaſon Carauſius did: I anſwer that it is not improbable but that they might ſurround it with a vallum[i] and foſſa; but this part of Britain was ſo totally ſubdued, and there were ſo many legions as well as ſtations all over this country, that there could be no occaſion for ſuch walls and gates.

"But we are told by Camden[k], "that the Foſsdike "(ſeven miles in length) was cut by Henry I. be- "tween the Witham and the Trent for the conveni- "ence of carriage in theſe parts." He quotes Hoveden who has almoſt literally copied Simeon Dunelmenſis. Simeon's words are, "Eodem anno (1121) "Henricus rex facto longa terræ interciſione foſſato "a Torkſeie uſque Lincolniam per dirivationem "Trentæ fluminis fecit iter navium." Neither of theſe writers ever ſaw the Foſsdike, becauſe they aſſert that the Trent flows into the Foſsdike, which is only true in very great floods. The ſurface of the Trent is at a medium more than four feet below the bed of the Foſsdike; hence the neceſſity of a lock at Torkſey bridge near the outfall into the Trent. It is twelve miles long, and is undoubtedly Roman. Henry I. only ſcoured it.

That theſe walls were not built much later than A. D. 370, we may collect from the certainty we have that the Roman power expired in Britain before the middle of the 5th century under that puſillanimous, cruel, and truly deſpicable emperor Valentinian III. but my idea of its being repaired before or about A. D. 370, ſeems to be overturned by an inſcription upon a votive tablet lately found in the wall:

M LAETII
F MAX CT
Mi

which I read thus, "Marcus Lælius AETII Filius "MAXimo CT (et) Maximo Jovi;" and I ſuppoſe it dedicated to the emperor Maximus, who ſtimulated ſome ſoldiers of Ætius to revenge their beloved general's death by the murder of Valentinian III. A. D. 454[l]: but nothing can be concluded from this tablet, ſuppoſing my reading and conjecture about its meaning to be true, as I have not yet learnt in what ſituation it was found in the wall.

"There is no key ſtone in the middle of the great arch in Newport Gate. Is this any evidence of the declining ſtate of architecture?

"The N. W. N. and N. E. parts of the old Roman colony were, from the flatneſs of the country, more expoſed to the incurſions of the Barbarians than any other parts of it. Hence it is probable that the upper or principal diviſion of the camp was in that part, and the prætorium to the north-weſt. This conjecture is ſupported by the great number of beaſts' horns found here; the place called *Augurale* for ſacrifices being always within the prætorium. On this ground I am apt to think that part of the building called the Mint wall was the granary belonging to

[h] A ſimilar coin now in Trinity college library Cambridge is deſcribed in Battely's Antiquitates Rutupinæ. Banduri.
[i] The uſual fences among the old Romans were a fence of ſtakes or parapet and a ditch.
[k] Brit. vol. I. p. 562. Gibſon's edit.
[l] Ætius was murdered by Valentinian. Paul Diac. L. 5. Jornandes de regn. &c. ſucceſſ. Pomp. Læt. in Valent.

the

the colony, being ſituated in a ſecure part, behind the prætorium eaſtward. It is a parallelogram whoſe longeſt ſides eaſt and weſt are 300 feet, the ſhorteſt about 70 feet. The length of the north ſide is entire, and there is a return at the north-weſt angle of ſome feet ſouthward; the height is above 30 feet, but it has been higher; the wall is about three feet thick. It is built of the ſtone found here with courſes of Roman bricks at certain intervals. There are at the foundation a double and a triple courſe of bricks at two feet aſunder, and four triple courſes above them at intervals of five feet. It is a building of great magnitude, encloſing by this menſuration almoſt half an acre of ground. Part of it alſo might be the Roman mint. The colonies who lived under the Roman laws had generally mints [m], witneſs the prodigious number of colony coins both in the eaſt and weſt to be met with in every conſiderable cabinet. If the learned are right in their explanations of the letters in the exergues of the coins of the lower empire, I have ſeen many ſtruck in this colony, as I have many Saxon coins which were undoubtedly coined here, having the name of this city on the reverſe, and they immediately ſucceeded the Romans in the poſſeſſion of this country." Thus far Mr. Sympſon.

Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes a ſecond Roman city was afterwards added below hill, the wall appearing on the eaſt below *Claſk gate* in Broadgate 80 feet long and 18 high, and lower down a little piece 12 feet long and high, and between that gate and the old city upwards by the *Greeſtone* [n] ſtairs is the old ditch now called *Weredyke*, where the beaſt market is kept, ſome yards to the weſt, and the wall appears that length, and paſſing through Mr. Sympſon's garden joins the old city wall ſome yards on the ſouth ſide of the cathedral. To the weſt the ditch and foundation of the wall is left, though many times repaired and demoliſhed in the frequent ſieges this city has ſuſtained, eſpecially in the wars of Maud the empreſs. At the bottom of it towards the river is a round tower called *Lucy tower*, famous in her hiſtory [o]. To this correſponds a tower in the old town wall running down the weſt ſide of Broad gate, where is now the Green Dragon alehouſe, whoſe back yard is ſtill called *Tower garth*. The Ermine ſtreet and Foſs entered the city at the *Stanbow* or *Stonebow* where they parted, the firſt going up the hill north through Newport gate, the other along the eaſt ſide of the antient city without. Or this incloſure may be Leland's Saxon city. The town without Newport gate called *Newport* was Saxon work, fenced with a wall and ditch.

The Norman Conqueror built the caſtle in the ſouth-eaſt angle of the Roman city. On the pitch of the hill remains only the outer wall and keep. The gaol is within it, and to the weſt over againſt it on the outſide is an entrenchment, thrown up by Stephen [p].

The caſtle and bail of Lincoln ſeem to have continued in the crown till the reign of Edward I. when Henry de Lacy died ſeiſed of them, and they paſſed with his inheritance to the earl of Lincoln, and ſo became annexed to the dutchy. The liberty of the bail contains the pariſh of St. Paul and part of that of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Normans incloſed and took in an addition at the angle of the river, making a new cut called *Sinſil dike*, on the eaſt and ſouth ſide [p].

The caſtle conveys the ſame idea of original Norman architecture as that at York. The keep was half within and half without the caſtle wall, which aſcended up its hill, and joined to the tower. It had a portal within and another without the caſtle, and hence at the ſiege of this caſtle by Stephen the earl of Cheſter eſcaped into Cheſhire, from whence he ſoon brought back a force ſufficient to fight and defeat the king [q]. The caſtle itſelf was much improved by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, who made it his ſummer reſidence, having, according to the vulgar tradition of the place, built himſelf a winter one below the hill out of the city to the ſouthward, which was taken down 1783; but this was more probably a part of ſome religious houſe. The great entrance of the caſtle, with its two round towers, remains. In the north-eaſt corner is a remarkable ſtrong little building called *Cobs hall*, appearing on the outſide like a tower, and uſed as a dungeon. Mr. King, by its vaulted roof ſupported by pillars, the crypt underneath, and the ſmall ante-room, conceived it to have been a chapel. But as his plan of it in Archæol. vol. VI. Pl. XXX. was taken haſtily, we have annexed in our VIth plate, N° III. fig. F. a correct one taken by Mr. William Lumby, an ingenious artiſt of Lincoln, to whom we are alſo indebted for the plan of the caſtle, and plans and elevations of its weſt gate and other parts in the ſame plate N° I. and II. From hence it will appear that there are in reality no pillars in this little building; but that the piers between the loups give this appearance at firſt ſight. There is no reaſon for ſuppoſing it a chapel from the vaulted roof or groined arches which are common to all other buildings of the ſame date. In the weſt ſide not exactly oppoſite the great entrance is an other ſquare tower, built of the ſame ſtone uſed both in Newport gate, and in the more modern parts of the caſtle, with a ſemicircular arch 16 feet wide in the clear turned with 45 ſtones 2 feet 1 inch and a half deep, and over it a ſmall door with a like arch croſſed by a tranſom ſtone in the antient Saxon ſtyle. To this great arch led from without a flight of ſteps completely deſtroyed about 20 years ago, when a large thigh bone and an antient ſpur were dug up, and near the bottom of the ditch within the wall, among the ruins of buildings ſuppoſed to have been barracks, was found a room with a fire place, ſuppoſed to have been a blackſmith's forge, having aſhes and a rude piece of iron, of more than 100lb. weight. This piece of rude iron (ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the head of a battering ruin) and the other appearances were diſcovered on the inſide of the caſtle wall, where there may ſeem to have been formerly a range of barracks or buildings for the uſe of the garriſon. This tower does not ſtand in the line of the Roman wall, but makes a very evident angle with it, as may be ſeen in the plan annexed. The preſent wall is not of the ſame date as the tower, being carried up in a ſtrait joint on both ſides. If any perſon ſhould incline to think this an old gate of old *Lindum*, ſeveral remarkable differences in this from the north and

[m] The municipia, who had ſtill greater privileges, living under their own laws, enjoyed this power in common with the colonies.

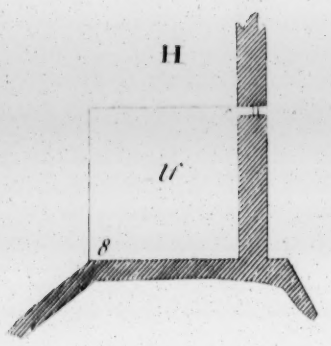
[n] or as vulgarly called *Grecian*, an evident corruption from *greſs* (a ſort of inclined platform or landing place) and ſtairs, or, by a repetition not unfrequent in the corruption of languages, two ſynonymous words are uſed together. Such ingeminations are common here, as *Car-holm*, *Foſs-dyke*.

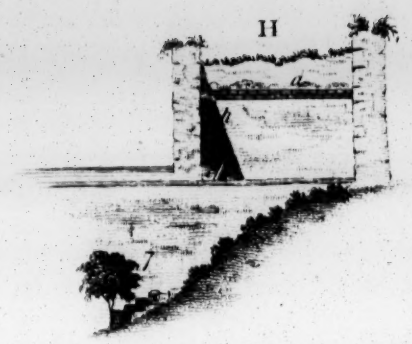
[o] Stukeley I. 87.

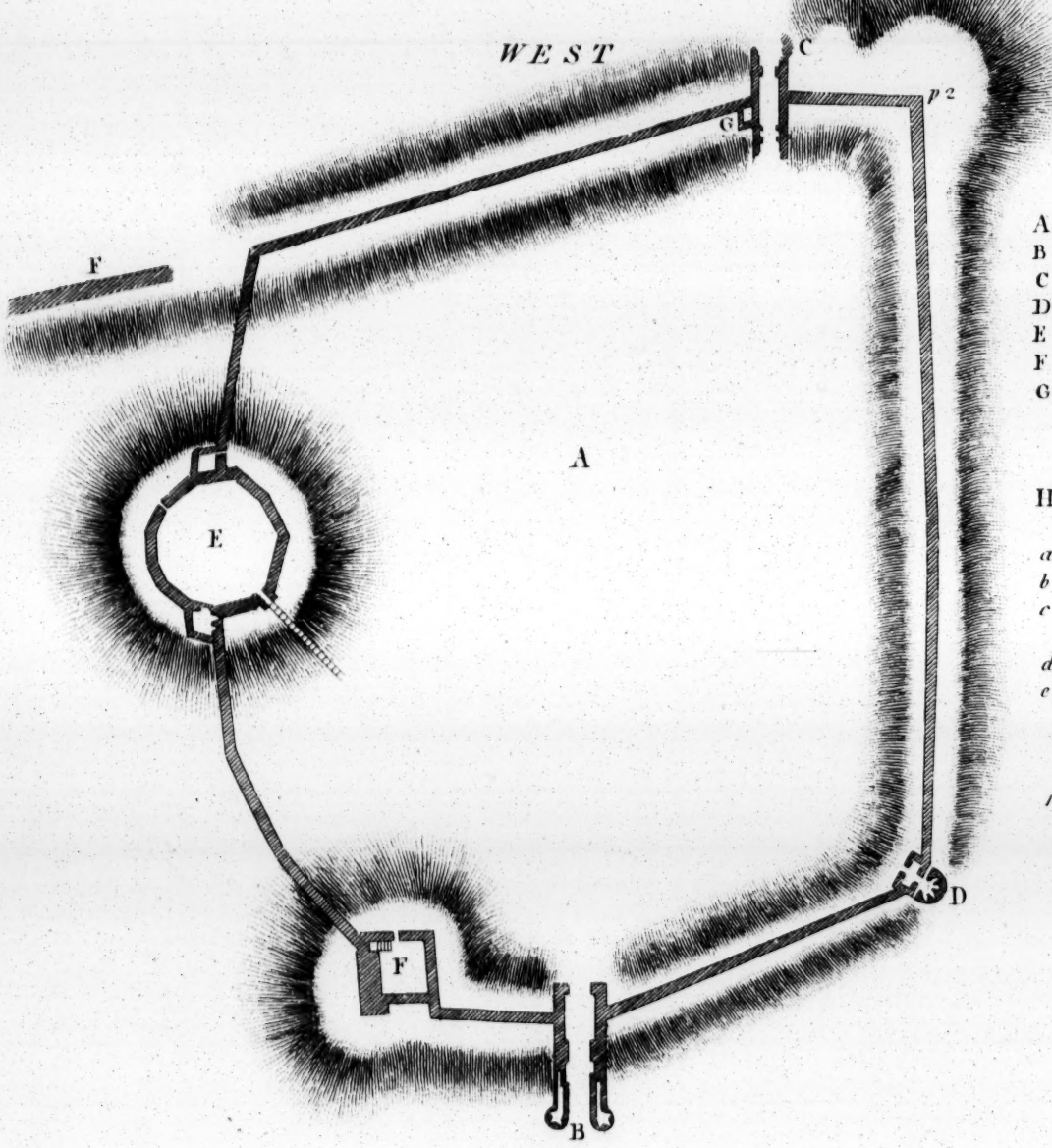
[p] Ib. 84.

[q] Lyttelton, Hiſt. of Henry the Second, I. 283.

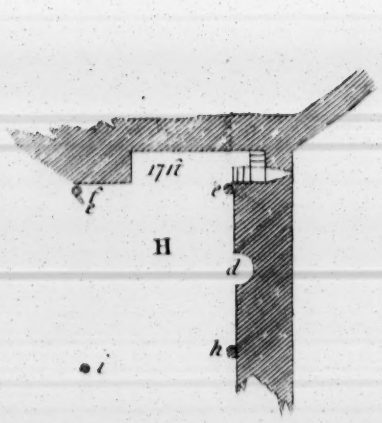
N°. I.

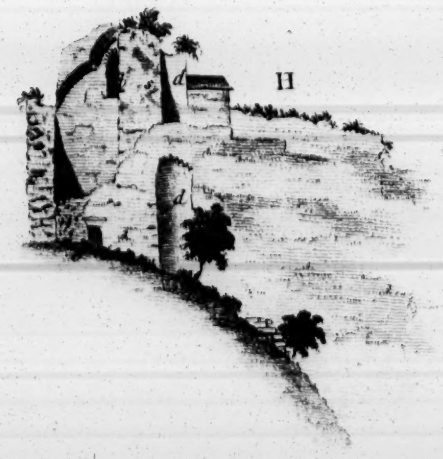






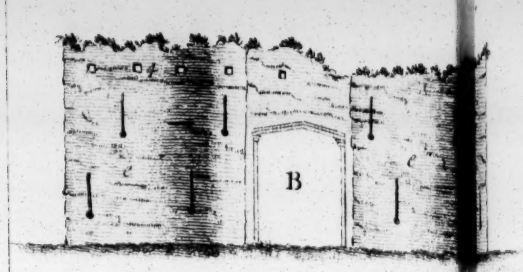
A *Plan of the Castle*
B *Principal, or East Gate*
C *West Gate*
D *Cobb Hall*
E *South East Tower*
F *Remains of Roman walls*
G *A place discovered in which were found a quantity of ashes and smithy dust, also a piece of iron 2.d 6.vo long 8.th sq.r in shape the frustum of a pyramid*
H *Plans and Elevations at large of the two buildings joining the Keep*
a *Springing of a vault*
b *Windows contracted towards the Castle*
c *Place supposed a Necessary from its sloping down into the hollow within*
d *Fire place and flue*
e *Two Pillars remaining with a piece of the rib of the vault upon one at f By its diagonal direction and the arching appearance on the wall at g there has been another pillar at h and of course at i*
f *Raking vaulting over the stairs*

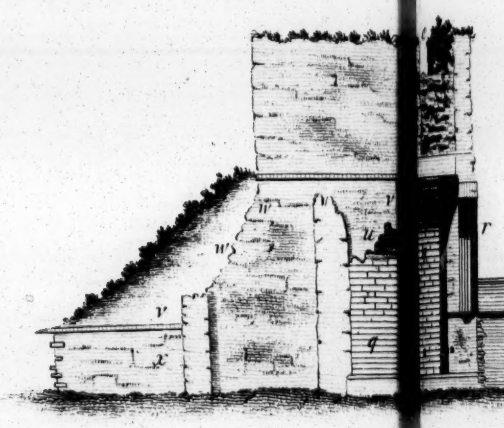


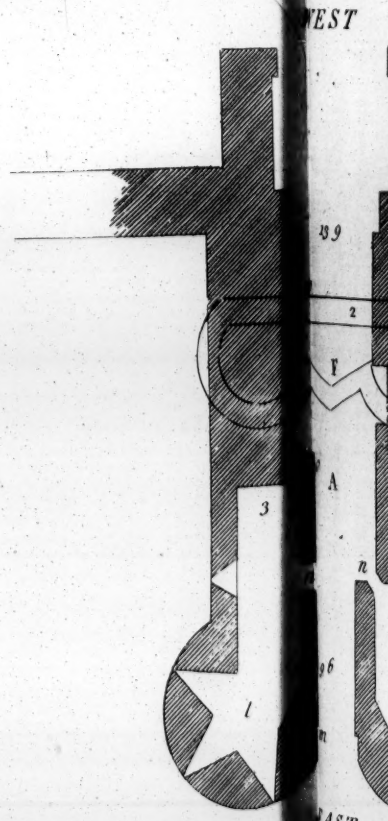


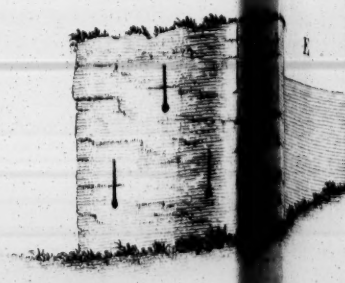
Wm Lumley del

N°. II.









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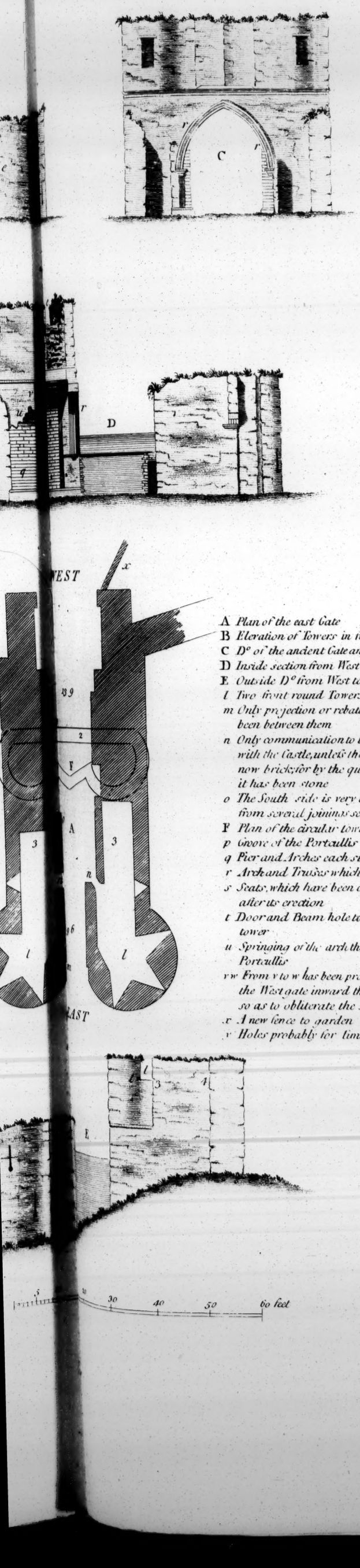
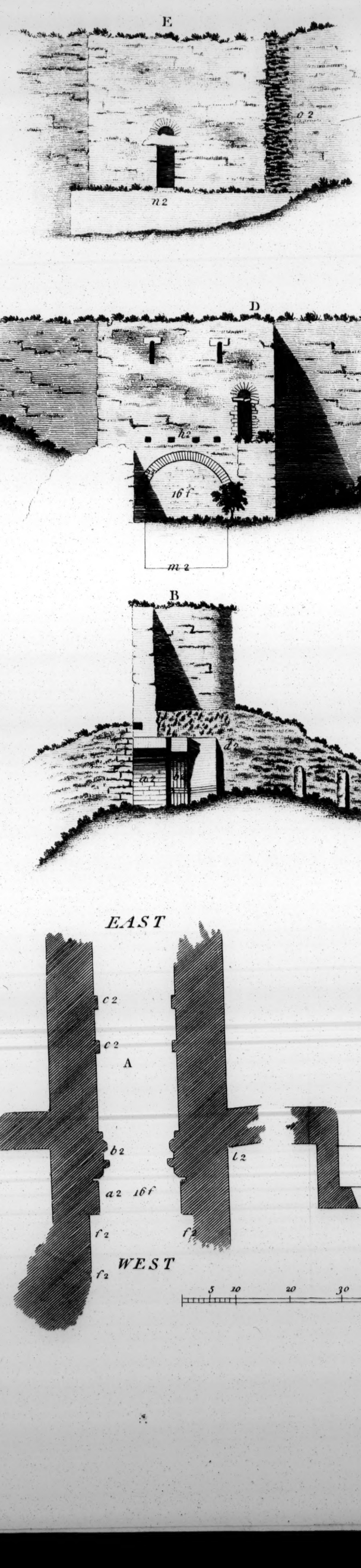
N°. II.



A Plan of the east Gate
B Elevation of Towers in front
C D° of the ancient Gate and Towers over it
D Inside section from West to East
E Outside D° from West to East
l Two front round Towers
m Only projection or rebate where a Gate can have been between them
n Only communication to the lower part of the tower with the Castle, unless there was another in the part now bricked, for by the quoins at the door and end it has been stone
o The South side is very unlike the opposite, and from several joinings seems to have been altered
F Plan of the circular towers and back wall
p Groove of the Portcullis
q Pier and Arches each side d°
r Arch and Trusses which support the circular towers
s Seats, which have been cut out of the solid wall after its erection
t Door and Beam hole to the North from the circular tower
u Springing of the arch that formd the other side of the Portcullis
v w From v to w has been probably archd over as was the West gate inward tho here it has been repaird so as to obliterate the springings
x A new fence to garden
y Holes probably for timber barrs

F. Cary sculp.

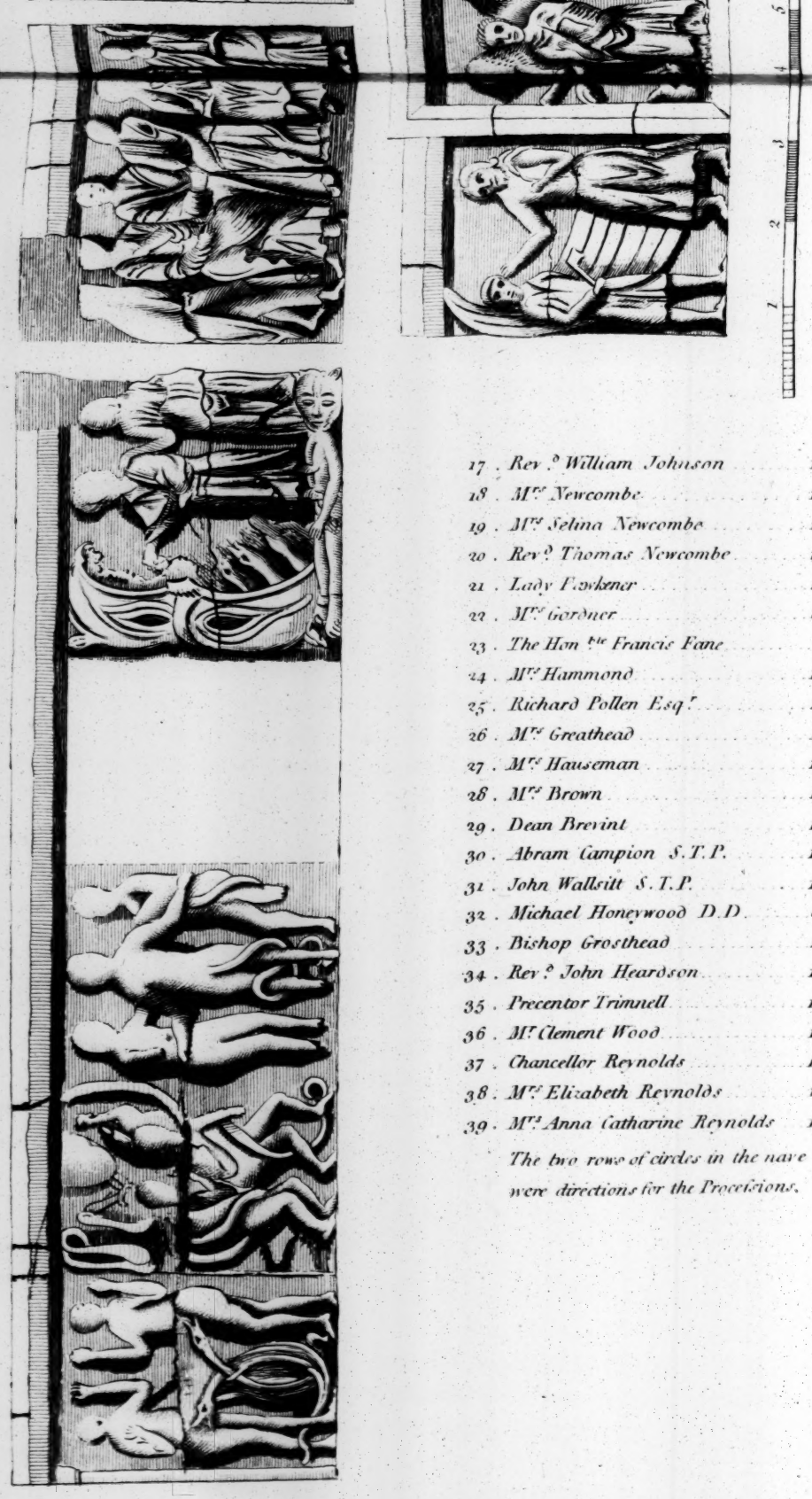
N°. III.



A Plan at large of the West Gate
B Section of D° from West to East
C Plan of the upper part
D West Front
a 2 Piers and arch to original gate
b 2 D° to the newer inner Work
c 2 Projections seemingly for other arches and in the space from d 2 to e 2 are the springings in several places for arches as tho the whole had formerly been vaulted
f 2 Advance Walls; that to the North running under the Hill
g 2 Door that led from the upper part to the floor over the Beam holes
h 2 Holes for Beams
i 2 Windows or loop holes which spread considerably within
k 2 Hill which mounts to within about 8 ft of the top of the wall
l 2 Place where the room with ashes was found
m 2 Depth of Rubbish
E Door in the South wall between the Keep & S.E. Tower of the same stile & materials as that in the West Gate
n 2 Terrass
o 2 Ruin in the Wall
F Plan of Cobb hall at large
p 2 Ante Room
q 2 Two doors to Terrasses on the outside
r 2 The Lines (r 2) shew the manner of the vaulting
s 2 Trap door to the lower Room

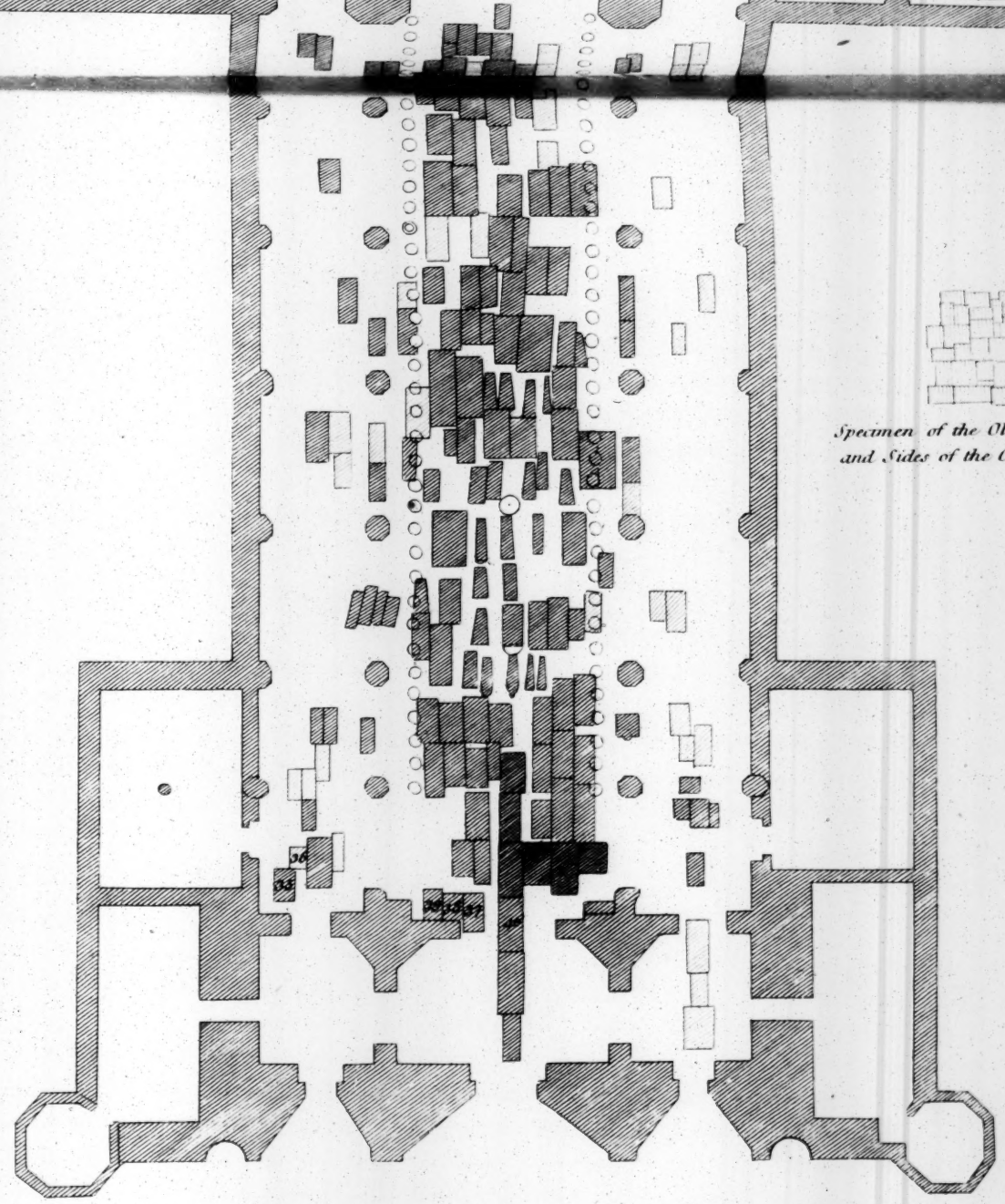
F. Cary sculp.

The ancient [illegible]

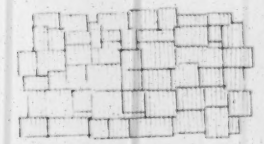


17 . Rev.d William Johnson 1764
18 . Mr.s Newcombe 1764
19 . Mr.s Selina Newcombe 1725
20 . Rev.d Thomas Newcombe 1749
21 . Lady Fawkener 1777
22 . Mr.s Gardiner 1683
23 . The Hon.ble Francis Fane .....
24 . Mr.s Hammond 1731
25 . Richard Pollen Esq.r 1702
26 . Mr.s Greathead 1737
27 . Mr.s Hauseman 1714
28 . Mr.s Brown 1720
29 . Dean Brevint 1695
30 . Abram Campion S.T.P. 1701
31 . John Wallsitt S.T.P. 1685
32 . Michael Honeywood D.D 1681
33 . Bishop Grosthead 1253
34 . Rev.d John Heardson 1661
35 . Precentor Trimnell 1756
36 . Mr.s Clement Wood 1759
37 . Chancellor Reynolds 1768
38 . Mr.s Elizabeth Reynolds 1740
39 . Mr.s Anna Catharine Reynolds 1751

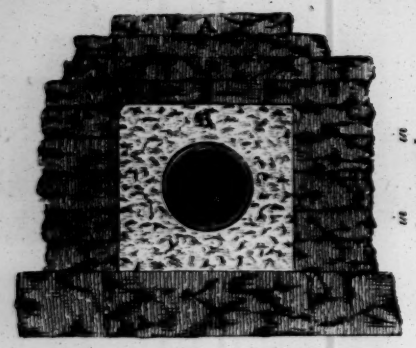
The two rows of circles in the nave were directions for the Processions.



Plan of Lincoln Cathedral

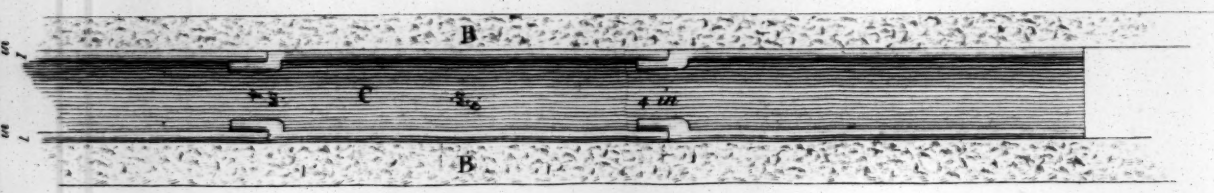


Specimen of the Old Flooring, in the Intervals of the Grave Stones, and Sides of the Church.



Transverse Section of the Pipe.

A. Walls
B. Cement
C. The Pipe



Longitudinal Section of the Pipes.

Fig. 1. p. 257.

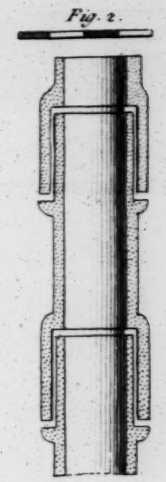
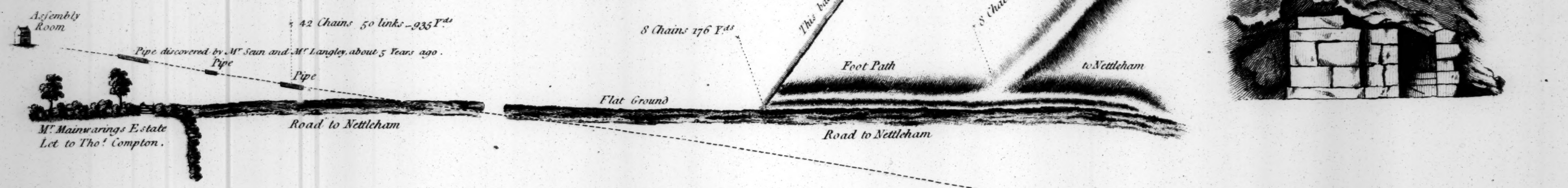


Fig. 2.



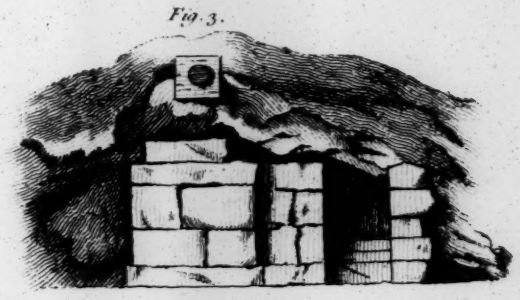


Fig. 3.

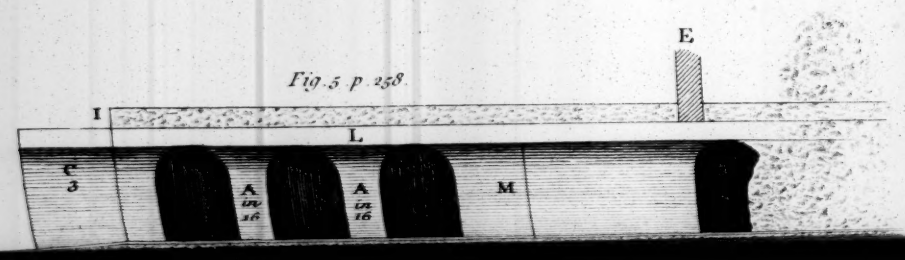


Fig. 5 p. 258.

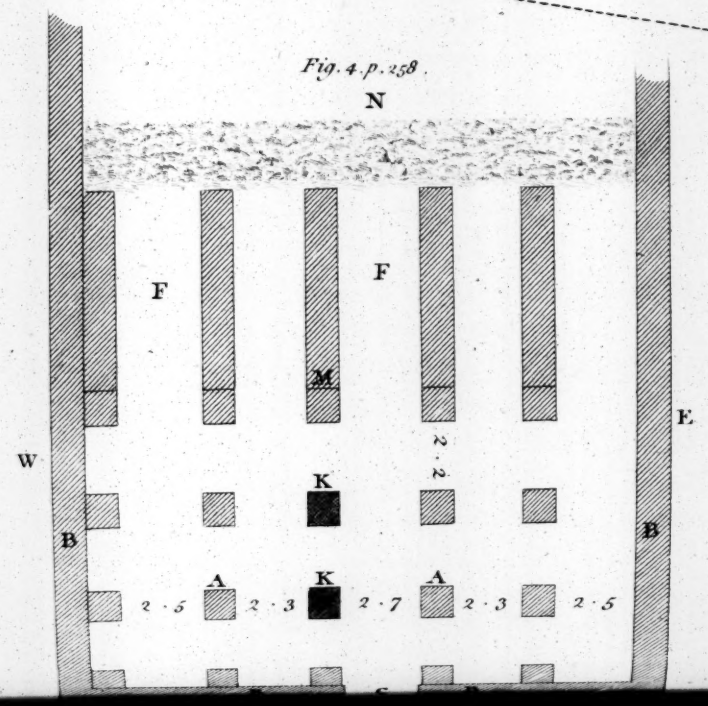


Fig. 4. p. 258.

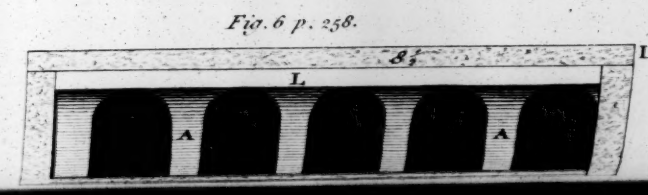


Fig. 6 p. 258.

fouth gates n
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not, and are b
Sir Henry Eng
logia VI. 376.
to the Saxons
to this arch, a
it is oppoſite
deſtroyed abou
that the gate it
joining walls th
Between the
Carſdike lay
long, and bet
within, faſtened
in the high grou
and they migl
thence[r]. But a
been ſeen in the
ground even a c
In the north-e
covered another
About 14 yards
was a well or
was called the
neglected wells, b
feet diameter at
partly filled up 3
40 feet about 17
a ſpring head at
low ground wit
ſide the hedge o
where were ſome
ſuppoſed the p
under a raiſed g
the only one in t
run pipes to ano
obtuſe angle.
reſembles the ba
In the bank or
pipes point, are
bear a ſtrong reſe
a remarkable exc
vered in it ſome
loaded waggon, w
be a continuation
See the plan annex
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yards nearly. S
The pipes are abo
have no inſertions,
lar courſe of very
which the pipes ar
actly ſuch an aqu
water, which ſome
the Roman times.
5 and an half in
joints from 3 to 6
that which covers
This aqueduct afte
itſelf in the garden
again in making th
ruins of the head
the pipe engraved
copied in our pl.
reſpond with the L

[r] King ubi ſup. p. 2
of them is there repreſe
[s] In this church was
[t] Recueil d'Antiq. I

uth gates now remaining would diſcountenance the ppoſition. They have an impoſt, which this has ot, and are built with vaſt ſtones, this with ſmaller. ir Henry Englefield, from whoſe account in Archæo- gia VI. 376. 380. this is extracted, thinks it prior the Saxons and Normans, who added the tower this arch, and uſed it as a poſtern. But though is oppoſite to the eaſt Roman gate of the city, eſtroyed about 25 years ago, it is moſt probable hat the gate itſelf is Saxon, and the tower and ad- oining walls the work of the Normans.

Between the caſtle and Lucy tower on the ſide of Carſdike lay glazed earthen pipes near two feet ong, and between two and three inches diameter within, faſtened together by joints. There is a ſpring n the high ground between the caſtle and this tower, nd they might be part of ſome conduit from hence[r]. But as only a few yards of the pipes have been ſeen in the middle, it is by no means enough to ground even a conjecture of their beginning and end.

In the north-eaſt field, beyond the town, was diſcovered another conduit, ſuppoſed of Roman times. About 14 yards north-weſt from the Aſſembly-room was a well or ciſtern of ſingular conſtruction. It was called the *Blind well*, a common appellation of neglected wells, built with very neat walling. It was 18 feet diameter at the top narrowing to the bottom, partly filled up 30 years ago, and the remainder about 40 feet about 1772. From hence pipes were laid from a ſpring head at the diſtance of 42 chains. In a low ground with ſprings and drains, on the other ſide the hedge of Netleham[s] incloſure, is a mound, where were ſome traces of a tower or ſome building, ſuppoſed the place of a reſervoir, from whence under a raiſed ground or bank, parallel with a balk, the only one in the field, pointing to the ſpring head, run pipes to another ſuch bank forming with it an obtuſe angle. The foot path to Netleham much reſembles the baulk where the pipe has been found. In the bank or road, to which the firſt ſeries of pipes point, are here and there raiſed parts which bear a ſtrong reſemblance to a Roman rampart, and a remarkable excavation is ſaid to have been diſcovered in it ſome years ago, by the breaking in of a loaded waggon, which people at the time imagined to be a continuation of the paſſage from St. Giles' hole. See the plan annexed Pl. VII. Whole length from the mound to the ſecond pipe 63 chains, 46 links, or 1397 yards nearly. See alſo Stukeley's Itin. I. pl 88. The pipes are about one foot 10 inches long. They have no inſertions, but are joined by a ring or circular courſe of very ſtrong cement, like the bed in which the pipes are laid. Count Caylus deſcribes exactly ſuch an aqueduct which ſupplied Paris with water, which ſome ſuppoſe mineral, from Chailliot, in the Roman times. The pipes were 28 inches long, 5 and an half in diameter, and one inch thick: the joints from 3 to 6 lines filled up with a cement like that which covers or beds the pipes an inch thick. This aqueduct after croſſing les champs Eliſees looſes itſelf in the gardens of the Tuilleries. It was diſcovered again in making the new ſquare of Louis XV.[t] The ruins of the head of this aqueduct and the ſection of the pipe engraved in Pl. CXII. of his 2d vol. and copied in our pl. VII. fig. 2 and 3. perfectly correſpond with the Lincoln ones here engraved.

In 1739 ſome labourers digging a cellar belonging to the Chanter's houſe at the ſouth-weſt corner of the cloſe, adjoining to the Chequer gate, found two or three ſtone coffins, which probably had lain there ever ſince the demolition of the antient pariſh church of St. Mary Magdalen, which had been erected near the ſpot ſince the Roman times, but might probably be taken down to make way for the cathedral and its appendages. On going to the depth of about 13 feet, they broke through a teſſelated floor into a vault which afterwards proved a Roman hypocauſt. The *præfurnium* marked A in the Plan Pl. IV. fig. 4. covered with a large flat ſtone at entrance was three feet ſix inches ſquare, height uncertain from rubbiſh: the *fornax*, B, a brick vault, three feet ſix inches long, from three to four feet high, and from two feet to 19 inches wide: this had been much impaired by the violence of the fire, but might be taken down and rebuilt as often as neceſſary, being only built againſt the mouth of the alveus, and not united with it in building: bits of burnt wood were thrown out of it. The *alveus*, D, or body of the flue was 21 feet 4 inches long, eight feet four inches broad, two feet four inches high. The opening into it from the fornax at C is one foot ſix inches wide, two feet ſix inches high, its top turned with a ſemicircular brick arch. On the floor of ſtrong cement compoſed of lime, aſhes, and brickduſt, commonly called terrace mortar, ſtood four rows of pillars two feet high, made of brick, 11 in a row, in all 44 beſides two half pillars: the two outer rows round, 11 inches diameter jointed with mortar, the two inner rows eight inches ſquare; each ſtanding on a brick 11 inches ſquare and two thick, and covered with another of the ſame thickneſs, but from 17 to 19 inches ſquare. The round pillars being compoſed of 10 courſes of ſemicircular bricks laid by pairs, the joint of every courſe croſſing that of the former at right angles with ſo much mortar betwixt the two ſemicircles rather form an oval, making the pillars look at firſt ſight as if they were wreathed; the ſquare pillars are compoſed of 13 courſes of bricks, eight inches ſquare, thinner than thoſe of the red ones. The floor of the ſudatory reſting on theſe pillars is compoſed of large bricks 21 by 23 inches, which lie over the ſquare bricks on the pillars, the four corners of each reaching to the centres of the four adjoining pillars. On this courſe of bricks is a covering of cement, ſix inches thick, inlaid with a pavement compoſed of white teſſelæ. At the ſide were two *tubuli* or flues, E. F. 12 inches wide, and 14 deep, for carrying off the ſmoke, their bottoms even with that of the alveus, and they are carried upon the level about 15 feet under another room by the ſide of the hypocauſt, and then it is preſumed they turn upwards. The walls of this room were plaiſtered, and the plaiſter painted red, blue, and other colours, and its floor ſet with white teſſellæ, but no figures diſcernible in either painting or pavement. This pavement, which is on a level with the teſtudo of the hypocauſt, is about 13 feet below the preſent ſurface of the ground; ſo deep is old *Lindum* buried in its ruins. In digging up this pavement the workmen ſtruck into another flue, three feet from the north-eaſt corner of the hypocauſt, and before they reached the pavement they dug up the wall by pieces at the depth of 5 or 6 feet with the rubbiſh of a room, under which the *tubuli* ran on

[r] King ubi ſup. p. 265, 266. It is there conjectured that they may have ſerved to convey the ſound: and with this idea perhaps one of them is there repreſented Pl. XXX. with a ſwell in the middle, which is by no means the caſe.
[s] In this church was buried 1551 Henry Holbech biſhop of Lincoln. Richardſon on Godwin, p. 300.
[t] Recueil d'Antiq. II. p. 375, 376. Pl. CXII.

the east side of the alveus. It was found before Feb. 16, and closed before April 7, 1740, A second hole was dug at the entrance, by which Mr. Sympson was able to take the exact dimensions, as above given. But, by an error in his bearings, he found the mouth of the *præfurnium* to be under a stack of chimnies. It was cleared in May by Dr. Trimnell by digging 16 feet into the middle of the *fornax*, so that you enter into the *præfurnium* on one hand, and the *alveus* on the other. No coin or inscription was found in or near it, only a piece of lead about two ounces weight, like two wheels, each an inch $\frac{3}{10}$ diameter, joined by an axis about half an inch long, found on the pavement, as also some whitish shells, and some fragments of pots in the *præfurnium*[u]. It was drawn and engraved for the society of Antiquaries by Mr. Vertue, whose reduced view and plan is here copied Pl. IV. fig. 4.

In 1782 was found under the yard of the rev. Mr. Laycock's house adjoining to the King's Arms inn another fouterain, which, from all appearances, one may fairly conclude to be a sudatory. On a floor composed of two courses of bricks, and two layers of terrace mortar composed of sand, lime, and pounded bricks, and the upper course again drawn over with terrace, stood a number of arches four feet high, their crown eight inches and a half thick, supported by pillars formed of bricks 16 inches by 12, and one and a half thick, which, as well as the arches, were drawn over with two coats of mortar or terrace, and supported a floor composed of terrace and bricks in an irregular manner. The intervals between the pillars were 2 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 5 inches, 2 feet 7 inches, and several of the pillars were gone, only the foundations remaining. North beyond two rows of these pillars, whose floors rise one inch and a half from south to north, were passages, at the end of which, the arches began again, and were perhaps equal in number to the other, but the discovery was pursued no further that way, for the external wall, which is six feet thick, of brick and stone intermixed, extends northward beyond the width of one arch, but how much further cannot be traced, the arches being broken in and filled with rubbish to the surface of the ground. Where this second set of arches begins was a hole that goes sloping up into the outer wall, and begins at the crown of the arches. It seems to have communicated with some place above. By some joints in the work it appears as though the place with the pillars or the passages which joined to them had been built one before the other. On the south was an entrance or outlet, whose floor falls five inches, and is continued beyond the jaumb. The surface of the floor is 13 feet 6 inches below the pavement of the street, and 17 feet 5 inches below the garden under which it is situate. A great number of fragments of urns, pateræ, and other earthen vessels, were brought out from the rubbish, but none remarkable for their ornamenting; also several earthen bottles which appeared to have no orifice, and terminated in a point. The external walls were built of stone intermixed with brick, &c. See the plan and sections Plate VII. fig. 4, 5, 6.

Of all the ancient fabrics now remaining, no one deserves the attention of a curious enquirer more than the cathedral of Lincoln; whose floor, says Fuller in his pleasant style, is higher than the roof of many churches, a building proportioned to the amplitude of the diocese[x]: a building justly esteemed, as one of the most extensive and most regular of its kind in England, notwithstanding it was erected at different periods, and has undergone various alterations since the first foundation. But as the times, in which the particular parts were built, are not well determined, Mr. Essex[y] endeavoured to trace them, by comparing the historical accounts with the fabric itself; and from various opportunities he had of examining the several parts of the church, and comparing them with the plans in Sir William Dugdale's and Mr. Willis's histories.

Remigius, the last bishop of Dorchester, and first of Lincoln, laid the foundations of his cathedral in the year 1088, the second of William Rufus; and it is probable, he, being a Norman, employed Norman masons to superintend the building. He covered in the eastern part of it, though he could not compleat the whole before his death, which happened in 1092, four years after he had laid the foundations, and was buried in the upper north transept. His monument is on the north side the choir. His successor Robert Bloet, chancellor to William Rufus, finished the church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. He was bishop of this see thirty-one years, died in the year 1123, and was buried in the upper transept near his predecessor.

In plate IV. fig. 4. is the plan of the church, which Remigius began, and Bloet finished. It was built in the form of a double cross, according to the fashion of those times. At the west end there were two towers, and another upon the intersection of the nave and great transept; the first are yet remaining, the other was taken down when the present rood tower was built. In the west front there were three gates which opened into the nave and side ailes, over which there were three large windows, which gave light to the nave and ailes. Between the west end and the great transept there were eight arches on each side, supported by piers or pillars. Above the arches, which were semicircular, was a tier of windows with the same sort of arches. Within the thickness of the wall above the arches was a passage for a way to the windows round the church, and a communication between the rood tower and those at the west end. On the east side of the great transept there was a portico of six arches, three in the north and three in the south arm, designed for chapels. Between the great transept and the upper transept there were four arches on each side, the width of the upper transept included a fifth, and beyond that was another, from the eastern pillar of which the tribune ran in semicircle, with the ailes which were continued round the east end. In the upper transept there were four semicircular chapels, two in the north, and two in the south.

The west front and two towers of the old church are still remaining, and include one arch on each side of the present church. The west doors are highly ornamented and well executed for that time; the arches are all semicircular, and there seem to have been statues on each side the principal gate. On the outer piers there are two very large niches, with two more on the north and south; these probably were intended for statues. On the piers between the arches there are two small recesses with figures in

[u] Phil. Trans. N° 461. p. 853. A model of this was preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society.
[x] Worth. Linc. p. 151. [y] See his Observations on Lincoln cathedral. Archæol. IV. 149—158.

them. Above theſe was a kind of broad faſcia or band carved in *ſemi relievo*, repreſenting ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture from the old teſtament, exhibited in pl. VIII.[z] The difference of the workmanſhip, and the irregularity in which they are placed, make it probable they were brought from ſome old church, and placed in this front when it was firſt built. This front was finiſhed with a range of ſmall pillars and ſemicircular interſecting arches, and with a triangular fronton raiſed over the center arch. Above theſe the towers were raiſed four ſtories higher; and every ſtory ornamented with pillars and arches. From theſe remains of Remigius's church, it appears to have been a large and elegant building; but it does not appear that any part of it was vaulted, though at the time it was built it was cuſtomary to vault the ſide ailes and tribunes with ſtone, and ceile the nave with wood painted, as it is in the cathedral of Peterborough, and was in the church of Canterbury before the fire in 1174.

In this ſtate Remigius's church ſtood but a few years; for in the year 1124, ſoon after the death of biſhop Bloet, it was burnt down, and "rebuilt by "biſhop Alexander, his ſucceſſor, with an arched "roof for the prevention of the like accident; and "he gave himſelf ſo much to the adorning of his ca-"thedral, that he made it the moſt beautiful church "in England at that time." But, notwithſtanding biſhop Alexander had made it the moſt elegant church in England, we find that "St. Hugh the Burgundian, "who was biſhop here in the reign of Henry II. "enlarged it, by building what is called the *New* "*Work*. He alſo built the chapter houſe with marble "pillars, and laid out a great deal on his palaces." After reading this account by Mr. Willis[a], it is natural to conclude, that the choir and upper tranſept, which are the oldeſt parts of the church, except the weſt end, were built by biſhop Alexander, and that St. Hugh enlarged it by adding the five arches from thence to the eaſt end. But, when we conſider that Alexander lived in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, and find nothing in the choir or tranſept agreeable to the ſtyle of building uſed in thoſe times, and that the city wall which ſtood near the end of the church was not removed until fifty-ſix years after the death of St. Hugh, we muſt ſuſpect ſome miſtake in the account; and, from what may be collected from the building itſelf, the true ſtate of the affair ſeems to be as follows.

Remigius's church was damaged by a fire which happened the year after biſhop Alexander was conſecrated; but it was not burnt down. This misfortune might be attributed to its not being vaulted; and, to prevent the like accident, he vaulted it with ſtone when he repaired it. Yet we muſt not ſuppoſe he vaulted it with ſtone throughout; for it was uſual at that time to vault the ailes only, leaving the roof over the nave naked or ceiled with wood. The vaulting of the ailes only was certainly an improvement to the church; and, if it did not make it *the moſt beautiful in England*, it was, as the antient hiſtorian obſerves, *pulchrior quam in ipſa novitate ſui compareret*. But, if Alexander improved the beauty of his church, he impaired the ſtrength of it at the ſame time; for the walls, which were made to bear a roof of timber, would give way to the preſſure of a vault: and although the builders might add pillars againſt them, and to the piers of the nave, which would ſupport the ſpringers, the walls themſelves muſt be too weak, without the aſſiſtance of external buttreſſes, to ſupport the lateral preſſure of the heavy vaults then in uſe. Theſe defects in Alexander's work muſt appear in leſs than 30 or 40 years, and probably were ſo much worſe when St. Hugh became biſhop, as to determine that prelate to rebuild it in the new manner (which was introduced about that time) with vaults over the nave as well as ſide ailes; but, as the ground would not admit of any addition eaſtward, he pulled down the choir and upper tranſept, and began his new church upon the foundations of the old one, adding the buildings A and B to the weſt ſide of the tranſept. When this work was finiſhed, he began the Chapter-houſe C on the north ſide of the church. The plan is a decagon; the vault is ſupported within by a ſingle pillar, and on the outſide by archbuttreſſes extending very near the wall of the city. The ſtyle of this building agrees with the time of Henry II. and is of the ſame age as the choir and upper tranſept; which confirms the common opinion that St. Hugh built it.

The next great work was to rebuild the remaining part of the old church as far as the weſt towers, including the great tranſept and rood tower. The ſtyle of this building agrees with the time of king John and beginning of Henry III's reign; whence Mr. Effex concludes it was begun and conſiderably advanced by Hugh de Wells, and finiſhed by biſhop Groſthead, who raiſed the rood tower as high as the bottom of the upper windows. The two chapels D and E with the porch F were built, and the additions to the width and height of the weſt front were made at the ſame time. By theſe additions the church was enlarged; and, as this new work was begun by biſhop *Hugh de Wells*, it was afterwards attributed to *St. Hugh the Burgundian*.

Biſhop Groſthead having compleated the nave and great tranſept, and carried the rood tower one order above the roof, Henry Lexington his ſucceſſor applied to Henry III. for leave to remove the city wall at the eaſt end[b], which was granted in the year 1256; and ſoon after they took down the ſemicircular end of St. Hugh's choir, and added the five arches beyond the upper tranſept. This Mr. Effex ſuppoſes was done in the latter part of Henry the Third's reign, while Richard de Graveſend and Oliver Sutton were biſhops. Theſe five arches are the moſt beautiful part of the church, and moſt perfect ſpecimen of the ſtyle of building which prevailed at that time in England. Dr. Stukeley, ſuppoſing this work much older than it is, ſays[c], "when Alexander the biſhop "projected a ſtructure of much larger dimenſions, "they carried the ſacred encloſure beyond the "eaſtern bounds of the city, and ſo built a new wall "farther that way, as it is now, with battlements "and towers." But the ſtyle of this building ſufficiently proves that it could be no part of Alexander's work; and the grant of Henry III. ſhews, that the boundary wall was not removed before the year 1256. This miſtake might ariſe from a charter of Henry I. to biſhop Alexander, *De porta de Eſt-*

[z] The blank is filled with three figures cut a few years ago to ſupply the place of older; and there are two more groupes too imperfect to merit copying.
[a] Hiſtory of Lincoln Cathedral, p. 49.
[b] Carta Henrici III. de remotione muri orientalis civitatis. Dugdale.
[c] Itin. I. p. 83.

gate, cum terris quæ ſupra ipſam ſunt[d]; but theſe grounds were not taken in before the year 1299, when biſhop Sutton obtained a charter from Edward I. to encompaſs the cloſe of the church with a wall. Here it may be proper to obſerve, that, before Remigius's church was built, the city was encloſed on the ſouth and eaſt, if not on the north and weſt ſides, with two walls; one was the old Roman wall, the other nearly parallel at ſeveral yards diſtant from it. To both walls there were gates; thoſe in the ſouth and eaſt were ſtanding not many years ago; the inner gates were like that on the north, called Newport gate; the outer gates were more modern. The church was built within the ſouth-eaſt quarter of this city, bounded on the ſouth by the Roman wall now running at the back of the ſubdean and chanter's houſes; on the weſt by the public way running from the ſouth to the north gate; on the north by another public way running from the weſt to the eaſt gate; and on the eaſt by the wall of the outer encloſure. Whether the Roman wall was removed before the ground was granted to Remigius is uncertain; but that it was removed before the church was built cannot be doubted, if that biſhop and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors were buried in the upper north tranſept, as hiſtorians relate; for the foundations which appear north and ſouth of the church ſhew the line in which it run muſt have paſſed through that tranſept near the line G H, which they now ſtrike upon in digging graves; but the wall, which was removed in Henry the Third's time, ſtood near the line I K. The ground lying on the ſouth, between the two walls, was given to biſhop Robert de Cheſney by a charter of Henry II.[e] but Henry I. by a former charter gave biſhop R. Bloet leave to make a way through the city wall *ad ſua neceſſaria facienda ad domum ſuam*[f]; by which it is probable he began the palace which Robert Cheſney finiſhed. Within this ſpace were likewiſe included the churches of St. Michael and St. Andrew, as appears by the charter of Henry II. to biſhop Cheſney.

The rood tower, which biſhop Groſthead raiſed one order above the roof, remained unfiniſhed until the reign of Edward II. but, ſoon after the year 1306, biſhop John d'Alderby raiſed it to the preſent height, and finiſhed it with a lofty ſpire of timber covered with lead; and about the ſame time the weſtern towers were raiſed, and ſpires of the ſame kind added to them, which until that time continued in the ſtate Robert Bloet had left them: but in the year 1547 the ſpire on the rood tower, equal in height to the tower[g], was blown down in a violent ſtorm of wind. It damaged the roof over the choir, and deſtroyed ſome of the battlements of the tower. The latter were not reſtored until the year 1775.

Mr. Eſſex imagines the ſcreen and rood loft, with the ſtalls in the choir, were made in the time of Edward II. and the ſouth end of the great tranſept, as low as the bottom of the great roſe window, in the time of Edward III.

Mr. Willis ſays, the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen without the north wall of the church was built in the ſame reign by biſhop Gynewell. If he means the chapel marked (D) in the plan (oppoſite the conſiſtory court, and now uſed for the morning prayers), he muſt be miſtaken; that chapel being the ſame which was built by biſhop Groſthead: but it is probable he rebuilt and lengthened one of the ſemi-circular chapels in the upper north tranſept (L), called ſometimes St. Mary's chapel, which a few years ago was reſtored to its original form[h].

Mr. Willis muſt be miſtaken likewiſe in ſaying that biſhop William Alnwick made the ſtately ſouth porch; for, if he means the beautiful porch on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery, that is evidently part of the original building erected in the reign of Henry III. The two adjoining chapels M and N are more modern. One of them was built by biſhop Ruſſel in the reign of Henry VII. the other in imitation of it by biſhop Longland in the reign of Henry VIII; or, if he means the great porch (F) commonly called the Galilee, adjoining to the ſouth end of the great tranſept, that is as old as the tranſept itſelf. But, as much was done in the reign of Henry VI. at the weſt end of the church, particularly the vaulting under the ſouth and north towers, the three windows over the weſt doors, and other ornamental work on the inſide, with the tabernacles and ſtatues over the great door on the outſide; it is probable they were done in the time of biſhop Alnwick; and, as he was buried in the middle of the nave near the weſt door, he might have made the vaulting under the ſouth tower at his own expence, which being the entrance into the ſouth aile or portico might be called the ſouth porch.

Biſhops Ruſſel and Longland in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. built two chapels on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery for their burial places. Biſhop Alnwic in the reign of Henry VI. or biſhop Gynewell in that of Edward III. added much ornament to the weſt front, and the 11 ſtatues of kings, from the Conqueror to Edward III. formerly painted and gilt over the great weſt door.

The compartment between the vaulting and the upper windows in that part which extends from the upper tranſept to the eaſt window is ſo richly adorned with figures of angels playing on a variety of muſical inſtruments, that ſome have given it the name of *the Choir of Angels*, though without any authority of records or tradition.

The whole fabric has been put into ſubſtantial repair, and an aukward ill-connected arch, which Gibbs threw acroſs the two weſt towers, removed under the direction of that great maſter of Gothic architecture Mr. Eſſex.

[d] Carta Henrici I. De porta de Eſtgata. Dugdale's Monaſt.
[e] Carta Henrici II. De foſſato & muro Ballii ad faciendam portam. Dugd. Monaſt.
[f] Carta Henrici I. De faciendo exitu in muro caſtelli ſui. Ib.
[g] E. Reg. D. &. C.
[h] "The uncertainty, whether it was the chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary Magdalen, might, and I am certain did arise from the entries in two of the old books occaſioned by the miſtake of the tranſcribers, at different times; for in one (the Martyrology), the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen is ſaid to be "ad caput *orientale Eccleſiæ*." In the foundation book of Chantries, written in a much older hand, it is ſaid Robert de Laſcy founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen *ad caput occidentale eccleſiæ ex parte boreali*. Now both being on the north, this addition of ſituation does not clear up the uncertainty; but I find, on looking into the antient Miſſal, pretended to belong to the Freeſchool, though undoubtedly borrowed from the Manuſcript Library, and which appears to have belonged to and been uſed by the prieſt of St. Mary's chapel, that this chapel was built or enlarged upon the foundation probably of the old ſemi-circular chapel, and dedicated in 1501. The entry is thus: "In honorem beate Marie Virginis Dedicatio hujus capellæ eſt, et in die Sanctorum Criſpini et Criſpiani fuit dedicata Anno Domini 1501." Now as the chapel lately pulled down appeared, I think, of a more modern ſtyle of architecture than that of the Morning chapel, which I call St. Mary Magdalen chapel, I conclude that Mr. Eſſex has rightly ſuppoſed it was the chapel of the Virgin Mary at the eaſt end of the church." Mr. Bradley.

The late earl of Burlington, who had a taſte for architecture, and was as capable as any perſon of deciding the queſtion of precedency betwixt the churches of York and Lincoln ſo long conteſted, accounted this by far the nobleſt Gothic ſtructure in England, and York in no degree comparable to it. He even preferred the weſt front of Lincoln to any thing of the kind in Europe; and ſays, that whoever had the conducting of it was well acquainted with the nobleſt buildings of Old Rome, and had united ſome of their greateſt beauties in that one work [i].

"Sepultures in Lyncolne. Henry Burherſte biſ-
"ſhop of Lincoln buried in the eſt ende of the
"churche toward the northe. There is alſo buried
"at his fete Robart his brother, a knighte of greate
"fame in the warrs. And there alſo is buried Barp-
"toleme ſunn to Robert Burwaſche, and they foundyd
"five priſts and five pore ſcollars at gramar ſchole
"in Lyncolne. In ower Lady Chappell at the eſt
"ende of the northe ſyde of the churche is buried
"the bowells of queene Elianor. The armes of
"Caſtle be on the ſyde of the tombe. In the ſouthe
"eſt chapell next to it is buried one of the lorde
"Nicholas Cantilupes. This Cantilupe founded a
"maſtar and two or three cantuaries, after augmentyd
"to VII. Now the colledge is corruptely caulid
"*Negem* college. And thereby at his hed lyethe
"one of the Wymbiſches, a reſidenſary of Lincolne,
"in a fayre highe tombe. In S. Nicholas chapell
"is a merveylows fair and large pſaltar full in the
"margin of goodly armes of many noble men. S.
"Hughe liethe in the body of the eſt parte of the
"churche above the High Altare. Byſhope Flem-
"inge liethe in an highe tumbe in the northe iſle of
"the upper parte of the churche in the walle, and
"thereby under flate ſtones ly Oliver Sutton and
"John Chadworthe, biſhope. Byſhope Ruſſel, and
"Longland, now byſhop, tumbes be in to chapells
"caſt out of the upper parte of the ſouth wall of
"the church. Agayne this chapel is Fitz-Wil-
"liam, knt. buried. In the ſouth parte of the
"preſbytery lyithe in two ſeveralle high marble
"tumbes in a chapell Catarine Swineforde the 3
"wife to John of Gaunt duke of Lanceaſter, and
"Jane her daughter countes of Weſtmerlande.
"Byſhope Thomas lyethe in the higheſt croſs northe
"iſle. Robert Groſted lyethe in the higheſte ſouth
"iſle with a goodly tumbe of marble and an image
"of braſſe over it. Byſhop Repington lyethe under
"a flate ſtone thereby. In the lower northe croſs
"iſle lyeth byſhop Thomas Weke. In the lower
"ſouth croſſe iſle lay byſhop Dalderby, but his
"tumbe was taken away *nomine ſuperſtitionis*. John
"Multon, knt. lyethe in the body of the churche.
"Byſhop Gwyney [Gynwell] lyethe in the body of
"the churche, and buyldyd a great chapel of St.
"Magdalene without the very north wall, but join-
"ing on the north ſide of the cathedral church, and
"founded three cantuaries, and this church was after
"tranſlatid into the north ſide of the eſheker by the
"peace of weſt area of the church yard, where
"the dean of Lincoln's howſe is in the minſtar cloſe,
"and thereabout was a monaſtery of nuns afore the
"tyme that Remigius began the new mynſtar of
"Lincoln, and of this howſe yet remain certain to-
"kens. The body of the church of Lincoln to the
"firſt croſſe iſle hath VIII archys pilloryd with mar-
"ble on each ſide. The firſt croſſe iſle is greater
"and more in length than the ſecond croſs iſle is.
"The quiere betwixt the two croſſe iſles hath on
"eche ſide four arches and pillors of marble. The
"eſt ende of the church hath five arches on eche
"ſide with pillors of marble. On the north end of
"the upper croſſe iſle is the cloyſter, and in the eaſt
"end of it is the chapter houſe, the eaſt end whereof
"is very fair *opere circulari* and the *fornix* is ſup-
"ported with a pillar of marble. There is a very
"fayre dore in the upper parte of the church ſouth-
"ward to go into the cloſe and again this lyith the
"byſhops palace hanging *in declivio*. All the whole
"cloſe is invironid with an high ſtrong wawle hav-
"ing divers gats in it, whereof the principall is the
"eſcheker gate. The paroche church of St. Mar-
"garet is within the cloſe by eaſt ſouth-eaſt [k]."

Biſhop Bloet who died 1122, Alexander a Norman 1147, Cheſney 1167, and Bleſenſis 1209, and were buried in the upper leſſer north tranſept, perhaps under the blue coffin faſhioned ſtones below, have only their pictures painted at full length on the wall above [l]. Other biſhops that had monuments are Remigius 1092 in the choir, Hugh the Burgundian 1200, Welles 1235, Groſthead 1254, Graveſend 1279, Burgwaſh 1340, Fleming 1431, Chadworth 1471, Ruſſel 1495, Smith 1530, Longland 1547, Fuller 1675. King John and king William of Scotland carried St. Hugh's corps to the church door, and it was lodged in a ſilver ſhrine to which biſhop Fuller ſubſtituted a marble table monument with an inſcription. The ſuppoſed ſhrine on the north ſide of the ſouth aile of the choir engraved as his by Dr. Stukeley [m] was really the niche in which the image of the Virgin Mary was placed [n]. Other monuments are for Nicholas lord Cantilupe 1371, John lord Welles (not as Dugdale ſir John Tiptoft, whoſe ſaltire ingrailed with Cantilupe's arms is on the tomb) Bartholomew lord Burgherſh, Wimbiſh one of the reſidentiaries or priors of Nocton, Catherine Swinford miſtreſs and third wife of John of Gaunt, and her daughter Joan counteſs of Weſtmoreland.

Biſhops whoſe monuments are defaced were Sutton, Chadworth, Thomas, Repingdon, Weke, Dalderby, Gwyney, or Gynewell, Smith. On the new paving of the nave and its tranſepts 1782 and 1783, theſe, with innumerable more which had loſt both figures and inſcriptions, were taken up, and are intended to be laid down in the ailes of the choir, or in the cloiſter. In digging a grave near the north door of the choir was found the inſcription cut on a leaden plate engraved by Dugdale [o] and Hearne [p], but more correctly in our pl. IV. fig. 5.

The old bell called *Tom of Lincoln* weighed 7807lb. the preſent 8883lb. coſt £.148 and will hold 424 gallons of ale meaſure, and is about ſeven yards and an half in compaſs.

The library over the north cloiſter was built by dean Honeywood, whoſe portrait by Hanneman is ſtill preſerved in it. At the eaſt end is the old MS. library.

[i] Extract from a letter of the late Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln to Mr. Precentor Trimnel, dated July 9, 1740. From Mr. Cole's MS. Collections.

[k] Leland VIII. 49.

[l] Theſe were painted by James Francis Damini a Venetian painter, who had £. 80. for them. He painted the altar in St. Peter's church at the Arches in the city 1728.

[m] Itin. I. pl. xxix.

[n] Ex libro ſic notato ⁂ 1520, 1559, penes D. & C. p. 135.

[o] Bar. I. 386.

[p] Pref. to Sprotti Chron. p. xxvi.

The close wall has been embattled quite round, and had several towers on it, but they are now ruined, and the battlements almost every where demolished. It has still five gates and a postern. The principal gate facing the Castle hill is called the Chequer. Here are two handsome stone gatehouses, with a large gate in the middle, and a postern on either side, all curiously vaulted, and their roofs till within the last 50 years leaded. On the south side of the chequer two or three dwelling houses reach from one gatehouse to the other. On the north side St. Mary Magdalen's church, built here after bishop Sutton removed the parishioners out of the nave of the cathedral which Remigius had built on the antient site of their church, completes the quadrangle. Here is a fine well in common to the inhabitants of this little square. The next gate is a little more north between the White Hart and Angel inns, facing the Bail. A third opposite to it facing East gate. The fourth faces North gate. These have all had double gates. A fifth is called Potter gate: and the postern is at the top of the Greestone stairs. The Deanry house was founded by dean afterwards bishop Gravesend 1254[q]; the gatehouse by dean Flemming, whose arms are on it; the front next the minster has the initials of Roger Parker, and the date 1616 over the bow window; the hall by Dean Fuller, whose arms are over the door. It has been since improved by dean Yorke. To it adjoins an antient building called the *Works Chantry*, the habitation of the four chantry priests, who celebrated daily for the foundation and benefactors of the fabric, but more antiently it was the chancellor's house till 1321, when the present house was assigned to chancellor Beke. Opposite to the south gate of the minster by the palace gate stands the chantry house of Nicholas lord Cantelupe, a stone building till lately leaded: on the north front are these coats carved in stone; G. a fess vairé between three leopards heads jessant fleurs de lis, O. *Cantelupe*, & G. bezanté, a canton erm. *Zouch*. The vicar's college, now called the *Old Vicar's*, formed a quadrangle, of which there remain only four good houses, which are sufficient for the present number of vicars. The gateway is adorned with these coats of arms. Old France and England quarterly between a cross botoné, Bishop *Sutton*, and a fess between six cross crosslets, *Beauchamp*. This college was begun by bishop Sutton, whose executors finished the hall, kitchen, and several chambers. The long building below the quadrangle, now divided into stables and haylofts, seems to have been built by bishop Alnwyck, and John Breton, prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks; the bishop's arms, A. a cross moline S. and the rebus *Bre* on a tun, being on the east end. To the chancellor's house adjoins that of the choristers, first assigned them by bishop Gravesend. The house of the poor clerks who lived together by a constitution of bishop Sutton is that where the residentiaries entertained their vicars and officers. Burgherst's chantry house and others are now leased out. Hard by, over the gateway of a private house, were, till within these few years, kept the bishop's and archdeacon's registers, the records of which begin earlier than those of either archbishopric, or perhaps any see in England, with Remigius the founder, and after an interval are resumed. From bishop Welles, 1209, to bishop Barlow, 1608, there is a series of registers in good preservation, those of the five eldest bishops in rolls, the others in large velom books down to the Reformation, after which the care of the registers here, as well as at York and other places, seems to have slackened a little. A book of the endowments of the vicarages throughout the diocese is written in the same small fair hand, full of observations, as bishop Welles' roll of institutions.

On the south side of the brow of the hill is the bishop's palace, hanging as Leland says *in declivio*, once a glorious and magnificent structure, built by bishop Chesney, to whom the site was granted by Henry II. being all the land with the fos from the wall of the bail of Lincoln by St. Nicholas' churchyard to that of St. Andrew, and thence east to the city wall free and quit of landgavel, parcage, and all other things, with free licence to break a gate through the bail wall for his passage to and from the church[r]. It was enlarged with great magnificence by Hugh and Bec, and put into complete repair by Williams, but ruined in the civil war except the gate, the work of bishop Alnwic, whose arms, a cross moline, are both on the spandrils and wooden door, and on the base of a bow window over the gate were the arms of France and England quarterly between those of bishop Alnwyk and the see. The shell of the hall, begun by Hugh the Burgundian[s], and finished by Hugh the second, is 84 feet by 50, supported by two rows of marble pillars, with three arches opening into the screen at the south end, and communicating by a bridge of one lofty pointed arch with the kitchen and principal apartments. This hall had four double windows on a side, and from its width was probably supported by two rows of pillars. Bishop Hugh the second built the famous kitchen which has seven chimnies in it. From the gate to the close wall, west of the old vicars, bishop Alnwick built a curious chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the walls and roof almost intire 1727, but since pulled down. In the window were lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The front of the palace next the city exhibits three stout buttresses probably the work of bishop Williams, who laid out much money on the repair of this stately fabric, which, when intire, was exceeded by few of our antient castles in situation, size, magnificence, and extent of prospect. The late Dr. Nelthorp obtaining a lease of the site built with the old materials a good stone house, since much enlarged, in which the bishop is at present accommodated during the short visits he pays to his see.

As the jurisdiction of this large bishopric was great, so the revenues were, before the Reformation, proportioned to it. Except the two archbishoprics and the principality bishoprics that had baronies belonging to them (viz. Winchester, Durham, and Ely,) no see in the kingdom was so well endowed, insomuch that we meet with no bishop translated from hence to any see except Winchester before the reign of Elizabeth, though since Mr. Willis observes[t] no less than 10 out of 17 have left this for other sees. Nor was it less remarkable for its many palaces or places of residence for the bishops within their diocese; for they had before 1547 eight furnished in the diocese besides others. In this county *Lincoln*, *Sleaford*, and *Nettleham*: in Rutland *Lidington*; in Hunting-

[q] Cart. Dec. f. 4. b
[s] Martlog. f. 2. b. f. 3. b.
[r] Monast. III. p. 267.
[t] Hist. of Linc. cath. 35.

donſhire *Buckden*; in Buckinghamſhire *Woburn* and *Tinghurſt*; in Oxfordſhire *Banbury* caſtle; and two more, at *Newark* c. Nottingham, and Lincoln-place in Chancery-lane, London. All theſe, except that of Lincoln, with about 30 manors, were given up 1 Edward VI. by Holbech, the firſt married biſhop, who, to gratify ſome courtiers and raiſe a family, exchanged every thing for impropriations[u], ſo that now ſcarce four manors remain of the antient eſtates; and biſhop Kennet obſerves this ſee above all others conſiſts in the propriety of rectories and tithes; and as Buckden palace reverted to the ſee after the duke of Somerſet's death, and a little before his own 1551, Mr. Willis obſerves, that in the firſt year of his promotion here, *as a preſage of misfortunes to the church*, the tall ſpire of his cathedral, reputed higher than that at Saliſbury, fell down, and the city pariſh churches went to rack, and were the greateſt part of them demoliſhed during the time he continued at Lincoln. He died at Nettleham Auguſt 6, 1551, and was buried there under a tomb of freeſtone with his arms carved on the ſides. Queen Mary reſtored the ſeveral eſtates to biſhop White, but queen Elizabeth took them all back on his deprivation 1559.

Biſhop Cooper, ſo gratefully commended by Mr. Camden, was dean of Glouceſter and Oxford, conſecrated biſhop of this ſee February 29, 1570. After refuſing the ſee of Norwich he was tranſlated to Wincheſter 1583, where he lies buried near the biſhop's throne, with this epitaph:

"Hic jacet Thomas Cooper, olim Lincolnienſis,
"nuper Wintonienſis epiſcopus munificentiſſimus,
"doctiſſimus, vigilantiſſimus præſul; qui religioſiſ-
"ſime in domino obiit. April 29, A. D. 1594.

"Theſaurus Chronicorum, Cooperi cetera ſcripta
"Dum remanent celebris Cooperi fama manebit.
"Oxonienſis erat Gloceſtrenſiſque decanus,
"Continuus primæ vice-cancellarius urbis,
"Tum Lincolnenſis fit præſul, & inde movetur
"Wintoniam, duos ubi ſedit epiſcopus annos.
"Summe doctus erat, ſummeque benignus egenis,
"Et ſummo ſtudio divina oracula pandit.
"Terra tegit corpus, ſed ſpiritus eſt ſuper aſtra.
"Celeſtes animæ celeſti pace fruentur."

At the bottom,

"In obitum Thomae Cooperi, ſacræ Theologiæ profeſſoris, W. S. δεκαεοχον."

At *Tinghurſt* c. Bucks, Henry de Burwaſh or Burgherſt biſhop of Lincoln and chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II. with whom he was a very great favourite, by meer might againſt all right and reaſon took in the land of many poor people without making the leaſt reparation therein, to compleat his park. However the canons of Lincoln, warned as ſome ſay by his ghoſt, which could not reſt after his death, but appeared to them in a hunting dreſs, telling them he was appointed keeper of this park, and beſeeching them to throw it open, reſtored the poor to their lands again[w].

To this noble cathedral belong, beſides the biſhop, a deah, precentor, chancellor, ſubdean, ſix archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, four prieſt vicars, five layvicars or ſingingmen, an organiſt, ſeven poor clerks, four choriſters, ſix Burghurſt's chanters, &c. The revenues were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.1962. *per ann.* clear, now £.830. and the dividend money of the chapter £ 546.[x]

Dr. Stukeley conceived that the old church above hill in the centre of the Roman city, called St. Paul's, was the church built by Paulinus, when he converted Blecca the governor to the Chriſtian faith. He ſaw in many parts of it there had been more than one rebuilding of the church on the old foundation, and he fancied he diſcerned part of the very church built by Paulinus, which Bede ſaw in ruins[y], particularly of the north door where you deſcend into the church by ſix ſteps on the outſide: the capitals and nail work without are of the ſtyle of thoſe times. Above it the nail work was originally continued round the arch, now a more modern one, yet ſtill very antient, and this ſeems to have been the door by which Paulinus and Blecca uſed to enter the church: for oppoſite to it is that famous fragment of a very great Roman building, called the Mint wall, before deſcribed, probably the remains of the palace where Blecca reſided. Tradition ſays that it was a mint, and probably it has been uſed for that purpoſe ſince Blecca's time. This door is of the ſame kind of fabric as the north door of St. Peter's church, Stamford, now in being at a neighbouring houſe which was built in St. Wilfrid's time. Within the church were many very antient inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones of black marble in Roman characters. The Dr. obſerved that the older part of the walls on the outſide was made of very old cut ſtones, and of an old ſort of ſtones moſt likely the ruins of the firſt church. At the ſouth-eaſt corner on the outſide he ſaw a ſpring of an arch low in the ground, perhaps one of the original church. It is eaſy to conceive how the church came in later times to be called St. Paul's corruptly for Paulinus[z]. This church is at preſent much dilapidated. The arch here mentioned remains, but none of the inſcriptions, nor does the idea ſeem well founded as to the preſent church.

A curious ſilver coin in the Pembroke cabinet, and engraved in our Plate of Saxon coins, fig. 18.[a] having on one ſide a ſword and SCIM

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and on the other LINCOLIA CIVT round a croſs, ſeems to have been ſtruck by the *prepoſitus* or chief magiſtrate of this city in the Saxon times before the Conqueſt. The croſs and ſaint's name prove it to be Chriſtian, and would induce a belief that St. Martin was the tutelar ſaint of the city before the foundation of the cathedral, one of the principal churches here being dedicated to him, and antiently of royal patronage, till William I. granted it to Remigius[b]. It is ſtill prebendal, but the profits being gone, it has not been collated to for many years. Seman Grantham, whoſe family were long conſiderable in this city, and repreſented it from 12 Edward IV. to ... Charles II. bequeathed his body to be buried in the *choir of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary* in this church 1452. The *Mint hall* ſtood in or between *Silver lane* and *Silver ſtreet* a little below St. Peter's at Arches church. Many Jews inhabited this pariſh, and had a ſchool-houſe in

[u] See Rymer's Fœd. XV. 166, 167. Godwin, p. 300. ed Richardſ.
[w] Fuller's Church Hiſt. Cent. xvii. p. 107. Godwin, ed. Rich. p. 294. Pat 4. Ed. III. p. 2. m. 30 vel 31, pro imparcatione 6 acr. com. de Tinghurſt & ccc acr. in com. Buckingham de Luda, &c. Tan. Not. Mon. p. 354.
[x] Tan. 252. [y] Eccl. Hiſt. II. c. 16. eccleſiam operis egregii de lapide fecit.
[z] Letter from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Gale concerning the church now called St. Paul's at Lincoln, &c. Aug. 2, 1735.
[a] See Introd. p. cxiv. [b] See Mon. Ang. III. 258. Pat. 8 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 10.

it,

it, the ſite of which was quitclaimed by John de Thornhaugh to the dean and chapter 1324. Tradition ſays, that the child Hugh [c] was crucified here in the houſe now or lately leaſed to Mr. John Harvey. The Jew's houſe, as it is called, oppoſite to the end of the Bull ring lane, is much taken notice of by travellers of curioſity, the door which ſtands in the middle of the front being arched over, and a chimney built on it. It was in the poſſeſſion of Belaſet de Wallingford, a Jeweſs, hanged for clipping 18 Edward I. and by the king granted next year to William de Foleteby. His brother granted it to canon Thornton, and he to the dean and chapter, whoſe property it now is.

St. Swithin's church was united to ſome others, 1553, and burnt by the blowing up of ſome gunpowder 1644. By what one may judge from the ruins yet ſtanding it has been the beſt pariſh church in the town except St. Botulph's. Eaſt of this are the remains of the Greyfriars houſe, founded before 1230 [d], given to the city by Robert Monſon, eſq; for a grammar ſchool, which he fitted up at his own expence 1567. Under it is a ſpinning ſchool, and before it is the ſheep market: and a wool market was ordered by act of common council 1626, but that is a commodity never brought to market.

At Trinity church at the ſtairs, and at St. Andrew's in Wikford, was an anchoreſs at each, and an anchorite at St. Andrew's below the palace.

By ſtatute 2 Edward VI. the churches in Lincoln were united, ſo that the clear yearly value of any one benefice, whereunto ſuch union ſhould be made, exceed not upon ſuch union made the yearly profit to the incumbent of the ſame above 14*l.* This union reduced the number from 52 to 15. At preſent there are only ſix intire, and ſeveral in ruins.

Religious houſes here were Gilbertine canons founded 1148 by biſhop Bloet, valued at £.202. *per ann.* [e] St. Bege's, or rather St. Mary Magdalen (for it was dedicated to her) for Benedictines, cell to York, valued at £.23. 6*s.* 3*d.* [f]

The ſite of St. Mary's friery, or houſe of White friars, founded 1269 [g], was in Wykeford between the now dilapidated churches of St. Mary and St. Edward.

The houſe of Dominicans or black friars, founded 3 Edward I. [h] ſtood by the ſide of Potter-gate; the ſite now belongs to the fabrick of the cathedral.

Auſtin friars was founded 1291 [i], and here was an houſe of Sac friars de pœnitentia Jeſu [k]. Biſhop Tanner adds three hoſpitals beſides there of St. Leonard and St. Giles [l], and two colleges of prieſts [m].

The ſite of Friars preachers is oppoſite Spa cloſe in Butterwick. St. Mary Magdalen college of black monks is a farm-houſe on the other ſide the road; the chapel, made a barn, fired by the hay, and the ſhell only remaining. The demeſnes of it were incloſed 1584, and the monks' leys are a common for freemen's horſes in lieu of all common right. The priory mill was turned by a ſpring of a remarkable petrifying quality.

St. Leonard's hoſpital, founded by Henry I. for incurable lepers [n] of the city of Lincoln for a guardian, eight chaplains, and one prieſt [o], ſtood near St. Bartholomew's church on the weſt ſide of the caſtle, which church was decayed 1468, and a chapel built of its materials, the principal part of which is now called the chapel houſe, which was burnt 1644 by the royaliſts. On the hill where this church and hoſpital ſtood, William king of Scots ſwore fealty to king John November 22, 1200, on the croſier of archbiſhop Hubert, in the ſight of all the people, and in preſence of three archbiſhops, 12 biſhops, and the principal nobility of England, Scotland, Wales, and Normandy [p].

St Giles' hoſpital is now a farm houſe near Gretewell gate.

There are more remains of old buildings in this city than any other place in England. Without Barre gate (the ſouth gate now ſtanding) was a fair croſs and large [q], one of queen Eleanor's. It was demoliſhed about 1643. The place is yet diſcernable.

Upon the weſt wall of St. Mary's ſteeple is this Roman inſcription [r]:

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI [s] ET CARSSo
VNAE [t] CONIVGIS
EIVS ET QVINTI F.

i. e.
Dis manibus
Nominii Sacri
Bruſci fili civis
Senonii & cariſſi
mæ conjugis
ejus & Quinti filii.

and in the pediment above it a later Chriſtian inſcription, Pl. III. f. 12. This church bears great marks of antiquity. The epitaphs within it are all cut in white or blue ſlabs with various devices, but ſcarce any of them whole. Under the wall of the yard is the oat market, and on the wall is an antique conduit mentioned by Leland I. 34. with its *caſtle*, in Wikerford, and on it theſe arms:

A bend between 6 mullets.
A feſs cheque.
A feſs between 6 croſſes botonè.
Two chevronels between 6 croſſes botone fitche.
Three roſes, as ſeemed.

On the wall by it lie two figures, one probably Ranulph de Kyme mentioned by Leland, with a time-worn inſcription in capitals on the ledges; the other repreſents a female religious with a book in her left hand, her right on her breaſt.

South of St. Andrew's church-yard in Wykerford, is a houſe of a very antique ſtyle of building, vaulted over with ſtone. No tradition what it has been. This and ſome adjoining buildings called St. Andrew's rows are part of the fabrick eſtate. Adjoining to the ſame church northward remained the old palace of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, whoſe arms curiouſly carved on a large block of freeſtone ſtood on the front of it till the year 1737. This is

[c] Of whom ſee M. Paris, p. 912. [d] Lel. I. 26. Tan. 281. [e] Tan. 266. [f] Lel. I. 26. Tan. 273.
[g] Lel. I. 27. Tan. 282. [h] Tan. 282. [i] Tan. 283. [k] Tan. 285. Lel. ubi ſup.
[l] Tan. 256. 271. 282. 285. [m] Tan. 285.
[n] *de ejectibus.* Mon. Ang. II. 388. This is what is called Pat. 35 Henry VI. *Mallardry.* Pat. 7 Henry IV. *Le Maladri. Malandy* the true name explains the whole.
[o] Tan. 256. [p] Hoveden, 461. b. M. Paris. p. 204. [q] Lel. ubi ſup. [r] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 319.
[s] It ſeems ΦANONI and may as well be read *Lincolni* as *Senoni.* [t] or VME. Half the laſt line is cut off in the ſtone.

the

the goodly houſe that Leland ſays in his time belonged to the Suttons.

In this ſuburb on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet is an old houſe with a great round-arched gate (lord Huſſey's houſe, out of whoſe bow window he went to execution), and adjoining to it the other called *John of Gaunt's*, both which Mr. Buck engraved 1726. The latter being ruinous was taken down in the ſpring of 1783. Oppoſite to this is another antient building called *John of Gaunt's ſtables*, but more likely to have been his palace than the other. Both more probably belonged to ſome of the many religious houſes or foundations in this city and county.

The noble market houſe was built in the ſecond mayoralty of Mr. John Lebſey, 1736, by an act of common council, for applying for 10 years the £. 100. annually ſpent on the city feaſt. The church of St. Peter at Arches was rebuilt in his firſt mayoralty.

The town hall, where alſo the aſſizes are held, is over the Stonebow acroſs the high ſtreet, rebuilt about 13 Richard II. the ſouth front decorated with the ſtatues of the Virgin Mary and the angel Gabriel. The eaſt end is the common gaol, antiently called the *kitchen*, probably from having ſerved for the city feaſts.

Beaumont fee was a manor belonging to that noble family from the time of Edward III. in right of Iſabel, widow of John lord Veſci of Alnwick, and ſiſter of Henry de Beaumont; whence the manſion-houſe had the name of Veſci hall. It came afterwards to the Norfolk family, and has ſince been ſold more than once. It is exempt from the city's juriſdiction, and the bailiff is called at the aſſizes next after the ſheriffs of the city.

The high bridge of one arch over the main ſtream of the river Witham 21 feet, 9 inches diameter, and 11 feet high, is at leaſt 400 years old. From the main arch ſpring two others at right angles eaſtward, one on each ſide the river, which is vaulted over. Upon this vault ſtood the antient chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, let for a dwelling-houſe 1549, in which was a chantry, founded by the corporation 32 Edward I. Running from the bridge down the chapel entry on the ſouth ſide of the river is *Scotch hall*, an antient building, whoſe windows were formerly full of painted glaſs. On one ſide of a door-caſe within the court and on other parts were carved in wood and ſtone the arms of *Gegge*, whoſe manſion it probably was, a chevron between two creſcents in chief, and a croſs patée fitché in baſe; alſo in the ſouth window of St. Benedict's church adjoining and quartered by the Granthams from the time of Henry VIII.

The fine ſpring, which at preſent ſupplies the city conduits, but antiently the Grey friars, riſes in this lordſhip. There is a ſmall building of brick over the ſpring head, from whence the water is conveyed by leaden pipes about a mile to the firſt conduit at the bridge foot, and from thence to the other before deſcribed at St. Mary's in Wikerford.

The cordwainers and weavers are the only companies now ſubſiſting here, as indeed they were the only companies incorporated by royal charter; the former ſo early as 2 Richard II. 1389.

Vine cloſe in Butterwick is the *vinea ſua apud Lincoln* granted by Henry I. to biſhop Bloet and his canons. This circumſtance of a vineyard ſo far north ſo long ago would induce one to believe the vine has been of longer ſtanding in this iſland than is commonly ſuppoſed.

Here were two ſchools, one in the cloſe maintained by the dean and chapter; the other in the city maintained by the corporation: both united 1583, the maſter elected and paid half by the dean and chapter; the uſher elected and paid by the corporation, who are to pay half the maſter's ſalary, and repair the ſchool-houſe, which is on the ſite of the Grey friars, and the biſhop to permit no other within three miles of Lincoln.

The city is a corporation governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and not leſs than 45 nor more than 49 common council. It has four coroners and four chamberlains, and ſends two members to parliament.

It is a county of itſelf, including 20 miles round it, and ſome pariſhes without the town; but part of the town called the Cloſe is in the parts of Lindſey in the county, and the parts of Keſteven come within one mile of the bar gate.

The fee-farm rent which the city paid to the cathedral, 80*l.* for Burgh's chantry, was diſcharged 1543 with the plate of the great guild. The chapel on the bridge was converted into a dwelling-houſe 1548.

Lincoln was viſited with the plague 1549, 1586, and 1630; and between Holyrood day 1586 and 1587 were five mayors elected.

James I. made a progreſs here 1617, and aſſiſted at a great horſe-race on the heath for a cup. The lower town having been taken by the parliament's forces under the earl of Mancheſter, the caſtle was ſtormed May 1644.

In the ſtone quarries in a field about a mile eaſt from the cathedral great numbers of bones have been dug up ever ſince the ground was firſt opened for ſtone, though few have been taken up entire. There is commonly a bit of copper money among the bones and aſhes incloſed in the urn. Out of one the late Mr. Sympſon took 1736 a fair coin of Adrian of the 2d ſize, the head laureate, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P. P. Rev. a figure ſtanding holding a palm-branch and cornucopiæ; FELICITAS AVG. S. C. Beſides the fragments of bones in the urns there are abundance dug up that have been buried without burning, after the cuſtom ceaſed as may be ſuppoſed among the Romans. Some of theſe have had prodigious ſtrong coffins as may be judged from the great iron cramps and nails ſix, ſeven, eight, and nine inches long, which have been found among the bones, with ſome ſmall remains of wood not quite conſumed after ſo many ages.

On Friday May 14, 1731, ſome labourers digging for ſtone in this quarry diſcovered lying north and ſouth, the head to the north, about one foot and an half or two feet below the ſurface, two antient ſepulchres, compoſed each of four large ſtones ſet edgeways for the ends and ſides, and covered with a fifth; about ſix feet long within, the breadth three feet, the depth two feet and an half: the cover of one of them was in two pieces. The bodies had been incloſed in thick ſtrong wooden coffins, of which nothing remained ſave a ſmall matter that ſtuck to the huge iron ſpikes and cramps that had bound the planks together, and that was ſo much decayed that the ſort of wood was not to be diſtinguiſhed. In the north end lay a very thick ſcull (the

teeth gone) and ſome pieces of thigh bones and many iron ſpikes full ſix inches long, thick as the little finger, but conſumed by ruſt, broken at the ends. On the right ſide of the coffin towards the head was a beautiful urn of fine red clay, broken among the nails and mouldy earth, with a little ſcroll or feſtoon round it: it was five inches deep, and might have held a quart. Near a yard ſouth from the feet of the tomb and at the ſame depth was a heap of black ſtrong ſmelling aſhes. Next day they found a ſimilar ſtone coffin, the cover of one ſtone, and the inſide of the eaſt ſide ſtone hewn ſmooth not ſo long as the other, and in it only a piece of a ſcull and bones. Many bones have been dug up in different parts of the hill as if thrown in from a field of battle: and in this quarry was found the braſs armilla mentioned by Dr. Stukeley[u], in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pownall[x].

There were found ſeveral ſtone coffins in and about this city; at the head of one an earthen bottle which would contain about three half pints, made of an oker-coloured earth, not glazed, nor to appearance burnt like our bottles or pots. Several urns were alſo found with bones in them, but no coins[y].

The late Dr. Primroſe had a great collection of Roman antiquities found in and about this city. A fine glaſs urn found near Newport gate holding about two quarts, and covered within with a ſort of gliſtering ſubſtance as if it had been ſilvered, was given by him to Mr. Folkes: alſo a very large ſilver ſeal of Robert lord Fitz-Walter, in the hands of Nevil King, eſq. afterwards in thoſe of the rev. Richard Neate, and engraved in the fifth volume of the Archæologia, illuſtrated by Mr. Brooke. William Pownal eſq. had the fine bijugate Carauſius with the head of Apollo, his favourite deity, joined with his own, afterwards in the poſſeſſion of ſir Richard Ellys, bart. found in digging the new church by Stanbow, ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1725, and engraved by Vertue 1734.

A branch of the Foſſe, very perfect juſt by St. Giles' hoſpital, and eaſily traceable in many places over the fields, turns off towards Horncaſtle the antient *Banovallum*. This and the other Roman roads round Lincoln occur in old deeds by the name of *ſtreet*. This is called *Langworth ſtreet*. The great north road from Newport, antiently the Hermen ſtreet, is called the *Humber ſtreet*, and once, by miſtake, *Ykeling* for Ikeneld ſtreet.

The country on the weſt and ſouth ſides of Lincoln was heath for 20 miles round, and on the ſouth ſide, where the courſe formerly was, it was ſo extenſive and the tracks ſo uncertain, that a large ſquare light-houſe was erected at the ſole expence of ſir Francis Daſhwood late lord Deſpenſer, about 1752, viſible at a diſtance all round both by night and day. It has almoſt all been lately incloſed both on the weſt and ſouth ſides, and turnpike roads are making.

Blankeney. Among ſome corpſes dug up on Lincoln heath near *Blankeney*, were found ſeveral caſt braſs rings flattiſh, which ſome ſuppoſed the old Britiſh money mentioned by Cæſar. Theſe, and alſo a very large bead pierced, and ſome coins of Maximinus, Conſtantius, and Magnentius, found at *Strawſton*, with a very fine cornu ammonis four feet deep in digging for coal, were ſhewn by capt. Hacket to Dr. Stukeley 1727[z]. At Strawſton is a good manſion houſe belonging to Andrew Hacket, of Moxhall, in the county of Warwick, eſq.

Spittle in the ſtreet conſiſts only of a farm houſe, a chapel, an almſhouſe or hoſpital for poor women, a good inn, and a ſeſſions houſe. Over the chapel this inſcription:

Fui anno Domini 1398
Non fui - 1594
Sum - 1616
} *Domus Dei & pauperum.*

Qui hanc Deus hunc deſtruet.

The hoſpital was founded t. Edward II. augmented t. Richard II.[a] On the ſeſſions-houſe:

Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

Arms of Ulſter. Over the door *Fiat juſtitia*, 1619. The eſtate belongs to ſir Cecil Wray, bart. whoſe anceſtor, lord chief juſtice of England, built the ſeſſions-houſe.

The Roman road 37 yards broad, and in many places firm and ſtrong, frequently diſcontinued and then beginning again, runs by *Hibberſtowe*, *Gainſthorp*, *Scalby wood*, *Broughton*, *Appleby lane*, *Roxby*, &c. to *Wintringham*. At the firſt are foundations of Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other marks of antiquity, alſo at *Broughton*, with foſſil fiſh; and near this is a petrifying ſpring and a barrow. At *Sandton* has been a Roman pottery: ſeveral ſand hills like barrows near the ſtreet: between *Scalby* and *Manton* is a Roman camp. In *Appleby* a place called *Julian's bower*[b].

At *Roxby* near the church was found a teſſelated pavement of red, blue, and white, ſix or ſeven yards long, by more wide, with ox bones, pieces of red and yellow plaiſter, and large ſtones[c].

In the fields on the great road at *Oumby* have been found Roman coins both ſilver and copper[17].

On an iſland at *Tunſtall* near *Redburn* was a Gilbertine nunnery, founded by the Crevequers t. Stephen, united to a houſe of the ſame order at *Bollington*, founded by the Kymes t. Stephen, valued at £.158.[d]

At *Kirkton Lindſey* John of Gaunt had a palace[e]. Biſhop Alexander built here a handſome church, cathedral form, on an older, whoſe weſt end remains. It is a market town. Here Mr. Pegge ventures to place Sidnaceſter and the IN MEDIUM of Richard of Cirenceſter. "IN MEDIUM is in the heart of Lindſey properly ſo called, and it was an undoubted Roman ſtation of eminence, being nearly in the mid way between Lincoln and *Ad Abum*, for which reaſon it was ſo named. Dr. Stukeley fixes it at Kirkton, whoſe name has a manifeſt reference to a church, which is uſually pronounced *Kirk* in the names of places in the northern parts, and particularly in Lincolnſhire. This is wanting to the other marks at Gainſborough, and yet ſeems a very eſſential one. It is extremely natural to ſuppoſe that when Sidnaceſter, which I preſume might be the firſt Saxon name given to this

[u] It. I. p. 86. [x] Mr. Pownall's letter to Mr. Gale. Gale's Letters, p. 165.
[y] Joſh. Platt's letter to R. Gale, Lincoln, June 18, 1739, Ib. p. 185. where the bottle is engraved.
[z] A. S. min. [a] Tan. 284. Stukeley It. I. 89. [b] Stuk. Ib.
[c] Delapryme in Phil. Tranſ. 263. [17] G. [d] Tan. 266, 267. [e] Stuk. ib.

ſtation,

ſtation, was made a ſee, and a church built there, it would by degrees acquire the name of Kirkton, or the church town. It is not neceſſary to ſuppoſe the church of a grand or extraordinary ſtructure, ſince this being at firſt the only church in theſe parts, the place would of courſe obtain a name from it. This particular of the preſent name of the place is of conſequence, for *Ad Abum* being in Lindſey, and poſſeſſed alſo of the other circumſtance of its being a Roman ſtation, might otherwiſe, in the opinion of ſome, bid fair for being the place in queſtion. The ſame might be alledged in favour of Horncaſtle, and the other places mentioned by biſhop Gibſon hereafter; but there being ſo plain a reference to a principal church ſeems to give it the preference to all the reſt. The ſee being united or rather ſwallowed up in Dorcheſter, and biſhop Eadnoth afterwards building at Stow, Remigius alſo acquiring the poſſeſſion of that place, and rebuilding the church, and his ſucceſſors at Lincoln having a palace there, all theſe things conſpire to eclipſe and deface the memory of Kirkton and its once flouriſhing ſtate, and account for the ſituation of Sidnaceſter being loſt ſo early as to be totally unknown when Matthew of Weſtminſter wrote. The obſcurity of Kirkton in the later ages no doubt has been the reaſon why modern authors have fixed upon Stowe, which they ought to have diſregarded on account of its conſpicuouſneſs in the Poſt Normanic times; this being a weighty argument, if well attended to, that it could not be the place. Upon the removal or union of this ſee with that of Dorcheſter in Leofwine's time, Sidnaceſter no doubt began to decline, and the obſcurity of it after that, which was probably the caſe with it long before the Norman æra, might be the true reaſon that the place was ſo difficult to be diſcovered. The preſent church at Kirkton no doubt has been rebuilt ſince the removal of the ſee, if not ſince the Conqueſt; ſo that later writers wanted for their guide even the appearance of antiquity, or any venerable veſtiges of the church which belonged to the ſee of Lincoln from the firſt, and was appropriated to the ſubdean, to whom it now belongs[f]."

At *Thornholm* was an Auſtin priory, founded by king Stephen, valued at £.100. *per ann.*[g]

At *Gokewell* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded before 1185, valued at £.76. 2*s.*[h]

Near the Witham to the ſouth was *Nocton* priory of black canons, founded by Robert Darcy lord of the place in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.44. *per ann.*[i] "Wimbiſch hath Nokton park priory[k]," which that family got by the heir of Darcy. It was ſince the ſeat of ſir William Ellys[l], bart. who left it to the honourable George Hobart, brother of John the preſent earl of Buckinghamſhire, who is the preſent owner.

Arms cut in ſtone over the great window of the great chamber of Nocton abbey taken 1656 by P. C. (Philip Conſtable.)

First Row.

1 A cinqfoil. *Poucher.*
2 A feſs dauncette between 6 eſcalops. *Engayne.*
3 A lion rampant. *Everingham.*
4 Three double trefoils. (Query cinquefoils. *Darcy.*)
5 A ſpread eagle. *Soothill.*
6 A roſe. (Query *cinquefoil*, as before.)
7 A feſs dauncette between 6 eſcalops. *Engayne.*

Second Row.

1. 4. 6. 7. 10. Three double trefoils.
2. 8. A lion rampant. *Everingham.*
3. 5. 9. A croſs moline.

In the pariſh of *Mere*, Simon de Roppell, before 1246, founded an hoſpital for 13 poor perſons; the maſterſhip of which was in the gift of the biſhops of Lincoln. The church was appropriated 1392 to the priory of St. Katharine, and a vicarage endowed 1403[m]. Here ſeems to have been a houſe of Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers, ſo early as the reign of Henry II. and John[n]. Mere.

In the adjoining pariſh of *Dunſton* was an hoſpital for lepers in the reign of Henry III.[o]. Dunſton.

Wragby, which Leland[p] calls a *village*, on the high road from Lincoln to Horncaſtle, and a member of the barony, is a ſmall market town belonging to Edmund Turner, eſq. from whom it paſſed by marriage to Villiers duke of Buckingham, and was afterwards bought by ſir Edmund Turner, knt. who here founded 1647 an hoſpital for ſix clergymens' widows and ſix other poor men or women, endowed with a rent-charge of £.100. *per ann.* Here is alſo a freeſchool with a ſtipend of 30*l.* *per ann.* for the maſter. Three fairs and a market were granted here to George duke of Buckingham 1671. Wragby.

"Panton bek runnith by the north ſide of the "abbey of *Bardeney*. The monkes hold opinion "that the old abbey of Bardeney was not in the very "ſame place where the new is, but at a grainry or "dairy of theyrs a mile off[q]." Bardeney.

Bardeney or *Beardana* was a noble monaſtery before 647, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not principal founder, and reſigning his crown turned monk and abbot in it. It is ſaid to have had 300 monks. William of Malmeſbury[r] aſcribes its reſtoration to biſhop Remigius. Oſwald's reliques, placed here by his niece queen Oſtrith, were, except his right hand, removed to Gloucester A.D. 909. It was valued at £.366. 6*s.* 1*d.* *per annum*[s]. Biſhop Tanner diſtinguiſhes *Peartenei* or Peoptanea from Bardeney, making it *Partney* in Candleſtow hundred on the coaſt, where was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen t. Henry I. and where Bede[t] ſays was both a monaſtery and a nunnery. Mr. Camden was probably miſled by the copy of Bede quoted by Leland[u], and his corrections of *Bearteneig* into *Beardeneig*.

"At *Killeſthorp* or *Skelleſthorpe*, three miles weſt "from Louth, riſes a great brook there called *Bane*, "ſo to *Baumburge*, perverted for *Baneburg*, a village "three miles off, thens to Hornecaſtle[x]." Skelleſthorp. Bane *r.* Bamberg.

Ban river riſes in the middle of Lindſey not far from *Ludford*, where Roman coins are frequently ploughed up in the fields near *Sixhill* or *Sixle*, a Gilbertine priory, founded by Greſlei t. Stephen, valued at £.135. *per ann.*[y] Edward I. confined in this houſe, 1306, Mary ſiſter of Robert Bruce king of Scotland and wife of Chriſtopher Seton[z]. Ban *r.* Ludford. Sixhill.

Linwood, in a dull ſituation, about two miles from Market Raſen, was the birth-place of the famous Linwood.

[f] Mr. Pegge's MS. paper on Sidnaceſter.
[g] Tan. 259. [h] Tan. 275. [i] Tan. 268. [k] Lel. VII. 52.
[l] G. Stukeley I. 80, 81. [m] Sympſon's MS. collections. [n] Tan. 274.
[o] Tan. 282. [p] VII. 51.
[q] Lel. VII. 51. [r] De geſt. pont. IV. [s] Tan. 248. [t] III. 16.
[u] Coll. II. 138. [x] Lel. VII. 51. [y] Tan. 267. [z] Hemingford, p. 224. ed. Hearne.

canoniſt

canoniſt of its name, of whoſe family there are two or three curious monuments in the middle aile, with the braſs figures and inſcriptions very perfect. The church has a decent ſpire, the only one to be ſeen in the round of 59 pariſhes hereabouts. William Lyndwood was educated at Gonville college, and elected fellow of Pembroke hall: admitted to the degree of doctor at Oxford 1411, chancellor to archbiſhop Chichele 1414, and dean of the arches, archdeacon of Oxford and of Stow in this county, keeper of the privy ſeal to Henry, and biſhop of St. David's 1442, and was ſent by Henry VI. to the council of Baſil. He died 1456, and was buried in the chapel of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. His "Conſtitutions" or collection of the decrees of 14 archbiſhops of Canterbury, were printed at Paris 1505 fol. Lond. 1555 fol. 1557 8vo. Oxf. 1677 fol. and 1643 8vo. alſo in Engliſh [a].

East Raſen. Raſen Tupholm.

At *Eaſt Raſen* the vicar has the tithe of ale brewed in the pariſh. The church of *Raſen Tupholm* was pewed with oak by Harriſon a carpenter, brother to John Harriſon, who invented the time-piece for diſcovering the longitude.

Market Raſen.

At *Market Raſen* is a ſchool in the patronage of lord Brownlow, endowed with £. 25. *per annum*, but no fund to ſupport the ſchool-houſe which is running faſt to ruin.

Waleſby.

At *Waleſby* Dr. Gordon ſaw an old oak chair with the ſtory of Adam and Eve and the Prodigal Son carved out, with inſcriptions dated 1314; but the characters appear more modern.

Horncaſtle.

"*Horncaſtelle*, as far as I can learn, is now moſt "buildid within the circuit of an old walled town "or ſome huge caſtle as apperith from divers ruins "of a wall. It hath one fair pariſh church; the "market is very good and quick occupiers in the "town. *Alluitur* Bano & Verino *qui paulo infra op.* "Banum." Warig riſith of divers ſprings *aliquot* "*paſſuum millibus ab oppido. Pons ibidem ſuper* Verinum "*fl.*" [b] Here are traces of the caſtle, which took up twenty acres, and incloſed near one half of the preſent town. Pieces of its wall remain all round in the church-yard and by the road ſide, in ſome places three or four yards high and four yards thick.

Bannovallum.

Stukeley [c] places here the BANOVALLUM of Ravennas, which Ward ſuppoſed the ſame with BENNAVENA or *Daventry* [d]. It is in a low ſituation in the angle of the two brooks meeting here, the *Bane* and *Waring*; whence the modern name Horncaſtle, which ſignifies an angle all over this country. Near the conflux of the two brooks was lately a place called *Julian's bower* much talked of. The Waring riſes but a mile or two off. The field acroſs it ſouth from the town is called the *Thwong* and *Cagthorp*, and probably was its pomerium. Roman coins have been found here. Near the walls on digging cellars, they ſometimes find bodies buried [e]. It is a ſoke of 13 lordſhips, of royal demeſne till beſtowed by Richard II. on the biſhop of Carliſle for his habitation and maintenance when driven from Roſe caſtle by the Scots. It appears, however, to have belonged to the biſhop of Carliſle earlier; for 17 Henry III. he fined for this manor in fee, but not to alienate without licence [f]. It was incorporated by Elizabeth [g], is a market town [h], and ſtill the property of the ſee of Carliſle, and tanners are very numerous here.

At *Minting* was an alien priory of black monks before 1129, ſubject to the abbey of St. Benedict on the Leyr [k].

Three miles ſouth-eaſt is *Wineeby*, where was fought a ſhort battle October 5, 1643, between the king's forces under col. Winderſon and lord Widdrington and the parliament's under col. Cromwell, in which the latter was victorious [i]. There is an epitaph in the church of Horncaſtle to the memory of ſir Ingram Hopton, who was killed in this battle, after having knocked down Cromwell as he was recovering himſelf after his horſe had been killed and had fallen on him.

"*Dymoke* dwelleth at *Skrelleſby* two miles from "Horncaſtle [k]." The houſe was plain and antique, and in the hall were the arms of all the champions and the kings in whoſe reign they lived, with three ſuits of armour for man and horſe. This part of the houſe being burnt down 17.. is not rebuilt. In the church are braſſes for ſir Robert Dymoke, knt. and bart. Henry VIII's general at Tournay, and a beautiful buſt of Lewis Dymock champion to George I. and II. who died 1760, aged 91.

The manor of Scrivelsby was formerly held by the Marmions of the crown by barony and the ſervice of officiating as champion of England at the coronation. Philip the laſt lord Marmion died 20 Edward I. leaving daughters his coheirs, of which Joan the youngeſt married ſir Thomas de Ludlowe, knt. and, upon the diviſion of the eſtate, had this manor. She had iſſue another ſir Thomas de Ludlowe, who had an only daughter Margery his heir married to ſir John Dymoke, knt. and died 4 Richard II.; they had iſſue ſir Thomas Dymoke, knt, who, in right of his mother, inherited Scrivelsby and the ſaid office, ſince which time it hath always continued in that ancient name and family [l].

Benningworth, or, as it ſhould be more truly written, *Baneingſworth*, q. d. an iſland or high ground incloſed by the marſhy land on the river Bane, is 16 miles from Lincoln, and five from Wragby, and belongs principally to George Heneage, eſq. The grange farm here is part of the diſſolved abbey of Kirkſtede. Another, the property of Mr. Scamblesby, is ſaid to have been the gift of queen Elizabeth to one of his anceſtors, who was her coachman. This pariſh is divided from Donnington by a rivulet commonly called the *Bane*, probably by abbreviation from *Verbena*, a goddeſs of rivers, from the firſt ſyllable of whoſe name the Wherf in Yorkſhire is called, where an inſcription to her has been found.

Mr. Wray ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1765, an antique ring of a ſingular form, found at Banningworth by a maid ſervant who had gathered it up with ſome clay in her pattens as ſhe was walking acroſs the fields. The hoop was formed of a bar of gold hammered round, a full eighth of an inch diameter, flattened at the extremities: a gold coin with a head inſcribed, PONT. SEPT. COS. II. reverſe, a figure ſtanding holding a croſs, without inſcription, ſerved as a ſetting. The whole weight leſs than £.3. 3s. [m] This ſingular exhibit was made

[a] TannerBib. Brit. p. 498.
[b] Lel. VII. 50.
[c] I. 28.
[d] Horſley, 493. 504.
[e] Stuk. ib.
[f] Mag. rot. 17 H. III. Madox's Collect.
[g] Stuk. Ib.
[h] Tan. 257.
[i] G. Ruſhworth Collect. part iii. vol. II. p. 281. Gent. Mag. Nov. 1782. p. 524.
[k] Lel. VII. 52.
[l] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke, de Coll. Armor.
[m] Ant. Soc. min.

at a meeting of the Society when Monſ. Groſley attended, who tells us, this medal was of Probus, worked in the ſame manner with the ring, and the more evidently counterfeit as on its reverſe within the collet there was a figure with a great croſs in its hand[n]. No ſuch inſcription occurs on any of this emperor's coins enumerated by Occo, nor in the diſſertation on the title of *Pontifex Maximus* aſſumed by the Roman emperors in Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſcriptions V. 180, 12.

At *Stixwold*, Lucy relict of Yvo de Tailbois, and others, founded a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.114. diſſolved among the leſſer monaſteries 27 Henry VIII. but refounded by that king for Premonſtratenſians, who continued about two years[o]. The manor was late the property of George lord Anſon, ſince ſold by his heir to Edmund Turnor of Panton, eſq.

At *Tupholm* was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Alan and Gilbert de Nevill t. Henry II. valued at £.100. now the property of Robert Vyner of Gotby, eſq.[p]

At *Stanfield* Henry Percy t. Henry II. founded a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.98. granted to the Tirwhits, whoſe ſeat it long was[q]. Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, bart. left his eſtate by will to Thomas Drake, ſecond ſon of William Drake of Shardeloes co. Bucks, eſq. who in 1776 aſſumed the name and arms of Tyrwhitt.

At *Kirkſted* Hugh Brito ſon of Eudo lord of Tateſhal, founded another Ciſtertian abbey 1139, valued at £.286.[r] of which the eaſt end of the hall ſtill remains. This chapel, now the pariſh church, is thatched and mean: the bell hangs in an oak. There is a foſs round the ſite. This manor and lordſhip were part of the antient eſtate of the Clintons, earls of Lincoln, and deſcended to Daniel Diſney, eſq. in right of his wife Catherine, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Henry Fynes of Kirkſted eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Henry Fynes, knt.[s] eldeſt ſon of Henry Clinton Fynes, ſecond earl of Lincoln by his ſecond wife. This living is a donative, and being exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction was ſerved by a miniſter of the church of England. In the latter end of the laſt century the lord of the manor Mr. Diſney being a diſſenter gave it to a miniſter of his own perſuaſion, as the incumbents were paid and removed at pleaſure, and left certain lands now producing 30*l. per ann.* to preſbyterian truſtees for the uſe of the miniſter, whom they are to recommend. The celebrated Dr. John Taylor of Norwich held it 18 years from about 1715, and here compoſed his juſtly valued Hebrew Concordance in 2 vols. folio, 1754, and it has ſince been occupied by other proteſtant diſſenting miniſters, who bury by the eſtabliſhed forms.

"*Tatersſhale* upon *Bane* river, and the *Aye* or *Rhe* "a great river, a pretty ſmall market, five miles from "Horncaſtle and 3 from Bardeney[t]." This place was granted by William the Conqueror to Eudo one of his followers, whoſe deſcendants built the caſtle, were barons of parliament, and from this place aſſumed the name of Tateſhall. Robert the laſt lord Tateſhall died young, leaving three ſiſters his coheirs, of which Joan married ſir Simon de Driby, knt. The heir of Driby married Bernack, whoſe heir married the lord Cromwell. From the Cromwells the eſtate and caſtle came to the Clintons earls of Lincoln, of whom Edward and Francis lived and died here 1692, and 1693, and it is now the property of Matthew lord Forteſcue by deſcent from the Clintons. It was advanced by degrees to the modern magnificence thereof in Fuller's time[u]; but was demoliſhed in the civil wars[x]. It ſtands on a mooriſh level ſurrounded by two great foſſes, the outer of earth, the inner faced with brick 10 feet deep, ſupplied with water from the Bane. The principal gate was remaining lately. The tower with four turrets at the north-weſt corner of the keep above 200 feet high, the walls 15 feet thick, divided into three or four ſtories, was built by lord treaſurer Cromwell: the fire places are adorned with the treaſurer's bags as at Colliweſton c. Northampton, the Cromwell arms, the motto *n'aime je droit*, and other devices. The church, which ſeems to have ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the outer moat, is beautiful and ſpacious, built in form of a croſs; the magnificent choir neglected ſince the fine painted windows were carried to St. Martin's church in Stamford Baron, a preſent from lord Forteſcue to the earl of Exeter, who promiſed to ſupply their place with plain glaſs, for want of which and other neceſſary repairs the inſide of the choir is ruined, and the roof ready to fall in. Some beautiful fragments of painting yet remain in the tranſept windows, ſeveral of which are bricked up. Before the altar are braſſes for Ralph lord Cromwell the founder, lord high treaſurer 1455, his wife Joan 1469, and their kinſwoman and heireſs Maud wife of Robert lord Willughby 1497.

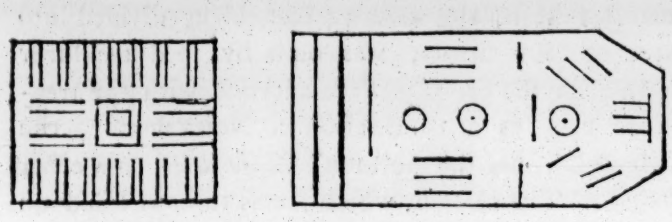
Henry VI. in the 17th year of his reign granted his licence to Ralph Cromwell, Henry biſhop of Wincheſter cardinal of England, William Alnewyke biſhop of Lincoln, John Scrope knight, Walter Hungerford knight, Walter Tailbois eſq; and William Paſtone, patrons of the pariſh church of Tateſhale, in the county of Lincoln, to convert the ſaid church in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apoſtle, St. John Baptiſt, and St. John the Evangeliſt, into a collegiate church or college of ſeven chaplains, ſix lay clerks, and ſix choriſters, one of which chaplains to be maſter, and to erect a perpetual almſhouſe on their own ground being parcell of the caſtle and manor of Tateſhale, near the church-yard of the church aforeſaid, containing 10 acres of ground, for 13 poor of both ſexes, with manſion houſes, and buildings for the ſaid maſter, chaplains, clerks, choriſters, and their ſervants, with cloiſters, incloſures, gardens, orchards, and all other conveniences, and to aſſign the ſame to the ſaid maſter and chaplains, and they to be a body corporate, with power to ſue and be ſued, and to purchaſe lands, houſes, tenements, or other revenues eccleſiaſtical or ſecular to the value of £. 200. *per annum*, over and above the advowſon and yearly value of the ſaid church of Tateſhale, and of the houſes and 10 acres aforeſaid, without fine or fee to the king or his heirs[y].

This college was valued at £. 348. 5*s*. 11*d*.¼ *per annum*[z]. The almſhouſes are on the north ſide of the church-yard.

[n] London. II. 9.
[o] Tan. 264.
[p] Tan. 275.
[q] Tan. 275.
[r] Tan. 261. Stukeley I. 82.
[s] Of this ſir Henry Fynes lord of this manor, ſee ſome memoirs written by himſelf in Gent. Mag. XLII. p. 161, and Ann. Reg. 1771.
[t] Lel. VII. 50, 51.
[u] Worth. Linc. p. 151.
[x] Collins' Peer. II. 164.
[y] Mon. Ang. III. ii. 194.
[z] Tan. 286.

The parish chapel in the town built of brick is now a malthouse.

The rev. Mr. Dyer[a] rector of *Coningsby* adjoining, discovered two encampments as they are commonly called, on a flat moor bordering on the fens in Tattershal park: the northern one greatly overrun with heath: the banks seven feet wide, the inner trenches 12 and 13 feet, the outer 14 and 15 feet, depth two feet and an half, 60 paces from the south. The trenches of the southern six feet broad, two feet and an half deep: the three rounds for tents with banks and ditches 26 feet diameter[b].



" Robertus de Tateshal debet *osturum bene sedentem, pulchrum, & manerum* pro habendo uno mercato qualibet die Jovis apud Tateshal ita quod non fit ad nocumentum, &c.[c]"

Besides the liberties of the parks, chases, and free warrens belonging to the castle and manor of Tatteshall, stallage, tolls of fair and markets, all tenants and inhabitants of Tattershall were discharged of any tolls in fairs and markets abroad, and had sole right of fishing, fowling, hawking, and hunting in all the manors, chases, precincts of them; and suits of court baron, wastes, strays, treasure trove, goods and chattels of felons, fugitives, and men outlawed, felo de se, deodands, bondmen, villans, and wastes, with their suits, nor was the sheriff of the county or his bailiffs to arrest within the parish of the said manor, nor distress to be delivered upon the sheriff's or any justice's replevies within the said manor, but only upon the replevy of the lord's steward of the said manor, besides other liberties which appear in the several grants of Henry III. IV. VII. and VIII. and in the grant of the liberties of Richmond fee whereof the castle and manor of Tateshale is a part.

Henry III. in his 18th year did grant to Robert of Tateshale 'that he and his heirs should have free warren in all his demesne lands of Tateshale and Kirkby; and Richard II. in the 18th of his reign did confirm the said grant. The abbot of Kirkstead, in the 43d year of the reign of Henry III. did release by his fine to Robert of Tateshall and his heirs all his right of hawking and hunting, ruton and the sinkes, and so by the old dike to the water side with them, and so to the Bane, and so to ride on, excepting the inclosure of the abbot and his successors, that they might enclose certain closes about the abbey, and that Robert and his heirs should not hunt in them, nor in any other closes, so as the abbot would enclose them, so that the game of Robert of Tatteshall could not enter into the same.

I find in the Tower a grant of free warren, &c. in Tateshall to Robert de Tateshall, and his heirs, dated the 5th of September, in the 44th year of Henry III.

Constantinus Clyston consanguineus & unus heredum Roberti de Tateshall had a grant of confirmation of the former charter, the 20th of February, in the 18th year of Richard III.

Henry VII. in the second year of his reign, granted to Margaret countess of Richmond the castle and manor of Tateshall. The same king, in the third year of his reign, did grant the castle and manor of Tateshall, and the park, warren, and chases thereof to the duke of Richmond in tail. Henry VIII. by his letters patent, dated the 4th day of April, in the 8th year of his reign, the duke of Richmond being dead without issue, his letters patent bearing the same date, did grant the manor and castle of Tateshall, the parks, chases, and warrens thereof to the duke of Suffolk in tail. Edward VI. by his letters patent the 8th of September in the first year of his reign did grant his manor and castle of Tatteshall, and all his parks, chases, and warrens, and commons in keeping of deer, and all liberties of parks, chases, and all other liberties, such and the like and the same, to the duke of Suffolk; and finally the said lordship, castle, &c. were granted in fee to Edward lord Clynton and Saye, his heirs, and assigns, by letters patent dated the 5th of September, in the 5th year of Edward VI. under which grant the estate is held at this day.

At *East Kirby* was born Thomas Goodrick, bishop of Ely, and chancellor of England, who died 1554[d]. Ea

At *Hagnaby* was a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Herbert de Orrebi 1175, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury[e]. Hereabout are many tumuli[f]. Ha

At *Revesby* two large and high ones within one ditch by sir Joseph Banks' house. This monument of Celtic antiquity is by the broad road on the descent of the high country overlooking the vast level towards Boston. It is a very regularly formed oval with a large broad ditch, and the length east and west above 300 feet, equal to thrice the breadth: the entrance on the end of the south side; the tumuli high 100 feet diameter: that on the north side without the ditch of an odd figure, but perfectly similar to the other. It seems to have been a place of sepulture of some antient king or of religious worship, probably by its breadth and number of feet Celtic and a temple[g]. Re

At Revesby was a Cistercian abbey, founded by William de Romara earl of Lincoln 1142, valued at £.287. *per ann.*[h]

The fen called the *West fen* is the place where the ruffs and reeves resort in greatest numbers, and many other sorts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rushes, migrate hither to breed: for this fen is bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which intersect it for many miles. Twenty parishes in the soke of Bollingbroke have right of common on it, but an inclosure of it is now in agitation. The *East* fen is quite in a state of nature, and exhibits a specimen of what the country was before the introduction of draining. It is a vast tract of morass intermixed with numbers of lakes, from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy straits. They are very shallow, none above four or five feet deep, but abound with pike, perch, ruffs, bream, tench, dace, eels, &c. It is observable, that once in seven or eight years immense shoals of sticklebacks appear in the

[a] Of whom see Hist. of Hinckley, p. 183, 184.
[b] Account communicated by Mr. Wray to the Society of Antiquaries.
[c] Madox Hist. of Exch. p. 279, and Mag. rot. 4 Joh. Rot. 17. a. Lincoln.
[d] Godw. 272. Bentham Hist. of Ely, 190.
[e] Tan. 273.
[f] Stuk. I. 27, 28.
[g] Stukeley Ib.
[h] Tan. 263.

Welland

Welland below Spalding, and attempt coming up the river in form of a vaſt column. They are ſuppoſed to be the collected multitudes waſhed out of the fens by the floods of ſeveral years, and carried into ſome deep hole. When, overcharged with numbers, they are obliged to attempt a change of place, they move up the river in ſuch quantities as to enable a man who was employed in taking them to earn for a conſiderable time 4*s.* a day by ſelling them at a half penny *per* buſhel. They were uſed to manure land, and attempts have been made to get oil from them. The reeds which cover the fens are cut annually for thatching not only cottages, but many very good houſes. The multitudes of ſtares that rooſt in theſe reeds in winter break down many by perching on them. A ſtock of reeds well harveſted and ſtacked is worth two or three hundred pounds. The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous. Beſides the common wild duck, wild geeſe, garganies, pochards, ſhovelers, and teals breed here. Pewit, gulls, and black terns abound here: a few of the great terns, or tickets, are ſeen among them: the great creſted grebes, called gaunts, are found on the eaſt fen: the leſſer creſted, the black and duſky and the little grebe, coots, waterhens, ſpotted waterhens, water rails, ruffs, redſhanks, lapwings, or wipes, redbreaſted godwits, and whimbrels, are inhabitants of theſe fens. The godwits breed near *Waſhenbrough*, the whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in May near Spalding, and then quit the country. Oppoſite to Foſsdyke waſh during ſummer are vaſt numbers of Avoſettas, called there *yelpers*, from their cry as they hover over the ſportſman's head like lapwings. Knots are taken in nets along the ſhores near Foſsdyke in great numbers during winter, but diſappear in ſpring. The ſhort eared owl viſits the neighbourhood of Waſhenbrough along with the woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with thoſe birds, quitting the country at the ſame time. It does not perch on trees, but conceals itſelf in old long graſs [i]. Michael Drayton [k] enumerates the following birds inhabiting the fens: the duck and mallard, the teale, the goſſander, the widgeon, the golden eye, the ſmeath, the coot, the waterhen, the water ouzel, the dabchick, the puffen, the wild ſwan, the ilke, the heron, the crane, the ſnipe, the bidcock, redſhank, bittern, and wildgooſe: among ſuch as flying feed, the ſeamew, ſea pie, gull, curiew, cormorant, and oſprey.

"The lord Willoughbie had a houſe at *Hereſby* "and a park of black deer two miles from Spilſby, "where, as I hear ſay, he intendith to build ſumptuouſly [l]." The houſe was burnt down a few years ago.

Richard Bertie (or as Dugdale calls him *Bartie*) married Catherine ſole daughter and heir of William lord Willoughby the laſt of the family of Eresby. She was widow of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and during her travels with her husband abroad for religion in Mary's reign, was delivered of a ſon, chriſtened Peregrine, *eo quod*, ſays the public regiſter of Weſel, *in terra* peregrina *pro conſolatione exilii ſui piis parentibus a Domino donatus ſit*; a copy of which was preſented under the common ſeal of that city to the honourable Charles Bertie envoy extraordinary to the Electors and Princes of Germany in his paſſage through it. Peregrine's ſon *Robert* was created earl of *Lindſey* 2 Charles I. being lord chamberlain of England, general of the king's forces, wounded and taken at the battle of Edgehill 1642, of which wound he died the ſame night. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Montague* died 1666, and his ſon *Robert* married Elizabeth daughter of Philip lord Wharton, by whom he had *Robert* [m] created marquis of Lindſey 1706 5 Anne, and 1715 1 George I. duke of Ancaſter, which title is now enjoyed by his grandſon *Brownlowe* 5th and preſent duke.

At the head of the nameleſs river ſtands *Hareby*, which biſhop Gibſon ſettles as the place where Edward I's queen Eleanor died 1290. It will hereafter appear that ſhe really died at *Hereby* c. Nottingham, in the houſe of Richard Weſton. So Sandford [n], Walſingham [o], and from him Hollinſhed [p], make her die at *Herdebie* by Lincoln. Her corpſe was conveyed from thence to Weſtminſter abbey, and at the places where it reſted were erected thoſe beautiful croſſes, of which only three now remain. Theſe ſtages were Newark, Leiceſter, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stratford, Dunſtaple, St. Alban's, Cheapſide, Charing croſs and Weſtminſter; but how Waltham came by this honour, being ſo much out of the road, is not eaſy to ſay. Hareby.

"*Bullingbroke* hath once a year a fair, but it has "no wekely market. The caſtle is metely well "maintained and moted about having a draw "bridge [q]. Gul. de Romara earl of Lincoln, was "lord and owner of Bullingbroke caſtle. Syns it "was told me that ther were two cantuaris of the "Romares foundation in the pariſh church, lately "ſuppreſſed [r]." Very little remains of the caſtle. It ſtood in a bottom commanded by hills to the north. It gave title of earl to *Oliver St. John* of Bletſo 22 James I. He died 1646, and was ſucceeded by his younger ſon's ſon *Oliver* [s], and he dying without iſſue, the title came to and ended in his brother *Pawlet*. Queen Anne 1711 conferred the title of viſcount Bolingbroke on *Henry* a deſcendant of the ſame family, who was attainted 1714, but reſtored in blood 1723, and dying 1751, was ſucceeded by his nephew *Frederic* 2d and preſent earl. Bolingbroke.

At *Claxby* near Bollingbrook is a new-built houſe, the ſeat of the late Markham family, ſituated near the church in a low part of the pariſh, but not unpleaſantly, with hanging woods on the ſide of the hill. The family were catholics. Mr. Pelham has purchaſed the eſtate, and is trying for coals on it. Claxby.

"*Spileſby* a mean market town, having houſes moſt "part thakkid and ſome redid. In it is one metely "fair place longing to Haſtings, a gentleman that "came from Suffolk. It ſtandith on the edge of "the middle marſh of Low Lindſey, five miles eaſt "from Horncaſtle, and about as much from the ſea "ſide as in the middle way [t]." Dr. Stukeley was told of an aqueduct of earth found here [u], probably like that before deſcribed at Lincoln, p. 257. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, in the middle of which is a charity ſchool and market houſe, and at the weſt end the church, wherein are monuments for the Ereſbies, Berties, and Willoughbies. Spilſby.

"Sandon dwelleth at *Aſhby* half a mile from "Spileſby [x]." Aſhby.

[i] Pennant, Tour in Scotl. 1769, p. 11, 12.
[k] Song 25.
[l] Lel. VII. 50.
[m] Dugd. II. 408.
[n] P. 129.
[o] Hiſt. Ang. p. 55.
[p] P. 2285.
[q] Lel. VII. 50.
[r] Ib. 14.
[s] Dugd. Bar. II. 398, 399.
[t] Lel. VII. 52.
[u] Itin. I. 27.
[x] Lel. VII. 52.

Halton. In *Halton* church hard by is this inſcription on a flat ſtone:

+ Sire Water Bek giſt icy de ſa alme deu eit merci.

Another croſs-legged knight; in his ſhield a lion rampant [y].

Alford. "*Alford* 16 miles from Boſton, a mean market in "low Lindeſey marſh, thakkid and redid, and a "brooke cometh by it[z]." Here is a conſiderable ſchool, the governors of which preſent to the vicarage of Saleby.

Ulceby. A high hill in *Ulceby* pariſh adjoining called the *Bull's head* is a noted ſea mark; but one of the lofty trees on it was blown down 1783.

Totheby. *Totheby* by Alford was the ſeat of a family of that name in Leland's time [a].

Well. Near *Well* about three miles from Alford were found 600 Roman coins in two fair urns 1725 [b]. The church has been rebuilt in form of an elegant Grecian temple. The ſituation is pretty and highly improved. Near the town on a chalky heath are three Celtic barrows contiguous and joined one into another compoſed of chalk. The chalk in Lincolnſhire by Alford anſwers to that in Norfolk [c].

Leo lord Welles was 3d husband to Margaret Beauchamp Henry VII's grandmother, and was ſlain at the battle of Towton, and both his ſon Richard and grandſon Robert with two of the Dimocks who had married into the family were beheaded by Edward IV. Richard had the title of lord Willoughby, and his daughter and heireſs married lord Haſtings' brother. His brother had the title which ended with him 1498 [d].

Claxby. *Claxby*, four miles from Alford, is in a charming ſituation. The church is ſmall and in the chapel form, but without a church-yard; part of the manor houſe which is a ſort of dowager houſe for the Well family being built on it, and if the yard was fenced there would be no approach to the houſe.

Sutton. *Sutton*, ſeven miles eaſt of Alford, has a moſt wretched church of ſtud and clay with a wooden ruinous ſteeple. The ſea makes very alarming inroads, and has within a few years ſwallowed up eight acres of the ſmall glebe.

Maplethorpe. "Fitz Williams dwellith at *Maplethorp* by Sutton "on the ſea ſide [e]."

Huthoſt. *Huthoſt*, ſix or ſeven miles from Alford, has a large handſome church and tower, placed on high ground for a marſh ſituation, and ſeen at a great diſtance over the marſh. The living goes commonly along with Alford. Here is a curious regiſter containing a liſt of the boys at Alford ſchool for ſeveral years after the reſtoration.

"At Hutetoft marſch, four miles of Alford, come "ſhips in from divers places and diſcharge [f]."

Merkeſby. At *Merkeſby* or *Markby* near Hotoft creek three miles north-eaſt of Alford, was a priory of black canons, valued at £.130. [g] The church is partly tiled partly thatched. No traces of the church-yard fence, but many foundations and ſtones are frequently dug up.

Bil'eſby. "Billeſby dwellith by *Billeſby* within a mile of "Markby priory [h]."

Mumby. *Mumby* church about ſix miles from Alford has a very handſome tower in good preſervation, the ſtone caſing over the rubbiſh as entire as when firſt built. Mumby chapel is a poor place without any ſteeple, and likely to fall. No duty performed in it; the ſea bank very weak. It is uncertain if it be a member of Mumby, from which it is half a mile diſtant, or a chapel of eaſe.

Anderby about ſix miles from Alford towards the ſea, not ill ſituated for the marſh, on riſing ground, has a very neat church and ſmall tower, rebuilt 1762 by brief, but the arch opening into the chancel which was of the oven form, was made on ſo large a ſcale that it gave way very ſoon: the cracks it is ſaid do not increaſe, and there are 12 buttreſſes to ſupport it. An old inhabitant 1778 ſaid he remembered the ſea coming up to the parſonage though ſituated near the church and both on a riſing ground. Mr. Purkis, late fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who are patrons of the living, rebuilt the parſonage in a very neat manner of red brick and tiled.

Bellew church of a flat compreſſed form with a low tower ſteeple, is of ſome antiquity, belonging to the neighbouring monaſtery of Ailby. A pretty run of water in the valley, whence probably the name.

At *Haugh* was a priory of Auſtin canons, cell to Cherburgh in France 6 Henry II. [i].

At *Greenfield* near Alford was a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.63. [k]

At *Langton* is an ancient manſion houſe belonging to Bennet Langton, eſq; who is the proprietor of the pariſh, and on a hill near the turnpike road are ſeveral barrows. The family of Langton was here in Leland's time [l].

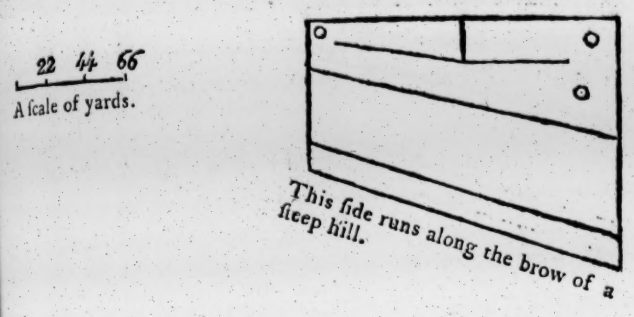
To the weſt lies *Harrington*, where a hall houſe, formerly the reſidence of the Amcotts family, preſents itſelf to the eye. In Leland's time [l] it belonged to Copledike. This pariſh is now become by marriage the property of Everard Buckworth, LL. D. whoſe lady was ſiſter and coheir of the late Charles Amcotts, eſq. as is alſo the greateſt part of *Brinkhill*, where a barren marcaſite is found lying near the ſurface amongſt blue clay, and is often ſeen in a ſmall rill which runs through the town after rain. Some of it was ſent to London about 40 years ago, under a miſtaken idea that it contained gold, of which it has not the leaſt particle in its compoſition.

To the weſt is ſituated *Aſhby Puerorum*, ſo called from an eſtate left here for the maintenance of the ſinging boys of Lincoln cathedral. Almoſt the whole of this pariſh belongs to William Wentworth earl of Strafford, and ſo does *Holbeck*, which is adjoining, and where formerly was a ſeat of that family. In this pariſh are rocks of ſand ſtone, and a great number of pits, which, from their ſize and depth, muſt have been the conſequence of vaſt labour and expence. There is no viſible reaſon for this appearance near the place, and it is difficult to account for it, unleſs the neighbouring churches (which for many miles round are built of this ſort of ſtone) were dug out of quarries formerly worked here. A ſmall rivulet runs from this pariſh to *Salmonby*, in which are numerous foſſils of various kinds, and at *Tedford* there is a ſpring, called *Black hill Spring*, much eſteemed for curing thoſe who bathe in it of the itch, the ſcrophulous and other cutaneous diſorders.

In *South Ormeſby* are the remains of an antient encampment, which Mr. Drake ſuppoſed was Roman.

[y] Stuk. I. 27. [z] Ib. 50. [a] Ib. 52.
[b] A. S. n in. [c] Stuk. I. 27. [d] Dugd. II. 12.
[e] Lel. VII. 50. [f] Lel. VII. 52. [g] Tan. 278. [h] Lel. VII. 51. [i] Tan. 272.
[k] Ib. 269. [l] VII. 52.

It is ſituated on the top of a hill cloſe to the ſouth ſide of the road leading to Caſtor, and covers almoſt three acres of ground. Although the plough has of late years rendered the lines ſomewhat imperfect, yet the following parts are ſtill viſible: o o o are hills about ſix yards in diameter.



At *Nun Ormeſby* was a Gilbertine priory, founded by William earl of Albemarle, t. Stephen, valued at £. 80.[m] The chapel was lately dug up: the floor deep under ground. The preſent church is a poor place deſcended into by five ſteps, and having no ſteeple. The pariſh is ſituate on the edge of the Wolds, with an extenſive proſpect over the marſhes; the ſea about ſix miles diſtant.

Several Roman coins have been found in this pariſh, chiefly of Conſtantine. In the church is a monument inlaid with braſs of ſir William Skypwyth, dated 1480, whoſe anceſtor ſir William Skypwyth acquired the eſtate t. Edward III. by marriage with the ſiſter and heir of ſir Simon de Ormesby, knt. This pariſh was purchaſed of that family during the uſurpation of Cromwell by the grandfather of W. B. Maſſingberd, eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor, who has a handſome manſion houſe here, and the patronage of the living; which is a valuable one. He is alſo the ſole proprietor of *Driby*, in the church of which is a monument inlaid with braſs of James Preſcot, gent. lord of the manor of Drybie, and of Alice his wife, daughter of ſir Rychard Mollyneux of Sefton, in the county of Lancaſter, dated 1581.

At *Wyham*, on the edge of the Wolds, is an old ſeat of the Ellys family. *Cadeby*, a hamlet of the pariſh, belongs to the Heneage family, whimſically ſet in a bottom between the hills, the lands pleaſant and agreeable.

Calceby alſo belongs ſolely to Mr. Maſſingberd. The church here is in ruins, and the living united to South Ormesby, as is alſo that of *Keteſby*, whoſe church is fallen down. This pariſh once belonged to the Skipwiths, but now to the heir of the late lord viſcount Irwin and C. A. Pelham, eſq. On the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road is a hill called *Beacon hill*, which appears to have had a conſiderable mount raiſed upon it in antient times, and commands a proſpect of the ſea.

Burwell was once a market town. The church is large and handſome, with a tower ſteeple, but in a neglected ſtate. The foundations of a priory which ſtood near the church, and was founded for Benedictines by ſome of the lords of Kyme as a cell to St. Mary ſilvæ majoris near Burdeaux[n], are ſtill viſible. Sarah dutcheſs of Marlborough was born here, at the houſe of M. Liſter, eſq; whoſe deſcendant is the ſole proprietor of this pariſh, and has a very handſome ſeat, built about 30 years ago in the midſt of a beautiful park, containing 300 acres, covered with oaks, and ſtocked with deer.

Adjoining is *Haugham*, remarkable for a hill called *Skirbeck*, from the ſide of which ſometimes ruſhes out a torrent of water large enough to fill a circle of 30 inches in diameter. This ſtream continues to run with great rapidity for ſeveral weeks together from places where at other times there is no appearance of a ſpring. This irruption happens after long and heavy rains, perhaps once in a year or two. Haugham.

At *Tathwell* on a high hill are ſix barrows in a line bearing eaſt and weſt, and alſo a large manſion houſe belonging to Charles Chaplin, eſq; of Blankeney, whoſe eſtate around it comprehends all Hallington, Rathby, Tathwell, and Haugham. Tathwell.

Thoreſby is a handſome ſeat, the reſidence of W. Wood, eſq; who is the chief proprietor of this lordſhip. The waters deſcending from a great number of the neighbouring hills join here, and form a conſiderable brook which rolls down to *Belleau*, ſo called from its ſprings of very clear and beautiful water which iſſue near each other from the bottom of a chalk hill, where ſtand the ruins of a ſeat belonging to the earls of Lindſey. After the civil wars it was ſequeſtered to ſir Henry Vane, who lived here, and on Sundays amuſed himſelf with calling in and preaching to his country neighbours. Sir Peter Burrel, knt. is now the proprietor in right of his lady, ſiſter and coheir of Robert late duke of Ancaſter. The great body of water which iſſues from the ſprings here being joined by the brook from Thoreſby, forms a river, which runs through *Tothill*, an eſtate belonging to lord Willoughby de Brook, to *Withorn*, from whence it might be made navigable to the ſea at a very ſmall expence, as the fall from hence to Saltfleet is only ſix feet. Robert Vyner and R. Stovin, eſqrs. are now the land owners of Withern. Near the church are four high ramparts, which form a ſquare called *Caſtle Hills*. It contains an acre and a half, and is ſurrounded by a moat 50 feet wide. This place was formerly a reſidence of a branch of the Fitz William family, who acquired it by marriage with the heireſs of Mablethorpe, whoſe arms, a chevron between three croſs croſslets, and a bordure charged with bezants, they ſometime aſſumed, and whoſe poſſeſſions once comprehended all Withern, Stane, and Mablethorpe. There is a tradition that in ancient times a French ſhip arrived on the coaſt, and landed a party of men, who, making a rapid march to *Mablethorpe* hall, ſuddenly ſeized and carried off the heir of the eſtate, and well knowing the value of their priſoner, forced from him ſo large a ranſom, that great part of the eſtate was ſold on this occaſion. Thoreſby. Tothill. Withorn. Mablethorpe.

Adjoining to Withern is *Woodthorpe*, where in a place encompaſſed with a large moat, formerly ſtood a hall houſe belonging to the Ballots. The heireſs of this family of late years married a Brereton. In the pariſh church is a monument of William Ballot, alderman, of London, late of Woodthorpe in the county of Lincoln, eſq; who died May 9th, 1648, aged 99 years. On a ſtone in the wall near the church door is the following inſcription, very difficult to be read, and, I ſuſpect, incorrectly taken: Woodthorpe.

" Attop the porch dor under the ſtone lyſſe the
" body & bons of Balotts beryed in the yeyr of owr

[m] Tan. 268.

[n] Tan. 281.

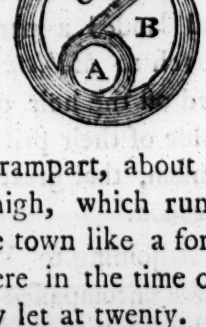
" lorde god 1531. The 1 day of January yerly to " be notid, wherfor frindys I pray you have me re- " minyd in your gud prayers that ſoner my ſall " may cum among the hevenly cumpany to be com- " fordyd afor the pat̄nal deite in the celeſtial kyng- " dum 41 me 1 comminge p̄dc̄e anno rrh oſtam."

In the middle of the chancel floor lies a ſtone figure of a prieſt circumſcribed in capitals,

" Hic jacet corpus magiſtri Ade Veſtram."

Caſtle Carleton.

Between Withern and Louth ſtands *Caſtle Carleton*, containing only nine wretched cottages of mud and ſtraw. But where the eye of the haſty traveller beholds nothing bur deſolation, the mind of the antiquary often meets with the moſt amuſement. This poor village was once a populous market town. In every part of it ſtone cauſeways and the foundations of buildings are frequently diſcovered. It had a church and a chapel, and was inveſted with great privileges by two charters obtained from Henry I. No juſtice, ſheriff, nor bailiff, could arreſt any freeman in it without the conſent of the lord of the manor. The tolls of the market were then worth forty ſhillings a year, and the mayor was to go yearly to the toll court of Louth to demand there freedom from all tolls for the tenants of this place and Great Carlton. Sir Hugh Bardolfe, who lived here in the time of Henry I. purchaſed theſe charters, and his eſtate comprehended the lordſhips of *Burwell*, *Tothill*, *Gayton*, *Great Carlton*, and *Stewton*. His hayward had a right to take his horn full of ſalt from every cart carrying that article through the town; and it is ſaid in a very old court roll, that, in the firſt year that ſir Hugh was lord of this place, " ther reigned at a toune called Wormeſgay [o] a dragon " in a lane in the feld that venomed men and beſtes " with his aire; ſir Hughe uppon a weddings daye " did fyght with thys dragon, and ſlew hym, and " toke his heade, and bayre it to the kynge, and " gave it hym, and the kynge for ſlaying of the " dragon put to his name this worde *dolfe*, and did " call hym afterwarde *Bardolfe*; for it was before " ſir Hughe *Barde*, and alſo the kynge gave hym in " his armes then a dragon in ſygne." There are now in this village three artificial hills A B C, called Caſtle Hills, which command an extenſive view of the ocean, and, together with the moats, occupy five acres of land. They ſtand in this form, and are ſurrounded with moats which in ſome parts are 22 yards wide. The circular hill A is 17 yards high, and riſes like a cone whoſe baſe is half an acre of ground. There is alſo an old rampart, about a mile long, 12 feet wide, and 5 high, which runs along the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the town like a fortification. Lands that were let here in the time of Henry I. at one ſhilling an acre now let at twenty.



Marſh chapel.

Marſh chapel has a handſome church well fitted up, and a very conſiderable tower. Over the ſouth porch is this motto in old characters on a ſcroll: " *Orantibus* " *in loco iſto dimitte Dne peccata.*" Over the north porch this damaged: " *Non eſt hic aliud niſi domus* " *Dei & porta celi.*" Mr. Lake of Lincoln has the impropriate tithes of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, and would be patron if the living were not held by ſequeſtration. Here was in Leland's [p] time a dock or creek.

" *Lud*, alias *Louth*, the fair market town, four " miles by *Lude* park [q]."

Louth is a corporation and market town, and has a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. a charity ſchool, and a large and beautiful church [19], with a ſteeple and ſpire 246 feet high, which is 42 feet ſhort of Grantham. It gives title to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, to which it was given by the Conqueror. Thomas de Luda, canon and treaſurer of Lincoln, who died 1329, founded a chantry of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of our Lady at Lowth 1317.

Alexander biſhop of Lincoln founded 1139 a Ciſtertian abbey in the park here, whence it had the name of *Parcolude*, valued at £. 147 [r]. Its MS. annals are much quoted by biſhop Tanner for aſcertaining the dates of other foundations.

North Elkrington ſtands on the Wold, commanding an extenſive proſpect over the marſhes to the ſea.

Alvingham, a Gilbertine priory, founded t. Henry II. valued at £. 128. [s] The houſe ſtood near the church, but no remains except banks or motes.

Maltby, near Louth, had a preceptory of Templars and Hoſpitallers [t].

At *Legburne* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £. 38. [u]

At *Aſhby* was an old ſeat of the Wrays, of which remain at preſent only mounds.

At *Humberſton* was a Benedictine abbey t. Henry II. valued at £. 42. [x]

Humberſton is the ſeat of a family of the ſame name, the firſt of whom is ſaid to have been a foundling from Homerton near London, educated in Chriſt's hoſpital, afterwards a rich merchant, who ſeeing this eſtate to be ſold purchaſed it, and accommodated the ſpelling of his name to it, and bequeathed it by will to every one of the name that could be found. The church has lately been rebuilt of brick by one of the family at the expence of £. 1000. very handſomely fitted up with oak, wainſcot pulpit, deſk, pews, &c. and two ſuperb monuments of the founder and his family. The tower is handſome, and the ſtone work good and perfect. The patronage of the living at preſent belongs to one of the ſame name by change of the name from the female line, the entail being cut off.

At *Wellow* was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Henry I. valued at £. 95. 6s. [y]

Robert Whitgift, abbot of Wellow, and uncle to archbiſhop Whitgift, uſed to ſay that they (meaning the abbies and monaſteries) and their religion could not long continue; becauſe, ſaid he, I have read the whole ſcripture over and over, and could never find therein that our religion was founded of God [z].

The ſeal of Welhoe abbey was circumſcribed, *S. coe abbis et convent monaſterii Sci Auguſtini de Grimeſby.* On the back of the ſeal, in black letters, *Dns Johes de Utterby* xiiii *Abbas* [a]. On the ſeal in two niches a biſhop in pontificalibus with his croſier, giving the benediction, and a layman with a coronet and ax. Under the biſhop, quarterly England and France ſemée de lis; under the other the arms of England;

[o] Wormegay, c. Norfolk, where the Bardolphs had property.
[p] VII. 204. [q] Lel. VII. 51. [19] G. [r] Tan. 261. [s] Tan. 269.
[t] Tan. 266. [u] Tan. 277. [x] Tan. 276. [y] Tan. 257.
[z] Paul's Life of Whitgift, p. 3. Fuller, Church Hiſt. p. 300. [a] Spalding Soc. min.

England; under both between two large flowers on a chevron between a mural crown, a lion paſſant guardant, and a croſier, three fleurs de lis. This ſeal, found in Glouceſterſhire, was in the hands of Mr. Roger Gale.

Grimeſby is a market, corporation, and borough town. The church is ſpacious and handſome, in form of a croſs, the tower in the centre. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1185, valued at £.9. 14s.[b] houſes of Auſtin friars about 1304, and Grey friars, t. Edward II.[c] The harbour is choaked up. John Whitgift, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born here 1530, and died 1603-4; alſo Martin Fotheroy biſhop of Saliſbury 1618, 1619.

The men of Grimſby paid 55 marks and a palfrey for having the king's charter of their liberties, according to the tenor of the charter of Northampton[d]. The abbot and canons paid 30 marks, that their tenants reſiding on their farms in the town of Grimſby might not follow the court of the burgeſſes of Grimſby, but their own court, and that they might be no ways reſponſible to the ſaid court of burgeſſes, but ſo nevertheleſs that if the king ſhould talliage the burgeſſes the tenants of the canons ſhould be tallied by themſelves[e].

Blow wells are extraordinary fountains in and about Grimsby, even with the ſurface of the ſoil in pure water, and nearly circular, always full, never overflowing though embanked round for ſecurity of cattle[f], but falſely ſuppoſed unfathomable.

Clee, on the edge of the ſea, within two or three miles of Grimsby, has a very old church with a decent tower. It appears from an inſcription on one of the pillars that it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and Saint Mary by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln 1192 *temp. regis Ricardi.*

At *Hawerby*, eight miles from Grimsby, the two bells hang in two little arches in the weſt gable; alſo at Stanton and Thoreſway.

At *Aleſby* Thomas Drake Tyrwhit, impropriator of the living under the dean and chapter of Lincoln, has a handſome houſe.

William Carileph, biſhop of Durham, founded a Benedictine priory at *Covenham* about 1082; a cell to Durham, afterwards given to Kirkſtede[g].

At *Theddelſthorp St. Helen's* is a ſeat of the Marſhal family, one of whom fitted up the church very handſomely, and gave a ſet of communion plate. He was ſo fond of an elder tree growing on the joints of the top battlements, that it was ſuffered to remain for his ſake. At *N. Somercotes* near Saltfleet a ſimilar tree growing on the top of the tower, above 50 years old, was ſo patronized by the pariſh that it would hurt them to remove it. There is another ſuch tree on the tower of Silk Willoughby in this county. *Theddelſthorp All Saints* church has been moſt handſomely fitted up by one of the Bertie family who lived in the pariſh, few country churches ſo genteel.

"*Saltfleet* haven[h]." John Watſon was maſter of one of the *Saltflethys* 74 years, during which time, as himſelf reported, he buried the inhabitants except three or four, three times over, and died 1693, aged 102[20]. The rectory of All Saints belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford. Over the ſouth door is an inſcription, one word of which is *Sanctorum.*

At *S. Cockerington* the family of the Scroops bury. S. Cockerington.

N. Cotes is in a ſituation not to be envied, quite at the extremity of the world. The church at *Little Cotes* is a miſerable place both within and without[i]. The country is open and expoſed; it is marſhy between this and *Great Cotes* where the river *Freſtney* runs. Great Cotes is in a decent country and very tolerable ſituation. The church has a handſome tower and leaded chancel handſomely pewed, with a good church-yard and garden. N. Cotes. Little and Great Cotes.

Heling is in a good country and ſituation, and has a handſome church lately rebuilt by faculty. The font curiouſly contrived by a country carpenter to be held in a pillar of the gallery. Heling.

Laſcby is a charming village and ſituation; a beautiful ſtream and many ſprings run through the ſtreet. The church and chancel are neatly fitted up. Laſeby.

Stallingborough church, being originally built of bad materials, notwithſtanding all the care and attention of the inhabitants, fell down with the tower in a very calm day 1746, ſo that only the chancel and a family burying place, built not long ago, remain. In it were ſeveral monuments of the Aiſcough family, who, in Leland's time, dwelled about Thornton Curtois[k]. Sir William in armour and his wife Margaret Hylyard. Sir Edward 1612; his ſon William 1610. Sir Francis. Stilling-borough.

On a pillar in *Fetney* church is this inſcription in old characters: Fetney.

> "Hoc opus finitum anno Domini 1363, Ro-
> "bertus Day tunc vic."

The ſituation of this village is beyond the good ones. The church has a good tower greatly neglected.

At *Haynton*, the ſeat of George Robert Heneage, eſq; 12 miles from Lincoln, and eight from Louth, was found in digging foundations for a dog kennel a large poſnet pot with three feet and a handle, full of various Roman ſilver coins, worth £.80. Mr. Heneage gave the finder £.10. A Roman road runs from Lincoln to Haynton[l]. "Henege dwellith at Haynton, where "he is lord and patron. Haynton is within three "miles off Rayſun Market, and ſeven from Horn-"caſtle. Sir Thomas Heneage hath done much "there in tranſlating and new building with brick "and abbay ſtone[m]. Haynton.

"*Wainfleet*, a pretty market town, ſtanding on a "creke near to the ſea. To this town long ſmall "veſſels. It hath been a very good town, and in "it two churches. The ſchool that Wainflete biſhop "of Wincheſter made and endowed with £.10. land "is the moſt notable thing. The ſhippelets *in ho-*"*minum memoria* came up to the ſchool. The haven "now decayith[n]. Wainfleet.

"Paynell faith that as he remembereth there is a "place called the Caſtle hill at Waynfleet[o].

"The haven of Waynfleet enterith into the lande "by a creke . . . miles, and aftir that it hath en-"tered a pratie waye it caſtith out croſſe of eche "ſide of the creeke but not far an armelet into the "fennes, and maketh a little moriſche lake at the but "hedde of it[p]."

Here Dr. Stukeley[q] places Ravenna's *Navione* (or, as Baxter corrects it, *Vainona*) and ſuppoſes it to have been a conſiderable harbour before Boſton.

The alabaſter monument in Wainfleet church, ſaid

[b] Tan. 274. [c] Ib. 284.
[d] Mag. Rot. 3 Joh. rot. 2—6. Madox Hiſt. of the Exch. 279. [e] Mag. rot. 9 Joh. rot. 3. 6. Madox Hiſt. Exch. 281.
[f] Spald. Soc. min. [g] Tan. 252.
[h] Lel. VII. 177. [20] G.
[i] Of Mr. James Guy who died miniſter there 1763, and his numerous family, ſee Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 464.
[k] VII. 52. [l] Spald. ſoc. min. [m] Lel. VII. 52.
[n] Ib. VII. 50. 204. [o] Ib. 204. [p] Ib. VI. 60. [q] I. 26.

to have been erected by William Patten bishop of Winchester, founder of Magdalen callege, Oxford, for his father, still remains, with his figure cumbent, a purse, dagger, and beads at his girdle, and scholars round the tomb bearing his arms in the garter, with an impalement, and those of Magdalen college, Oxford. The bishop himself founded a freeschool, 1459, and built a brick chapel in the town now made the freeschool house.

Burgh. Three miles north from Wainfleet is *Burgh*, a market town, and a Roman castrum to defend the coast. Here are two tumuli, one very high called *Cock hill*. Roman coins are often found in the deserted churchyard of St. Mary's demolished church. Here were two churches, now only one[r].

Skegnesse. "*Skegnesse*, sometime a great haven town, once "wallid, having a castle, the old town clean con-"sumed and eten by the sea. For old Skegnes is "now buildid a poor new thing[s]."

Cotham. *Cotham*, or *Nun Cohun* had a Cistertian nunnery t. Henry I. valued at £.46.[t]

Castor. "*Castre* standith on a clive side, half a mile off "from Ankholme river, four from Langford bridge, "and six miles east from Spitel. There come "springs from the hills by Castre. There is a "Saturday market, the town almost all thakkid, and "*in hominum memoria* often hurt by fire. There is "speking of a fortres that hath sometime been "there[u]." The Roman site of this town and castle is in the main preserved. A great piece of the Roman wall stands on the verge of the church-yard, and in different places from under the castle walls almost quite round rise many quick springs. But *Syfer* spring is most famous, having now four streams from between the joints of great stones laid flat together, and joined together with lead probably first by the Romans[x].

Some lands are said to be held at Broughton near Brig by the following tenure. Every year on Palm Sunday a person from Broughton comes into the church porch at Caister, having a green silk purse containing two shillings and a silver penny tied at the end of a cart whip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the second lesson begins, when he goes into the church, and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head, and kneeling before him during the reading of the lesson, he presents the minister with the purse, and then goes into the choir, and continues there during the rest of the service. It is probable that the two shillings are substituted for twenty-four pence, as they are not easily procured at this time. The tenure also was probably antecedent to the coinage of shillings, which were not common till Edward VI's reign. This tenure is not mentioned by Camden or Blunt, but was communicated by the rev. Mr. Bransby to Spalding society.

At Castle hill many bodies have been dug up. Some labourers digging materials for repairing the roads took up a stone, about 18 inches broad, and nine deep, with the imperfect inscription here engraved, which the late Mr. Bradley of Lincoln read thus .... *Cruci spolium quod Egbert rex in honorem*. .....

He supposed it a memorial of Egbert's victory over Wiglaf king of Mercia gained A. D. 827 at or near Caistor, when he dedicated the spoils to some pious uses in the antient church there, the present being made up of fragments of an older one. Mr. Bradley placed *Sidnacester* here[y].

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Not far from this castle is *Thoresway*, which 20 T Charles I. gave title of baron to sir *John Colepeper*, who had exposed himself for his sovereign in the battles of Edgehill, Newbury, &c. This title was borne by his two sons, and ended with the second 1692[d].

At *Wyngall* in *S. Kelsey* was an alien priory cell to W Sees abbey in Normandy t. Henry III.[e]

At one of the *Kelseys*, the seat of her father sir W William Askew, was born Anne Askew, who went, says fuller[f], to Heaven in a chariot of fire. He says William Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, murdered by the rebels under J. Cade at Edingdon, c. Wilts, 1450, was of the same family, but Godwin[g] brings him from Yorkshire. Fuller misplaces Edingdon in this county, but see vol. I. p. 100.

At *Osgodby* was born of an antient family remaining there in Fuller's time William Aylmer, chancellor of England, and bishop of Norwich, from 1325 to 1336[h].

Six miles north of Caistor, on the right hand of the road, on the military way between the village of *Croxton* and Melton wood, five miles from Glanford Brig, is *Brough*, a small square Roman camp, single ditched, the whole, including the ditch, not exceeding three acres. Its pristine state remains, except what weather has worn away in length of time.

[r] Stuk. Itin. I. 27. [s] Lel. VII. 50. [t] Tan. 270.
[u] Lel. VII. 50. [x] Stukeley I. 96, 97.
[y] Letter to Mr. Turner of Caistor, in Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 161, 162.
[z] Stuk. Ib. [a] Lel. VII. 144. Ap. See vol I. p. 234. [b] Stuk. Ib. 28. See before, p. 269.
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The rampart at every corner is twice as high as on the ſides; perhaps it being an exploratory camp. In the neighbouring village of *Kirmington* have been found ſome defaced coins of the lower empire with the wolf and twins on the reverſe [i]. Here Dr. Salmon inclines to place *Cauſennæ* [k].

by a bridge ſtanding oblique to the gate flanked with brick walls and arches with loopholes ſupporting a broad battlement and two round towers: the wooden gate of rich Gothic work remains in part. Over the gate are ſeveral ſtatues, and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. In one of the three laſt, whoſe door had been walled up, was found in the laſt century a ſkeleton ſuppoſed to have been immured, with a table, braſs candleſtic, and book. From both ſides of the gate ranges a ſtrong brick wall embattled with internal arches and towers. Within the area a row of prodigious aſh trees led to the church, cut down by ſir Robert Sutton, who bought the eſtate of the Skinners, and has a good modern houſe in this pariſh. The ſite, and ſome ruins of the abbey church, and other of the monaſtic buildings may be traced. Henry VIII. and his queen were ſplendidly entertained here at his return from Hull 1540. Before the college gate on each ſide the moor are three or four little hillocks oppoſite to each other called Butts, but probably tumuli [n].

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Gratitudini ſacrum.

Imitation of Horace Carm. III. 13.

Fountain of Wotton, clear as glaſs,
What traveller ſhall dare to paſs
  Thy ſtream unnotic'd by!
Here will I waſte the grateful hours,
Pouring out wine and ſcattering flowers,
  While on thy banks I lie.

When I return a ſportive kid,
Whoſe budding horns defiance bid
  To all the rival herd,
Tho' now he wantons o'er the plain,
Thy cooling ſtream with blood muſt ſtain
  In ſacrifice preferr'd.
What tho' no trickling murmurs ſound
To lull thy villagers around,
  No art confines thy ſtreams;
Thy ſtreams were form'd for real uſe,
And not deſign'd to give a looſe
  To poet's idle dreams.

Far from the din of arms and arts,
Fix'd in the unfrequented parts
  Of Lincoln's drier land;
Alike the Humber and the ſea
For uſefulneſs muſt yield to thee,
  Tho' thou haſt leſs command.

Thee the fierce dog-ſtar raging high
In flaming heat ſhall never dry;
  To thee the weary bull
Tir'd with long turning of the ſoil,
Soon as he leaves the ploughſhare's toil,
  Retires his thirſt to cool.

To thee the fleecy ſtragglers croud,
Their gratitude in bleatings loud
  Thy kind relief proclaim:
And pilgrim I who went aſtray,
Till *Wotton's* ſwains reſtor'd my way,
  Immortalize thy name.

Around thy brink the peaſants find
A length'ning life [o] and peace of mind,
  And fear nor death nor grief.
For ever flouriſh, gentle flood,
To future pilgrims prove as good,
  And yield them like relief.

Ulceby. The church at *Ulceby* has a fair ſpire a little bent towards the top. The family of Haſtings was here in Leland's time [p].

Gokewell. At *Gokewell* was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by William de Alta ripa before 1185, valued at £. 76. [q] Here was ſometime ſeated the family of Guevara, deſcended from Nicholas Velez de Guevara of Segura, in the province of Guiapuſcoa in Spain. Francis, grandſon of this Nicholas, came into England with Philip II. of Spain, 1544, and marrying Anne, ſiſter of ſir Charles Egerton, of Willoughby, in this county, ſeated himſelf here, and was father of ſir John Guevara of Gokewell, whoſe ſon Francis was the great friend of Gondemar the Spaniſh ambaſſador. This family ſeems to have been the only one of Philip's ſuite who ſettled in England [r]. In this pariſh is *Burham* chapel now a farm houſe, and *Verecourt* a manſion of a family of that name [s].

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Kelling-holme. A mile eaſt of Thornton are ruins of another great caſtle called *Kellingholme* [t].

Newhouſe. At *Newhouſe* or *Newſam* near Glanford brigg, was the firſt Premonſtratenſian houſe in England, founded 1143, value £.99 [u].

[i] Stuk. I. 95. [k] New Survey, p. 262, 263. 269. [l] Lel. VII. 52.
[m] Tan. 262. [n] Stuk. I. 95.
[o] The tomb-ſtones in the adjoining church-yard proclaim the longevity of the inhabitants.
[p] VII. 52. [q] Tan. 275. [r] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm.
[s] Stuk. ubi ſup. [t] Stuk. Ib. [u] Tan. 264.

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Burgh. Three miles north from Wainfleet is *Burgh*, a market town, and a Roman caſtrum to defend the coaſt. Here are two tumuli, one very high called *Cock hill*. Roman coins are often found in the deſerted churchyard of St. Mary's demoliſhed church. Here were two churches, now only one[r].

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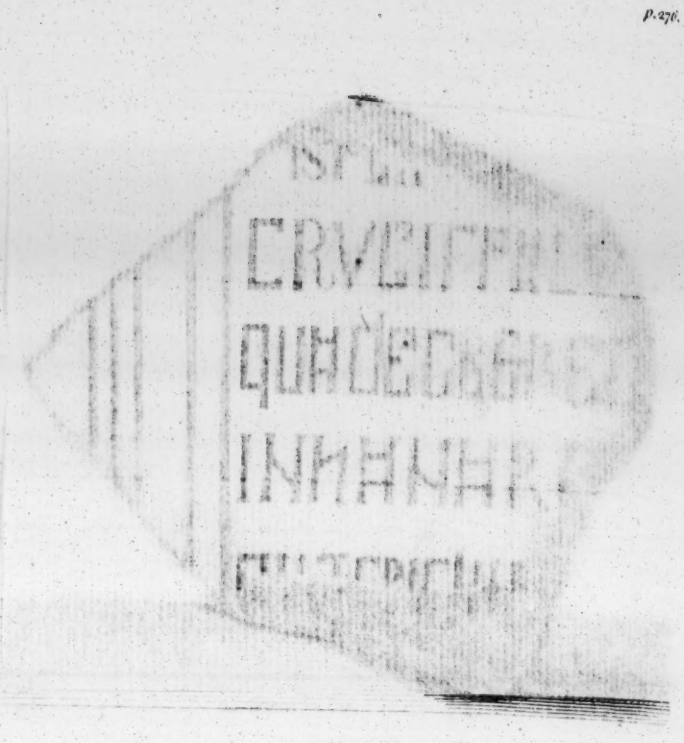

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At *Thornton* or Thornton *Curtois*, about four or five miles from Barton, in Leland's time the property of Ayſcough [l], now of ſir Rowland Wynne of Noſtell priory in Yorkſhire, bart. who has a conſiderable ſeat here, and owns the whole pariſh, was a priory of black canons, founded 1139, afterwards made a monaſtery, valued at £.594. *per annum*. After the ſuppreſſion Henry VIII. reſerved the greateſt part of the reverſion for the college by him erected here for a dean and prebends, a.r. 33, but it was diſſolved 1 Edward VI. [m] It conſiſted originally of a large ſquare ſurrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts to keep off pirates and robbers, and is one of the completeſt pieces of antient fortification, having been very magnificent and extenſive. The gatehouſe is ſtill entire, entered by a bridge ſtanding oblique to the gate flanked with brick walls and arches with loopholes ſupporting a broad battlement and two round towers: the wooden gate of rich Gothic work remains in part. Over the gate are ſeveral ſtatues, and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. In one of the three laſt, whoſe door had been walled up, was found in the laſt century a ſkeleton ſuppoſed to have been immured, with a table, braſs candleſtic, and book. From both ſides of the gate ranges a ſtrong brick wall embattled with internal arches and towers. Within the area a row of prodigious aſh trees led to the church, cut down by ſir Robert Sutton, who bought the eſtate of the Skinners, and has a good modern houſe in this pariſh. The ſite, and ſome ruins of the abbey church, and other of the monaſtic buildings may be traced. Henry VIII. and his queen were ſplendidly entertained here at his return from Hull 1540. Before the college gate on each ſide the moor are three or four little hillocks oppoſite to each other called Butts, but probably tumuli [n].

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A mile eaſt of Thornton are ruins of another great caſtle called *Kellingholme* [t]. Kelling-holme.

At *Newhouſe* or *Newſam* near Glanford brigg, was the firſt Premonſtratenſian houſe in England, founded 1143, value £.99 [u]. Newhouſe.

[i] Stuk. I. 95.
[k] New Survey, p. 262, 263. 269.
[l] Lel. VII. 52.
[m] Tan. 262.
[n] Stuk. I. 95.
[o] The tomb-ſtones in the adjoining church-yard proclaim the longevity of the inhabitants.
[p] VII. 52.
[q] Tan. 275.
[r] MSS. penes J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm.
[s] Stuk. ubi ſup.
[t] Stuk. Ib.
[u] Tan. 264.

Barton. *Barton* is a mean dirty town with one tolerable inn. The church of St. Peter, which is handſome and in good order, has a very ſingular tower with round and pointed arches alternately of old conſtruction. The arch of the ſouth door is Saxon.

Barrow. *Barrow*, two miles from it is an irregular large town, about a mile north-weſt of which, in a large tract of marſh land bordering on the Humber, is an earth-work which Dr. Stukeley [x] calls an alate Druid temple, but it is called on the ſpot *the caſtle*. It conſiſts of irregular ramparts of conſiderable height incloſing certain round hillocks and wet ground, and the ſite of two ſquare or oblong rooms at right angles to each other. Some tumuli on the north ſide below have been opened, and found to contain human bones and urns. In this town was ſeated in Leland's time the family of Turwithe [y].

Ferriby. The church at *Ferriby*, ſituated on the ſide of a hill overlooking the Humber to the Yorkſhire coaſt, is of an odd conſtruction from north to ſouth, and has a low tower.

Yarborough. Two miles weſt from Thornton is *Yarborough*, a very large camp which gives name to an antient family who derived their name from it, Charles Yarborough of Heſlington near York, eſq. being the preſent owner. It alſo gives name to the hundred, and commands the coaſt, and vaſt quantities of Roman coins have been found at it, as alſo at *Ludford*, probably a ſtation on the Foſs near *Market Raiſin* [z].

Ludford.

Melton Roſs. *Melton Roſs*, by Yarborough, belonged to the Rooſes by deſcent from Everard de Ros, who married Roſe, aunt and one of the coheireſſes of Robert lord Truſbut. 13 Henry IV. William lord Ros of Hamlake exhibited his complaint in parliament againſt ſir Robert Tyrwhitt, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, for withholding from him and his tenants of this manor certain common of paſture and herbary in Wrawby, and lying in wait for him with 500 men, which ſir Robert confeſſing in the king's peace, and craving pardon for, had it upon terms ſet down at large in Rot. Parl. 13 Henry IV. m. 13. and the ſaid lord Ros, to forgive him and all others that in the array aforeſaid were aſſembled, except only four perſons who were ſent to Beauvoir caſtle there to aſk pardon. In terror of ſuch offences in future it is probable the gallows was erected, which is to this day kept up by the duke of Rutland on the confines of the lands belonging formerly to the Tyrwhits, and ſtill to the Manners, who derive themſelves from the Roſſes [a].

Aileſham. *Aileſham* priory by Thornton was founded by Beatrix de Amundevill for Auſtin canons, valued at £. 70 [b].

Irford. At *Irford* near Ludford Ralph de Albini t. Henry II. founded a Premonſtratenſian nunnery, valued at £. 13. 19s. [c]

Winterton. The Foſſe road ends at *Winterton*, a mile ſouth of Wintringham, and about three miles from the Humber, a peninſula between Humber and Ankham, half a mile eaſt of which ſtood the old Roman town, the foundations plowed up, the ſite encloſed by water, having only a ſlip of land towards the Roman road as an entrance. The valley weſt between it and the town is now called the *Old haven*, and its month *Flaſhmire*. This place is overagainſt *Brough*, the Roman town on the Yorkſhire ſide.

Wintringham is a poor dirty corporation. Its antient name, as well as that of the river, was Abontrus [d]. Wintringham.

In Winterton great corn fields near *Roxby* were diſcovered in plowing, 1747, three curious Moſaic Roman pavements now deſtroyed. Mr. Drake of York cauſed them to be drawn in their proper colours, one of them in perſpective, and ſhewed the drawings Jan. 7, 1750, to the Society of Antiquaries, who cauſed them to be engraved the ſame year. The largeſt 30 feet by 19, and ſuppoſed to have been the floor of a dining room, had in the centre Orpheus playing on his harp, ſurrounded by the beaſts, and at the corners four wine veſſels with handles. In the centre of another, which was 44 feet by 15, was Ceres with ears of wheat in her hand: and the third, which was very imperfect, had a ſtag galloping. As much as had been laid open of a ſmaller pavement at Roxby adjoining was engraved in the ſame plate. Mr. Drake ſaid, that at the ſame time a great quantity of Roman bricks, tiles, &c. were ploughed up all over Winterton field, but no coins; and that no ſtation had yet been diſcovered near this place. A large braſs eagle for a ſtandard was dug up at the ſame place and time [e]. Roxby.

At *Glanford bridge*, a market town in *Wrawby* pariſh, was an hoſpital founded t. John, ſubordinate to Selby abbey [f]. Glanford bridge. Wrawby.

At *Elſham* adjoining was an hoſpital for poor brethren, begun by Beatrix de Amundeville, completed by her ſon Walter, who committed it to the care of a prior and canons regular of St. Auſtin before 1166. It was valued at £.70. *per ann.* [g] The church has a tolerable tower: ſome carving at the entrance of the ſchool-room on the north ſide of the church, but ſeparated from it: ſome more at the weſt door defaced by the children. Elſham.

Newſtede, on Ancholme or Rucholm iſland near Glanford bridge, was a Gilbertine priory, valued at £. 38. 13s. [h] Part of *Cadney* church about a mile from hence is ſeparated by a curious old ſcreen, and called Newſtede chancel. Newſtede. Cadney.

Worlaby gave title of baron to John lord Belaſyſe, 20 Charles I. His ſon Harry married Suſan daughter and coheir of ſir Henry Airmine of Oſgodby, miſtreſs to king James, and being attainted on the Popiſh plot was confined ſome years in the tower, and died 1668. She was created baroneſs Belaſyſe of Oſgodby 26 Charles II. and died 1712, and her ſon Henry 1691, ſo that both titles are extinct [i], and the eſtate has deſcended to the preſent ſir John Webb of Canford Magna, co. Dorſet, bart. whoſe grandmother was daughter and at length ſole heireſs of John lord Belaſyſe. The old ſeat of the lord Belaſys remains here, and over the door the motto "*Bonne & Belle aſſez.*" In the eaſt window of the chancel is a pretty ſmall piece of painted glaſs repreſenting the deſcent from the croſs, but damaged by an unſkilful glazier. Worlaby.

Stow or *Marieſtow*, q. d. *St. Mary's place*, had a church of ſecular prieſts, founded by Eadnoth biſhop of Dorcheſter, probably the ſecond of the name,

[x] Abury, p. 76. It. I. 95.
[y] VII. 52.
[z] Stuk. It. I. 95. 2d ed.
[a] Spald. Soc. Min.
[b] Tan. 271.
[c] Tan. 276.
[d] Stuk. It. I. 90.
[e] A. S. min. Mr. Romiley in Spald. Soc. min.
[f] Tan. 279.
[g] Tan. 271. See before, p. 249.
[h] Tan. 273.
[i] Dugd. Bar. II. 456. 486.

about

about 1040, and augmented by Leofric and Godiva. Remigius ſubſtituted Benedictine monks under an abbot, and biſhop Bloet removed them to Eynſham c. Oxford, exchanging this eſtate for others. Huntingdon's words *ſub promontorio Lincolniæ* would lead one to think it was under Lincoln hill; but it is evident from Bleſenſis's continuation of Ingulphus, p. 127, that it was in the biſhop's manor near Trentſide[k], and under what Dr. Stukeley[l] calls the *Lincolnſhire Alps*, which he makes to end at Wintringham. The church is a large building, in form of a croſs, and very antient, built by Remigius, and made a biſhop's ſee. The abbey was afterwards the ſeat of the antient family de Burgh, and birth-place of St. John Borough, ſlain at the iſle of Rhee under the duke of Buckingham[m]. It is a prebend and curacy, and was augmented by Dr. Harcourt[n].

Sidnaceſter is generally placed at this Stow. Eadhed was the firſt biſhop A. D. 678, and had ſeven ſucceſſors through the 8th century. After Eadulf's death, when the ſee had been vacant about 80 years, it was by Leofwin before A. D. 949 united to Dorcheſter, as that of Leiceſter had been. The 6th from Leofwin was Eadnoth, who, as the intermediate biſhops, enjoyed the titles of Dorcheſter, Sidnaceſter, and Leiceſter, and built St. Mary's church at Stow, which Biſhop Gibſon obſerves greatly reſembles that of Dorcheſter, though Mr. Pegge denies the force of the argument, for the preſent church was built by Remigius a Norman. The ſee of Leiceſter is concluded to have been where St. Margaret's church now ſtands at Leiceſter, which, like Stow, is a peculiar prebend and an archdeaconry. The preſent privileges of Stow are greater than any hereabouts except Lincoln, and they have formerly exceeded even that. It was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee, and the tradition of theſe parts is that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln. The ſteeple has been much larger than it now is, and Alfric Putta, archbiſhop of York, 1023, giving two great bells to that of Beverly, which he had built, and two others of the ſame mould to Southwell, beſtowed two on this Stow. Theſe three churches were probably the largeſt in their reſpective counties[o]. The ſtrongeſt objection is that, in Girald's lives of the biſhops of Lincoln[p], it is ſaid that Remigius removing his ſee to Lincoln procured all Lindſey to be taken out of the juriſdiction of the archbiſhops of York, and added to that of Canterbury; and if all Lindſey belonged to the archbiſhops of York till the time of Remigius, who lived ſince the Conqueſt, the old Sidnaceſter, united afterwards to Dorcheſter, cannot be reaſonably placed within that diviſion[p]. I do not ſee the force of this argument; for Remigius by putting the ſee of Sidnaceſter into the province of Canterbury only prepared for its union with Dorcheſter, which was already in that province. A place called *Gallowdale*, though it has no relation with eccleſiaſtical matters, is brought by biſhop Gibſon to ſhew the eminence of Stow. Among the hills above *Ley* and Gainsborough have been found many Roman coins and pieces of urns, and the addition of *Ceſter* makes it probable that Sidnaceſter wherein it was was a Roman ſtation. The caſtle hill eaſt from Gainsborough church comprehends in its entrenchments above 100 acres[22]. The diſtrict round it is called *Sidena*, which is deciſive. Mr. Pegge in his memoir on the ſubject before referred to inclines to *Kirkton*. Mr. Johnſon[q] places it at *Hatfield*, which he put in this county, but which is really in Yorkſhire. Dr. Stukeley wrote a diſſertation in favour of *Newark*[r].

To Stow adjoins *Stretton*, ſo called from the Roman road; and in a field here are found Ophites, or Cornua Ammonis[23]. Stretton.

Knaith was held by William Willoughby, third lord Willoughby of Parham, who was buried there 15 James I. as was one of his ſucceſſors George[s]. Here was born 1532 Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouſe in London, in which chapel he was buried 1611[t]. Knaith.

The Darcies, or D'Arcies, were ſettled firſt at *Normanby*, in this county. The male line of the elder branch ending in Norman, 14 Edward III. the barony paſſed to the iſſue of a younger brother of the ſaid Norman's father[u], from whom the preſent earl of Holderneſs is deſcended. It gave title of marquis to the duke of Buckingham[24]. It was named from and was the prime ſeat of Norman Adrecy, or Darcy, who poſſeſſed it and many other manors in this county and Yorkſhire t. William I.[x] See the pedigree of this family from him to Coigniers lord Darcy created by Charles I. earl of Holderneſs[y]. Normanby.

Heynings, two miles from Gainſborough near Knaith, had a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded about 1280, valued at £. 495.[z] Haynings.

"*Gainſboro* is a good market town, and is 12 miles "from Lincoln. I ſaw no thinges much to be marked "in it but the pariſh church, where lieth richly "buried ſir Thomas Boro, knight of the garter, "and dna de Botreaux his wife. He died 1408, and "was grandfather to the lord Borow that now is, and "made the moſt of the motid manor place by the weſt "end of the church yard. This lord Borow's fa"ther lies in the choir. In the ſame church lies D. "Edmundus Cornewaile, who died 1322, that had a "great motid manor place called *Thonak* in a wood "a mile eaſt from Gaineſborough. It longeth yet "to the Cornewailes. There is an old chapel of "ſtone in the ſouth part of Gaineſborough town, "where they of the town ſay that many Danes be "buried: alſo a chapel of wood on Trent ſide by S. "in Gaineſborow, now deſolated. There is a park "by Gainsborow longing to the lords Borow[a]." This family of Borough or Burgh derive their deſcent from a younger ſon of the famous Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent. But the firſt who occurs is ſir *Thomas* Burgh, who aſſiſted Edward IV. in his eſcape from Middleham caſtle, and joined him at the battle of Barnet. His ſon *Thomas* was elected knight of the garter t. Richard III. advanced to the dignity of a baron 3 Henry VII. and ſummoned to parliament. He founded an hoſpital at Gainſborough. His ſon *Edward* married Anne, ſole daughter and heir to ſir Thomas Cobham, knt. and left iſſue Gainſborough.

[k] Tan. 250. [l] It. I. 90. [21] G. [m] Ecton, p. 250. Kennet's Caſe of Impropr. p. 336-7.
[n] Mr. Pegge's MS. paper on Sidnaceſter. [o] G. Godwin, 280. [22] G. [p] Ang. Sac. II. 411.
[q] Canons, A. D. 802. Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it the *Cadney* of the Monaſticon I. 137. MS. n. G.
[r] Drake's Eborac. p. 39. [23] G. [s] Dugd. Bar. II. 89.
[t] Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 168. [u] Dugd. I. 379. [24] G. [x] Domeſday, f. 361. a.
[y] Fuller's Church Hiſt. p. 324, 325. [z] Tan. 274.
[a] Lel. I. 36. VII. 52.

Thomas,

Thomas, ſummoned to parliament as lord Burgh 21 Henry VIII. He left iſſue *Henry* and *William*, of whom the former was killed, and the latter was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and by Catharine his wife daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln had iſſue *John*, who died in his life time, leaving *Thomas*, who was ambaſſador into Scotland 36 Eliz. governor of the Brill in Flanders, and lieutenant of Ireland, and died 1596, but left only three daughters, of whom ſee in Surry, I. 171[b].

The town has a good market, and the moſt flouriſhing trade in the county, and may rival even Hull and Boſton. It is ſuppoſed to have given birth to William de Ganeſborough, biſhop of Worceſter from 1302 to 1308[c]. The learned Simon Patrick biſhop of Ely was born here 1626, and died 1707. It gave title of earl 1683 to *EdwardNoel*, lord Noel of Ridlington and viſcount Campden, ſucceeded 1689 by his ſon *Wriotheſley Baptiſt*, who dying without iſſue 1690, the title paſſed to his couſin german *Baptiſt*, and from him to his ſon and nameſake 1714. He died immaturely and deſervedly lamented 1750, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1759 by his brother *Henry* 6th and preſent earl. The inſide of the preſent church is fitted up in a ſtyle of elegant ſimplicity. Near it are the ruins of a fine old hall belonging to the family of *Hickman*, and inhabited 1742 by ſir Neville Hickman, bart. ſince deceaſed.

Near Gainſborough Cromwell defeated General Cavendiſh, who was ſlain in a quagmire by Cromwell's lieutenant 1643. The lord Willoughby had before taken the town and the earl of Kingſton's houſe in it, and ſent the earl to Hull; in his paſſage to which over Humber he was ſhot by the royaliſts by miſtake.[d].

Laughton. *Laughton* on Trent was from the Conqueſt the ſeat of the Dalyſons, but ſold by them in the laſt century. They purchaſed *Gretwell*; and came to *Malmington*, both in this county, by the Pelhams. William Dalliſon, judge of the King's Bench in the reign of Mary, died 1558, and was buried in Lincoln cathedral, as was Dr. Roger Dalliſon, precentor of the ſaid church, and others of the family. Sir Charles Dalliſon was recorder of Lincoln when Charles I. came thither 1642, and defended Lincoln as colonel in the king's army two years after. *Hibbalſtow* and *Manton*, between Lincoln and Glanford bridge, ſtill belong to the family.

Marton. At *Marton*, a little below Gainsborough, a Roman road enters this county, coming from DANUM, *Doncaſter*, to AGELOCUM, *Littleborough*, and ſo to *Lincoln*, and is much frequented by packhorſes from the weſt of Yorkſhire to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich. A quarter of a mile from Marton may be ſeen three conſiderable pieces of this paved cauſeway[25].

"From Torkſey to Marton village about a mile "by plain ſandy ground. At the north end of this "village by the common way of Watheling ſtreet "to Dancaſter, and thereby on the other ſide of "Trent is *trajectus* to Littleborough village, wherby "it is commonly called Litleborough ferry. A mile "above that northward is Stratton on the ſtreet, a "good thoroughfare toward Doncaſter that is 14 or "15 miles off it[e]."

At *Cameringham* was an alien priory of Premonſtratenſians, cell to Blancland abbey in Normandy, t. Henry II. granted at the diſſolution to Robert Tirwhit[f]. Camerin ham.

"From Wrangton to Oxholme the water is called Idille r. "*Idille*, yet it is the very ſame water that *Bryer* is, "and of certainty *Idille* is the antient name. The "iſle of *Axholme* is ten miles in length by ſouth and Iſle of holme. "north, and in bredth ſix miles by eaſt and weſt. "From the weſt point of Bikers dike up along to "the great mere the ſoil by the water is fenny and "moriſh and full of carres; the reſidue is merely "high ground fertile of paſture and corn. The "principal wood of the iſle is at *Bellegreve* park by "Hepworth, and at *Melwood* park not far from Hep"worth. There is alſo a pretty wood at *Croole*, a "lordſhip a late longing to Selby monaſtery. In "the iſle be ſeven pariſh churches. *Hepworth* is "the beſt uplandiſh town for building of any in "the iſle. *Axey* is a bigge pariſh, but the houſes be "more ſparkelid than at Hepworth. There was a "caſtle at the ſouth ſide of the church garth of "*Oxtun*, whereof no piece now ſtandith, the dike "and the hill, wher the *arx* ſtood yet be ſeen; it "was ſometyme called *Kinard*. By Hepworth, and "joining to Bellegreve park, remaineth yet a great "part of the manor place of lord Mulbray of Ax"holme, chief owner until late days of the whole "iſle. By Milwood park ſide ſtood the right fair "monaſtery of the Carthuſians where one of the "Mulbrays, dukes of Norfolk, was buried in a tomb "of alabaſter[g]. Mr. Candiſch hath now turned the "monaſtery to a goodly manor place[h]." It was valued at £. 237.[i] Great quantities of large oaks, with acorns, fir, and other trees, are found at the depth of three feet under the ſurface of the moors in this iſland, ſome of which appeared to have been burnt and others cut down[k].

Epworth, now the beſt in the iſle, is a long ſtraggling town[26]. The living was long held by Samuel Weſley, father of the two celebrated apoſtles of Methodiſm. Epw

At *Crowle* on the Dun was found the body of a woman ſtanding upright in a peat moſs at Althorpe, and two antient ſhoes[l]. Crow

At *Hurſt* was a cell of black cannons to Noſtell college, York, valued at £. 5. 10s.[m] Hurſt

At *Aukborough* Dr. Stukeley[n] places the AQUIS of Ravennas. He found a Roman caſtrum 300 feet ſquare, now called *Counteſs cloſe*, from a counteſs of Warwick; the entrance on the north, the vallum and ditch very perfect, before the north entrance a ſpot called the *Green*, whereon is a circular labyrinth called *Julian's bower*. The Doctor imagined theſe mazes Roman work for military exerciſes or dances. Roman coins have been found here[o]. Auk

"There was many years ſince an old manor place Bu "at *Weſt Butterwick* on Trent ripe. It longid to a "gentleman called Bellethorp, to whom came alſo by "heirs general Burnham's lands, a gentleman of the

[b] Dugd. Bar. II. 288. and MS. n. Le Neve.
[c] Godw. 461. Leland de ſcript. Tan. Bib. Brit.
[d] Ruſhworth, Part iii. vol. II. p. 278.
[25] G.
[e] Lel. I. 35.
[f] Tan. 272.
[g] This muſt be John Mowbray ſecond duke of Norfolk, grandſon of the firſt, who died 11 Henry VI. Dugd. Bar. I. 130.
[26] G.
[h] Lel. I. 40, 41.
[i] Tan. 286.
[k] Phil. Tranſ. 67. Dugd. on the fens.
[l] Spald. ſoc. min. Phil. Tranſ. N° 484. Gent. Mag. May, 1749, p. 203.
[m] Tan. 258.
[n] I. 91.
[o] See alſo Hutchins's Dorſet I. 101. n. x. and hereafter in Nottinghamſhire, p. 288.

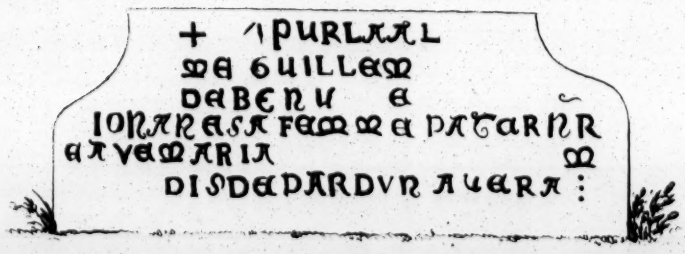
Ivy cross
II. p. 234.

Croyland
II. p. 236.

Ely
II. p. 141.

Found at S.r John Oldcastle's near the Barr

Edenham
II. p. 245.

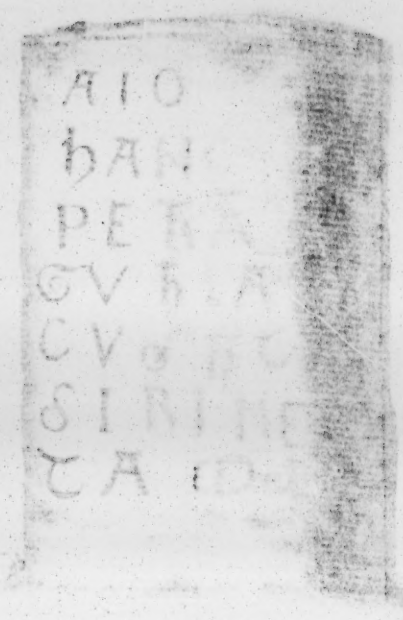


Drayton near Norwich.

Willughby on the Wold.
II. p. 283.

Fra.s Cary sculp.t

CROSSES.



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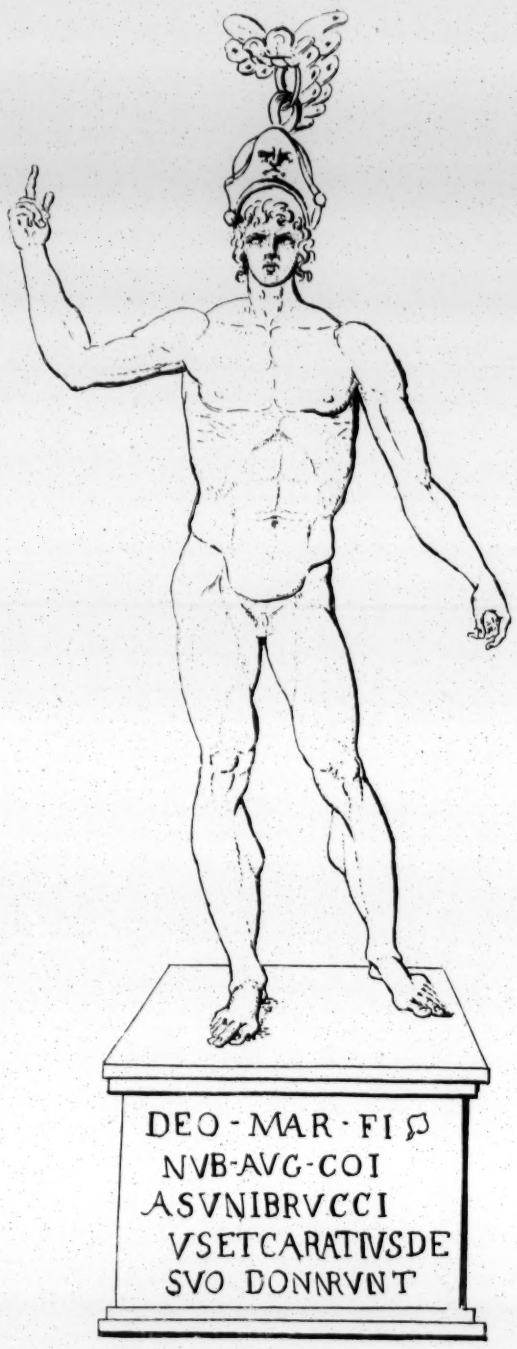


Fig. 1.

2

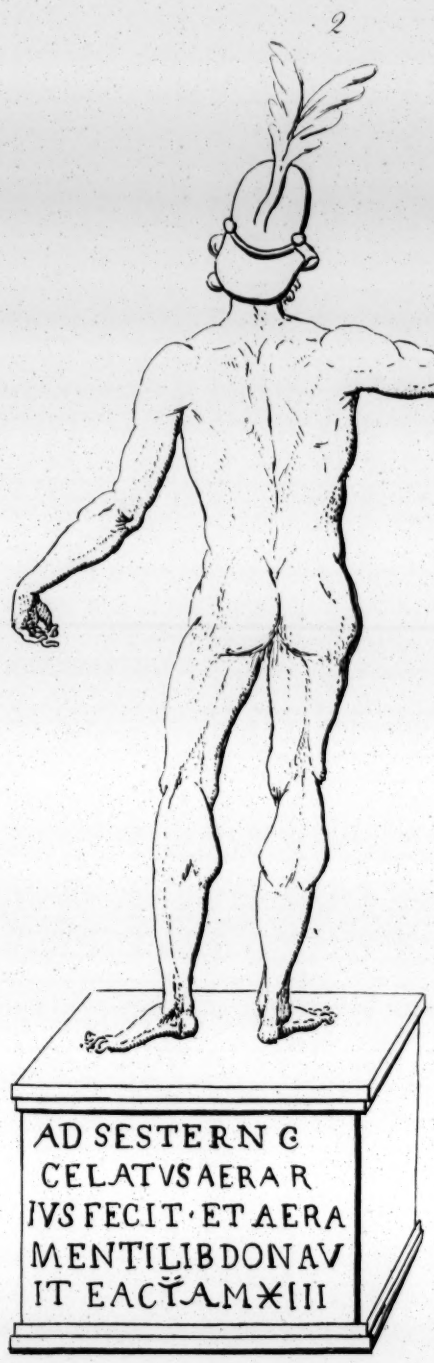
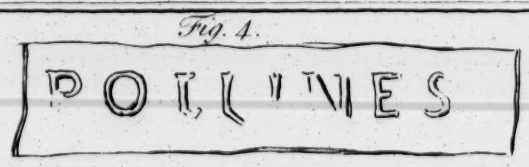


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

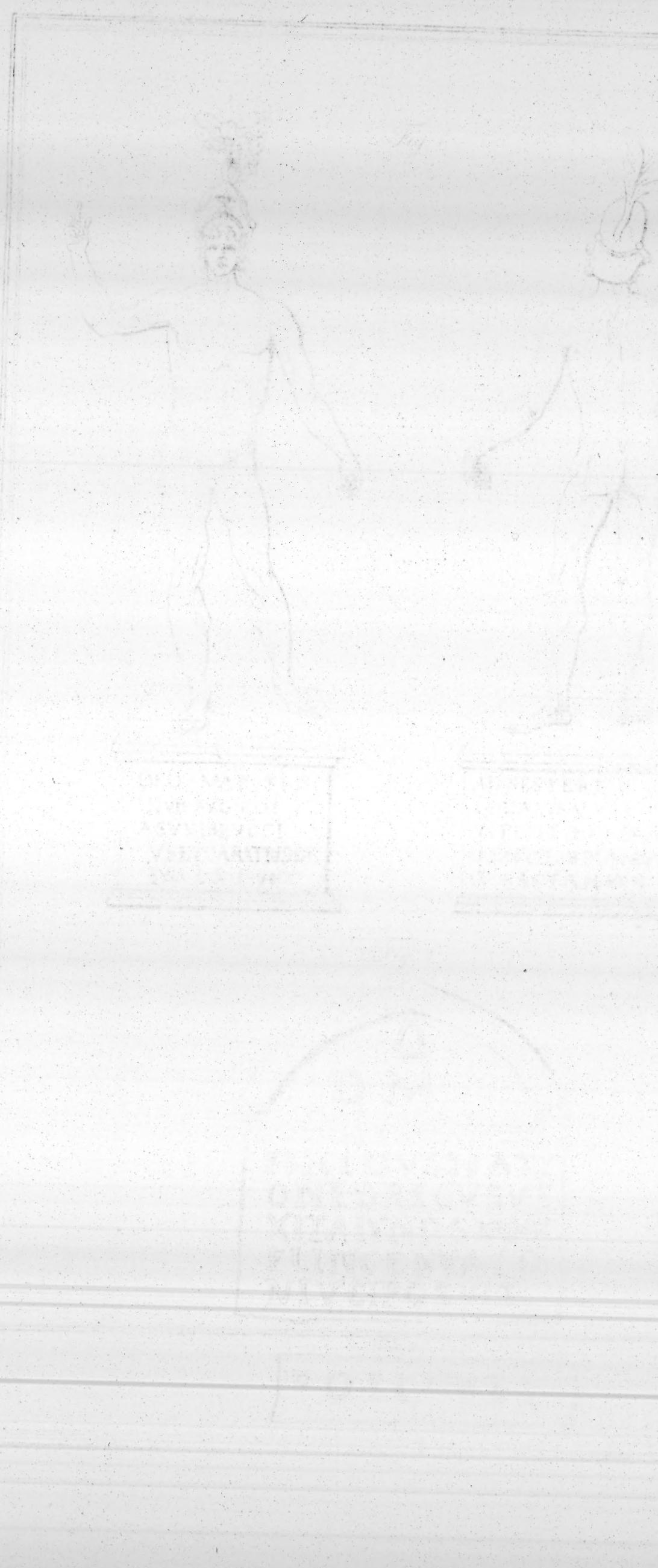


Basire fc.

That on the reverse,

Ad fellerem a.
erlatus arar
his fecere et Afra
mi et liberto doce
vir fatrath [illegible].

Q. if it should be read—*Afer*. I. or *Afr*. I. as in Gruter DLXII. 4. CCCLXXXIX. 5. CCCCLXV. 10. *Dexter* is not in Gruter, but he has *Sextius*, both as the name of a consul and a private person; the latter, *Rufus*, occurs on a Grecian inscription [illegible] DXXXIV. 2. and *Curatus* on an Attic, a one, DCXLIII. 1. and XXXVI. 1. nor, and *Sabinus* at Nifmes, DCCCLXXXI. 7. *Mars* is not [illegible] with the *Martialis Lotharingus* but he was the *arverius* of workmen who call the *master Toledo* by a name in Gruter. Gruter, [illegible] the [illegible] capellas too *fybelas*, as in Gruter I. 5. [illegible] *pantheras ex argenti libris* c. on a [illegible] deftal in Spain, also XXIV. 9. *ex argentifodinis* [illegible] the fame country. This is fomewhat like the [illegible] inpoted on Greek tombs on the vicinity of [illegible] places, but what it means here is not eafy to [illegible] [illegible] a clue near the north fide of [illegible] Ruined [illegible] Lincoln, not far to the weft of [illegible] gate, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



"ſame iſle, and afterwards deſcended to Shefefeld, in "the which name it continued five or ſix deſcents; "for in the church yard of Oxton, half a mile from "Melwood park, I ſaw five tombs of the Sheffields. "Sheffield that was recorder of London and buried "in the Auſtin friars there, highly ſet up the name "of the Sheffields by marriage of the daughter and "ſole heir of one Delves, to whom beſides was de-"ſcended the lands of Gibthorp and Babington. "This recorder began to build ſtately at Butterwick, "as appears by a great tower of brick. The fenny "part of Axholm berith much gall, a low frutex "ſweet in burning. The upper part of the iſle hath "plentiful quarries of alabaſter commonly there "called *Plaſter*; but ſuch ſtones as I ſaw of it were "of no great thickneſs, and ſold for 12*d.* the load. "They lie in the ground like a ſmooth table, and lie "bedded one ſlate under another, and at the bottom "of the bed be rough ſtones to build withal [p]."

Mr. Johnſon had from Mr. Sympſon an indenture made between William de Cateby in this county, and Lucy his wife, and John de Cateby who had enfeoffed his ſon and daughter in the manor of Cateby, whereby they demiſed to him part of the manſion houſe, &c. to hold till he could conveniently clear the premiſes of his ſtock and perſonal eſtate. This deed, made t. Edward I. is cut through with the word *Gyrographum*, and has two ſmall round ſeals in green wax hanging on ſlips of the ſame velom drawn through the bottom: on one is written over the ſeal *Willi*, the impreſſion a man and woman's head (probably rhe parties), looking towards each other with a roſe at top and bottom, but the inſcription imperfect [q]. On the other label over the ſeal *Lucia*; the impreſſion an elderly man's head in a three cornered cap: the legend S. WILLAMI DE CATEBY. Amongſt the witneſſes, the firſt is Gilbert de Thorneton, who, within four years after, was conſtituted the king's atorney general [r], and proſecuted for the king in the Quo warranto here brought before John Vaux, and other juſtices itinerant in that reign [s].

At *Aukley*, on the ſouth edge of Axholme, but chiefly in Yorkſhire, was found 1746 a fine urn with aſhes and coins of Conſtantine in it, and 20 more under it [t]. In this manor grows plentifully that beautiful aromatic plant called Gall, or by the common people Engliſh tea.

Henry earl of Lincoln was ſucceeded in 1616 by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1618, and was buried in the chancel at Tateſhall. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theophilus* [u], and he, 1667, by his grandſon *Edward*. He dying 1692 without iſſue, was ſucceeded by *Francis* ſon of his great grandfather Thomas, younger brother Edward, and he, 1693, by his ſon *Henry*, who died 1723. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *George*, who died 1730, a minor, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*, 9th and preſent earl. He ſucceeded on the death of his uncle the late duke of Newcaſtle to the title of duke of Newcaſtle under Line conferred on the late duke by patent 29 George II.

Fig. 1. 2. pl. IX*. repreſent the two ſides of a ſmall bronze lar or figure of Mars, found ſome little time before the year 1774 in cleanſing the foſs-dike between Lincoln and the Trent, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Elliſon of Thorn in Yorkſhire, and ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Stuart, 1774. The inſcription on the face ſide was read by Mr. Bowyer:

Deo Marti et
Numinibus Auguſtis cohortis
Aſyri Brucc
ius & Caratius de
ſuo donarunt *or* donaverunt.

That on the reverſe,

Ad ſeſtertia c.
celatus ærar
ius feceit et Afra
menti liberto dona
vit factam *111.

Q. if it ſhould be read coh. *Aſtur.* I. or *Aſtyr.* I. as in Gruter DLXII. 4. CCCCXXXIX. 5. CCCCLXV. 10. *Bruccius* is not in Gruter, but he has *Bruttius*, both as the name of a conſul and a private perſon; the latter, *Broccius*, occurs on a German inſcription Gruter XLI. 1. DXXXIV. 2. and *Caratius* on an African one, DCXLIII. 1. and XXXVI. not. and another at Niſmes, DCCCLXXXI. 7. *Mars* is no where elſe joined with the *Numina Auguſtorum*. *Celatus* may be the name of the *ærarius*, or workman, who caſt the image. *Celadus* is a name in Gruter. Quære, if the firſt line expreſſes 100 *ſeſterces*, as in Gruter, I. 5. "ſignum panthei *ex argenti libris* c." on a pedeſtal in Spain; alſo XXIV. 9. *ex argenti libris* L. in the ſame country. *111. is ſomewhat like the fines impoſed on Greek tombs on the violators of ſuch places; but what it means here is not eaſy to ſay.

In levelling a cloſe near the north ſide of the old Roman wall at Lincoln, not far to the weſt of Newport gate, 1785, on the ſouth or inſide of the wall about 10 or 12 feet from it, and about 4 feet or more under ground, was found an old ſepulchral ſtone, of the materials of the country, about 5 feet long and 2 broad, lying flat, though apparently formed to ſtand upright. See fig. 4. No urn, or remains of any kind were found near it. The inſcription is in an excavated ſurface, ſurrounded by a frame or moulding of the thickneſs of the ſtone, and about 8 inches wide. The upper part of the ſtone is formed into a pediment, with the like moulding round it, and contains the letters D. M. ſeparated from the lower half by another moulding. The letters are 2 inches high. The inſcription is to be read,

Dis Manibus
F. L. Helius nati
one Grecus vi
xit annos XXXX
F. L. Ingenua co
njugi poſuit.

Helius is a common name in Gruter, and generally in ſepulchral monuments, CXXVII. L. Gallus Helius, CXXIX. 14. M. Helius, CCXLI. CCLXXXVI. 4 not. DLXXIX. 10. DCXIV. 11. DCLXXI. 10. DCLXXXV. 5. DCCXIV. 3. DCCLV. 6. DCCLXXXVIII. 5. DCCCXL. 8. CMII. 7. CMXLVIII. 7.

The expreſſion *natione Grecus* occurs but once in Gruter DCLX. 5.

Fig. 3. is on the hollow moulding of a ſtone found on the eaſt ſide of the old Roman wall below the hill at Lincoln, on making the new road 1785, lying near a number of large ſtones, in a ſituation which ſeems to imply that they had been thrown down from a conſiderable building. They were, I think, 3 or 4 feet below the ſurf of the ground; ſome of them had mouldings not unlike that of the ſepulchral ſtone, but on none of them could be diſcovered any inſcription or letters. Theſe letters are 3 inches ¼ long; part of the ſtone at the beginning about 4 inches in length and the ſame in breadth was chipped off at the beginning of the line, large enough to have contained the letter A. Had the word been APOLLINI, the S might have been ſuppoſed to have begun another word, as *Sacrum*, and the ſtones to have belonged to a temple of Apollo.

[p] Lel. I. 41, 42. [q] Theſe ſeals were probably antique gems. Such an one with male and female heads regardant and a ſtar [r] Plac. de Quo Warr. Com. Banc. 13 E. I. Dugd. Orig. Jud. fol. 29.
[s] Roll of Waltham abbey. A. S. plates, Tab. C. [t] Ib. [u] Dugd. Bar. I. 535.
[w] Spalding Society's minutes.

Rare Plants found in Lincolnſhire.

Anemone *pulſatilla*. Paſque-flower; on *Southrop* common and elſewhere.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney-vetch or Ladies finger; in chalky and limeſtone meadows and paſtures: at *Grantham*.

Artemiſia *cæruleſcens*. Bluiſh Mugwort; on ſea ſhores: near *Boſton*.

Atriplex *pedunculata*. Stalked Sea Orach; in the ſalt marſh juſt under the church-yard rails at *Skirbeck* near *Boſton*.

Bufonia *tenuifolia*. Baſtard Chickweed; on the ſea ſhore at *Boſton*.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The Leaſt Hare's-ear; on the *Withams* bank juſt below the church-yard *Skirbeck* near *Boſton*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throat-wort or Canterbury bells; in hilly and chalky paſtures: at *Grantham* and elſewhere.

Carum *carvi*. Caraways; in *Swafield dale* ſeven miles ſouth of *Grantham*, and on the foreland of the new cut near Boſton.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley; amongſt the winter corn at *Sleaford*.

——— *latifolia*. Purple-flowered great Baſtard Parſley; amongſt the corn in this county, eſpecially about *Sleaford* and *Ancaſter*.

Ceraſtium *alpinum*. Mountain Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on the bank ſide on the left hand of the road leading from the bowling-green at *Grantham* to *Manthorp*.

——— *arvenſe*. Long-leaved rough Chickweed; upon the heaths, plentifully.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; by the ſides of the ditches in the water in the Eaſt fen.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in *Belton* park at *Grantham*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in muddy places in the Eaſt fen.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower; in hilly meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a lime-ſtone ſoil: at *Grantham*.

Dianthus *Glaucus*. Mountain Pink; on *Lincoln* heath.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* δ. A variety of Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle; amongſt corn and at the ſides of fields: at *Grantham*.

Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; in meadows: at *Tatteſall* and in heathy paſtures near the wood at *Tomby*.

Geranium *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; on *Lincoln* heath and in the woods at *Broughton* near *Brig*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot; on *Bernak* heath.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. St. Foin or Cock's-head; in chalky meadows and paſtures: at *Grantham*.

Hippophäe *rhamnoides*. Sallow-thorn or Sea Buckthorn; on the ſea banks at *Linſey*.

Hydnum *repandum*. Smooth Hydnum; on willows at *Thorney*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling-vetch; in the drier parts of the Eaſt fen.

Lithoſpermum *arvenſe*. Baſtard Alkanet; amongſt the corn about *Sleaford* and *Grantham*, abundantly.

Lycoperdon *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; at *Tomby* on the bank of a ſandy lane leading to *Tatteſall*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-Mint; in marſhy and watry places; at *Burwelbec*, plentifully.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and by way-ſides: at *Grantham*.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep, or Cat-Mint; in meadows and hedges in a lime-ſtone ſoil: about *Grantham*.

Oenanthe *pimpinelloides*. Pimpernel Drop-wort; in ditches and marſhy places at *Quaplod*, not far from *Spalding*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort; on *Lincoln* heath.

Polygonum *viviparum*. Small Biſtort, or Snake-weed; on *Lincoln* heath.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; on the heaths about *Grantham*, *Ancaſter*, and *Sleaford*.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket; in corn fields, meadows, and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Ancaſter*.

Rubus *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in the woods at *Broughton* near *Brig*.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock; in the marſhes at *Crowland*.

Salſola *Kali*. Prickly Glaſs-wort; on ſea ſhores: at *Maplethorp*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Wild Burnet, in damp meadows and paſtures: at *Grantham*.

Selinum *paluſtre*. Marſh Selinum; on the drier parts of the Eaſt fen.

Sibthorpia *Europea*. Baſtard Money-wort; in ſome meadows about *Honnington*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Drop-wort; in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: at *Grantham*.

Stachys *Germanica*. Baſe Harehound; in hedges between *Grantham* and *Colſterworth*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; in meadows; about *Grantham* and *Sleaford*, and upon a heath not far from *Belvoir* caſtle.

——— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift, or Sea-Lavender; in the ſalt marſh between the bathing houſe and the ſea at *Freeſton*.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Water Aloe, or Freſh Water Soldier: in ſhallow ditches in the Eaſt fen.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil; on dry hills and in chalky and gravelly places at *Grantham*, and near *Belvoir* caſtle.

Trifolium *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil; in damp meadows and paſtures: at *Grantham*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil; in chalky meadows and paſtures: near *Stamford*.

Ulva *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; in ponds and ditches about *Spalding*.

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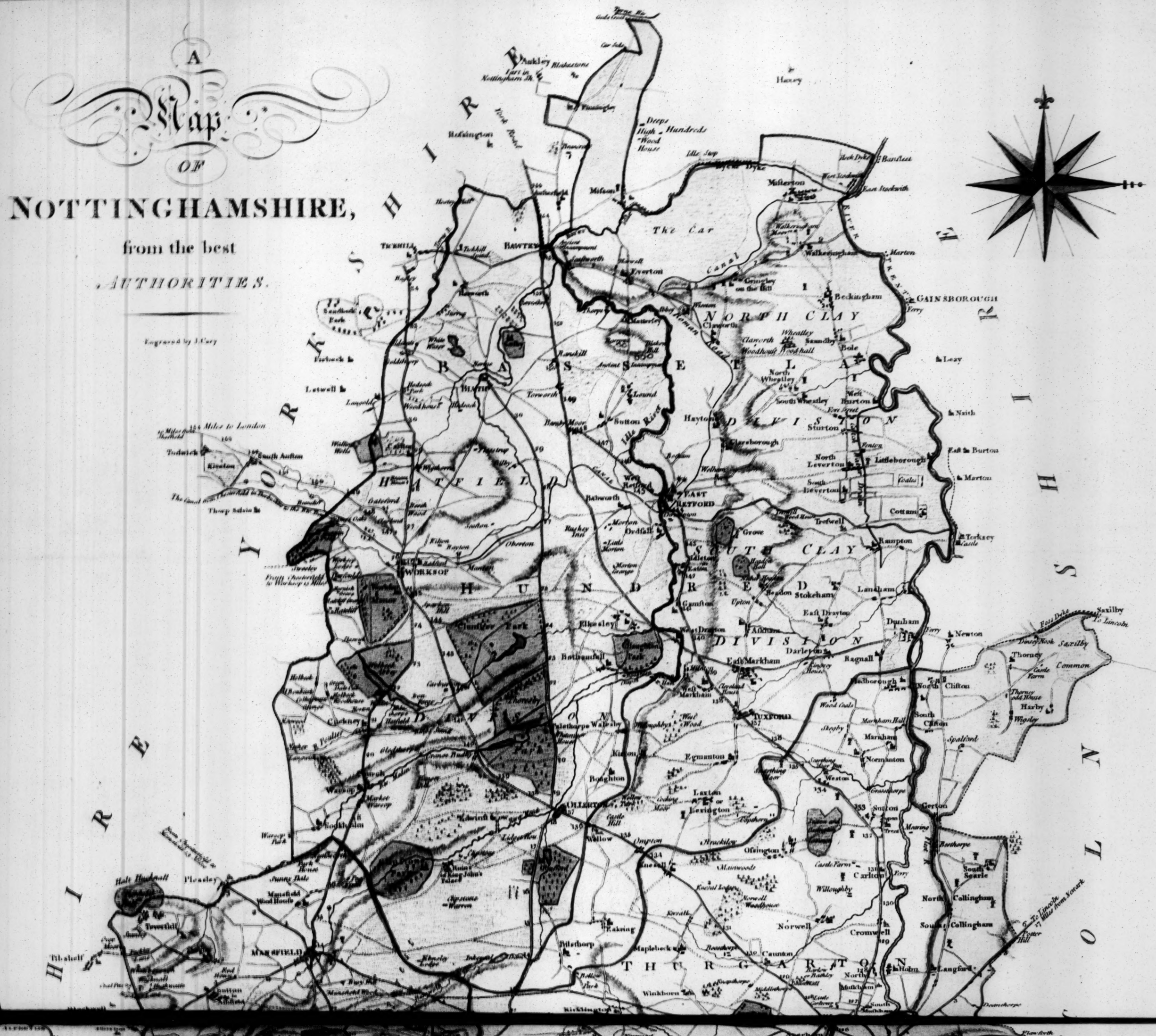
NOT-

A Map OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary


Miles to London
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EAST RETFORD
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MANSFIELD
NEWARK
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Southwell
Blyth
Tickhill
Bawtry
Misterton
Gainsborough
Beckingham
Leasy
Nuth
Burton
Marton
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Saxilby
Lincoln
Newton
Thorney
Harby
Wigsley
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South Clifton
Spalford
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Flowerth
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R U T L A N D
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60
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Grantham
Newark
Retford
Worksop
Mansfield
Nottingham
Derby
Leicester
Oakham
Uppingham
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Spalding
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Market Rasen
Louth
Horncastle
Alford
Spilsby
Skegness
Wainfleet
Gainsborough
Epworth
Crowland
Thorney
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Huntingdon
St Ives
St Neots
Bedford
Kimbolton
Higham Ferrers
Wellingborough
Kettering
Thrapston
Oundle
Peterborough
Market Deeping
Bourn
Sleaford
Folkingham
Bourn
Corby
Rockingham
Uppingham
Melton Mowbray
Grantham
Newark
Southwell
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Bawtry
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Barnsley
Sheffield
Rotherham
Chesterfield
Matlock
Derby
Ashbourne
Burton
Tutbury
Uttoxeter
Stafford
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Nuneaton
Coventry
Rugby
Daventry
Towcester
Northampton
Wellingborough
Kettering
Thrapston
Oundle
Peterborough
Stamford

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

TO the county of Lincoln on the weſt adjoins the much ſmaller county of NOTTINGHAM, Saxon Snottenȝahamȝcyne[a], by us called *Nottinghamſhire*, bounded on the north by Yorkſhire, on the weſt by Derbyſhire and partly by Yorkſhire, on the ſouth by Leiceſterſhire. The noble river *Trent* and the rivulets that run into it fertilize the ſouth and eaſt parts. The weſt is entirely occupied by the extenſive foreſt of *Shirwood*. This part, from its ſandy ſoil, the inhabitants call *the Sand*; the other, from its clayey ſoil, *the Clay*, and divide their county into theſe two parts.

The *Trent*, Saxon Tȝeonta (which ſome inferior Antiquaries have called in Latin *Triginta*, from its affinity to the French word of like import), after a long courſe[b], enters this county firſt at *Steanford*, where, I am told, are many remains of antiquity, and Roman coins are found: then paſſing *Clifton*, which gives reſidence and name to the antient family of the *Cliftons*[c], it receives the little river *Lin* from the weſt, which riſing near *Newſted*, q. d. *New Place*, where formerly king Henry II. founded a ſmall monaſtery, now a houſe of the antient family of the *Byrons*, deſcended from Radulphus de *Byron* in the early Norman times a man of great conſequence in this county and Lancaſhire, paſſes near *Wollaton*, where, in our time, ſir Francis *Willoughby*, at great expence, in a fooliſh diſplay of his wealth, built a magnificent and moſt elegant houſe with a fine proſpect. It then waſhes *Lenton*, once famous for the abbey founded in honour of the Holy Trinity by William *Peverell* baſtard ſon of king William the Conqueror, now only for its well frequented fair. On the oppoſite bank almoſt at the conflux of the Lin and Trent on the ſide of a hill ſtands the chief town *Nottingham*, which gives name to the county, and is ſoftened from the Saxon Snottenȝa-ȝam, a name given it on account of the ſubterraneous caverns and paſſages hollowed out in old time for houſes and retreats under thoſe craggy rocks on the ſouth ſide next the little river Lin. Hence Aſſerius[d] renders this Saxon name Snottenȝ-ȝaham in Latin *Speluncarum domus*, the houſe of caverns, and in Britiſh *Tui ogo banc*[e], which ſignifies the ſame. The town is pleaſant by ſituation, having ſpacious meads on one ſide next the river, on the other gentle hills, and well furniſhed with all the neceſſaries of life. On one hand *Shirwood* ſupplies it with wood for firing (though many prefer pit coal notwithſtanding its offenſive ſmell), on the other the Trent with fiſh in abundance. Whence that barbarous verſe is applied to it:

Limpida ſylva focum, Triginta *dat mihi piſcem.*

Fire the bright foreſt yields, *Triginta* fiſh.

The extent of its buildings, three handſome churches, a very handſome market place, and a ſtrong caſtle, give it a very beautiful appearance. This caſtle riſes on a bold rock on the weſt ſide of the town, where is ſuppoſed to have been antiently a fort which the Danes held out againſt Ethered and Alfred, till they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege without ſucceſs, and march off. For when the Danes had made themſelves maſters of this place, "Burthed, king of Mercia (as 868.
Aſſer informs us[f],) "and the Mercians, ſent meſ-
"ſengers to Ethered king of the Weſt Saxons, and
"his brother Alfred, humbly intreating them to
"come to their aſſiſtance, and give battle with them
"to the aforeſaid army. This requeſt was readily
"complied with. For the brothers, agreeable to
"their promiſe, preſently gathered a prodigious army
"from all quarters, came to Mercia, and advanced
"to Snottenga-ham unanimouſly deſirous of battle.
"The Pagans ſecure in the caſtle declining an en-
"gagement and the Chriſtians not having means to
"force the wall, a peace was made between the
"Mercians and the Pagans, and the two brothers
"returned home with their troops." Afterwards Edward the elder built the oppoſite town of *Bridgesford*, and incloſed the town with walls, which are nearly ruined, though ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen on the weſt ſide, and a few years after in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears in Domeſday book[g], here were "reckoned 173 burgeſſes, and out
"of two mints 40 ſhillings were paid to the king.
"The water of Trent the Foſs and the road to York
"were guarded, that if any perſon hindered the paſ-
"ſage of the ſhips, he ſhould be fined £.4."

The caſtle as it now appears is conſiderable both for its builder and prodigious work. William the Norman built it to bridle the Engliſh, and "it was ſo ſtrong by nature and art (according to William Newburgh[h]) that if properly defended it ſeemed as if nothing but famine could force it." Afterwards Edward IV. was at great expence to repair and embelliſh it with handſome buildings, to which Richard III. made additions*. Nor did it in the ſeveral revolutions of time undergo the common fate of great caſtles; having never been taken by ſtorm. It was once in vain beſieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garriſon burnt down the adjoining houſes. It was once alſo ſurpriſed in the barons' war by Robert earl *Ferrars*, who ſtripped the citizens of their goods. The people of the caſtle tell 1175.
many ſtories of David, king of Scots, who was confined here, and of Roger *Mortimer* earl of March ſurprized here by a ſubterraneous paſſage, who, for preferring Scotch money to his duty to his country, and other crimes, which his great ſpirit meditated, afterwards loſt his life on the gallows. Certain it is, that in the firſt court of the caſtle we deſcend with

* Rog. Hoveden, p. 307.

[a] Snotingahamȝcyne. Sax. Chron. 147. 171.
[b] And after it has received into its channel the river Soare running hither from the county of Leiceſter. Holland.
[c] Much enriched by one of the heirs of Creſſy. Id.
[d] Ed. Wiſe, p. 19.
[e] *Tigguocobauc.* Aſſer. Flor. Worc. A. D. 890, p. 30. *Dui ogo vriic* or *Duiogoboco.* Baxter.
[f] ubi ſup. Flor. ubi ſup.
[g] fol. 28c. Mr. Camden has omitted part of the laſt clauſe, which adds, "*& ſiquis araverit vel foſſam fecerit in via regis infra duas perticatas emendare habetur per* VIII *libras.*" No mention of 4*ſ.*
[h] IV. c. 48.

lights down many ſteps into a ſubterraneous vault and arched rooms cut in the rock itſelf; on the walls of which are carved Chriſt's Paſſion and other things, by the hand, as they pretend, of David, king of Scots, who was there impriſoned. In the upper part of the caſtle, which riſes high on the rock, we came by many ſteps into another ſubterraneous cavern called *Mortimer's hole*, from Roger *Mortimer's* concealing himſelf in it when his conſcience gave him the alarm. This town ſtands in latitude 53°, longitude 22° 14″.

Mortimer's hole.

Holme Pierpoint.

The Trent runs hence gently by *Holme*, called *Holme Pierpoint* from its lords, whoſe family is antient and noble, and from which Robert *de Petræ Ponte* or *Pierpount*, was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm by Edward III. to

Shelford.

Shelford, the ſeat of the famous knightly family of the *Stanhopes*, whoſe ſplendor is great in theſe parts, and their name conſiderable[i]. It was antiently the barony of Ralph *Hanſeline*, by whoſe daughters it came to the *Bardolphs* and *Everinghams*. Thence it rolls its waters to

Stoke. Battle of *Stoke* 1487.

Stoke, a very ſmall village, but remarkable for no ſmall ſlaughter, where John *De la pole*, earl of Lincoln, who was deſigned heir to the crown by Richard III. finding his way cut off by the claims of Henry VII. rebelliouſly here declared himſelf for a pretender againſt the lawful king, and fell bravely with his men. Not far off is

Southwell.

Southwell, a collegiate church of prebends, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, not indeed ſplendid, but ſtrong, antient and famous. Paulinus, firſt archbiſhop of York, is ſaid to have founded it when he baptized the inhabitants of this country in the Trent. From that time the archbiſhops of York have had here a large palace and three parks adjoining well ſtocked with deer. This I the rather believe to be the city which Bede[k] calls *Tio-vul-Fingaceſter*, as what he relates of Paulinus' baptizing in the Trent near Tio vul-Fingaceſter the hiſtory of this church conſtantly refers to this place. From thence the little river *Snite*[l] falls into the Trent from the eaſt, which at its beginning waters

Langer. Wiverton.

Langer, famous for its lords the Tibetots or *Tiptofts*, afterwards earls of Worceſter, and *Wiverton*, which from *Heriz* a man antiently famous in theſe parts came by the *Bretts* and *Caltofts* to the

Chaworths or *de Cadurcis. Cahors in Quercy.*

Chaworths, who derive their name from Cahors in France, and their deſcent from the lords of *Walchervill.*

The Trent now divides and waſhes the conſiderable town of

Newark.

Newark, q. d. *New work*, from the new caſtle, which "ſhewey building in a moſt florid "ſtyle[m]," as Henry of Huntingdon calls it, was erected by Alexander that munificent biſhop of Lincoln, who, to borrow the words of an antient hiſtorian[n], being of a generous ſpirit built this and another caſtle at a vaſt expence; and becauſe ſuch kind of buildings ſeemed ill fitting the character of a biſhop, to obviate the reflection of ſuch works, and as it were wipe off the ſtain, he built as many monaſteries[o], and filled them with religious ſocieties." But this fooliſh profuſeneſs in a military biſhop brought with it its own puniſhment. For king Stephen, who wanted nothing ſo much to ſtrengthen his declining power as to get the ſtrongeſt fortifications in the kingdom into his hands, obliged this prelate by hunger and impriſonment to give up to him this and his other caſtle at Sleford. Nothing elſe remarkable happened here except that king John at this place cloſed the perplexed courſe of a troubleſome life. The river collecting itſelf runs from hence due north among a number of villages, and has nothing remarkable on its banks till it comes to *Littleborough*, a ſmall town ſtrictly anſwering to its name; where as the moſt uſual ferry is at preſent ſo it was formerly that famous ſtation or manſion mentioned more than once by Antoninus, and called in different copies AGELOCUM and SEGELOCUM[p]. This I had before ſought for in this neighbourhood without ſucceſs, but am now clear I have found it, both by its ſituation on the military way, and becauſe an adjoining field ſhews evident traces of walls, and daily in ploughing yields innumerable coins of Roman emperors, which being often turned up by the hogs, are called *Swines Pennies* by the country people, who, according to their notions, imagine their forefathers had built a ſtone wall round that field to keep off the inundations in winter.

In the weſt part of the county called *the Sand*, where the little river *Erwaſh* makes its way to the Trent, *Strelley*, antiently *Strellegh*, ſhews itſelf, which gave name and reſidence to the knightly family of the *Strellies* (commonly called *Sturley*), one of the oldeſt and moſt famous in the county. More inland is *Shirewood*, which ſome render the *clear*, others the *famous*, foreſt[q], antiently thick ſet with trees, whoſe entangled branches were ſo twiſted together that they hardly left room for a ſingle perſon to paſs. At preſent it is much thinner, but ſtill breeds an infinite number of deer and ſtags with lofty antlers, and has ſome towns, among which *Mansfield* claims the pre-eminence, a market town of good reſort, whoſe name ſome[r] bring in to confirm the claim of the German family of *Mansfield* to antiquity, aſſerting that the firſt earl of Mansfield, whom they fetch from hence, was one of king Arthur's Round Table. Our kings uſed to repair hither for the pleaſure of the chace, and to cite the words of an old inquiſition, "Henry Fauconberge held the manor of Cukeney in this county in ſerjeantry by the ſervice of ſhoeing the king's palfrey when the king came to Mansfield." From this foreſt flow many rivulets, which make towards the Trent; of theſe the principal is the *Idle*, at which near *Idleton* A. D. 616, the fortune of Ethered the moſt potent king of Northumberland received the firſt check. For having been very ſucceſsful in all his former battles he fell here by a reverſe of fortune, being defeated by Redwald king of the Eaſt Angles[s], who in his ſtead ſet up as king of Northumberland Edwin who had been driven out of his anceſtors' kingdom. This little river runs down not far from *Markham* a ſmall village, but which gave name to the family of the *Markhams*, once very conſiderable for antiquity[t] and valour, whoſe greateſt glory was J. Markham, who preſided in the ſupreme court of England with ſo much equity (for which it is worth the

[i] Since they matched with an heir of Mallovel. Holland.

[k] II. 16. and Smith's note.

[l] which Leland I. 113. ſeems to call *Mite brook*, afterwards V. 93. "*Snite* a brokelet that divideth Nottinghamſhire from Leiceſterſhire."

[m] *vernantiſſimum florida conſtructione caſtellum.* VII. p 223.

[n] G. Neubrig. l. 6. Malmeſbury, p. 102, ſays, he gave out that he built it for the ſecurity and ſplendor of the biſhop's, *ad tutamen & dignitatem epiſcopis.*

[o] *Haverholm, Tame*, and *Dorcheſter*. Godwin. Gale's MS. ap. Richardſon adds *Sempringham*, but this was only founded under his government.

[p] As Egeſta, Segeſta. Gale, MS. n.

[q] *The wood of the county.* Gale, MS. n.

[r] who delineate the pedigree of the greves of the great family of Mansfield in Germany. Holland.

[s] A. D. 616, Flor. Worc. p. 231.

[t] being deſcended from one of the heirs of Creſſy, and formerly from an heir of Lexinton.

reader's

reader's while to turn to our hiſtories) that his glory will never die. Six miles weſt hence is *Workenſop*, remarkable for the great quantity of liquorice it produces, and for the houſe of the earl of Shrewſbury, built in our time by George *Talbot* earl of Shrewſbury, with a magnificence worthy ſuch an earl, and ſuperior to envy. It came with a fine eſtate to the *Talbots* from the *Lovetofts*, its firſt lords under the Normans, by the *Furnivalls* and *Nevilles*. Of theſe W. *Lovetoft* t. Henry I. founded a monaſtery here, whoſe ruins I ſaw on the eaſt ſide of the town among very pleaſant meads: the weſt end of the church ſtill remains with two lofty towers. A little higher up on the ſame river I ſaw *Blithe*, a famous market town, which I was told had been fortified with a caſtle by *Bulley*, or *Buſley*, a Norman nobleman, but ſcarce any traces of it appear at preſent; ſuch deſtruction does time make. A little monaſtery was founded here by Roger *Buſly* and Fulk de *Liſicurs*, and this is almoſt the laſt town of Nottinghamſhire to the north, except *Scroby*, a little town belonging to the archbiſhop of York, on the very edge of the county.

William ſurnamed the Conqueror, appointed his baſtard* ſon *William Peverell* governor of this county, with the title not of earl but of lord of *Nottingham*. He had a ſon who died before his father, and left a ſon of the ſame ſurname, whom Henry II. deprived of his inheritance for poiſoning Ranulph earl of Cheſter. About that time *Robert de Ferrars* who plundered Nottingham, in his grant to the church of Tutteſbury, aſſumes this title, "Robert the younger earl of Nottingham." But afterwards king Richard I. gave and confirmed the county and caſtle of Nottingham with the whole honour of Peverell to his brother *John*†. Long after Richard II.[u] conferred this title on *John de Mowbray*, who dying young without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother *Thomas*[x] created by Richard II. earl marſhal [for life] and duke of Norfolk, and ſoon after baniſhed. He had *Thomas* earl marſhall beheaded by Henry IV.[y] and *John* Mowbray[z], who, as alſo his ſon[a] and grandſon[b], were both dukes of Norfolk and earls of Nottingham. But their male line failing, after *Richard* duke of York, infant ſon of Edward IV. had held the title of Nottingham with others a little while, Richard III. honoured with this title *William marquis of Barkley*[c], and Henry VIII. his natural ſon *Henry Fitzroy*, both of whom departed this life without iſſue. Lately in 1597 queen Elizabeth by ſolemn inveſtiture conferred the ſame title on *Charles Howard* high admiral of England, deſcended from the Mowbrays, for his gallant and faithful ſervices, as the patent of creation ſets forth, in the ſea fight againſt the Spaniards 1587, and at the taking of Cales 1596, where he had the chief command at ſea as the earl of Eſſex had at land.

In this county are 168 pariſh churches.

* Liber mon. Linton. M. Paris, p. 126.

† M. Paris, p. 204. Hoveden, p. 373. b. Inq. 6 R. II.

[u] On the day of his coronation. (Dugd. Bar. I. 128.) The patent of creation of John de Mowbray earl of Nottingham (1 R. II. 43.) has this remarkable grant in it, that the lands whereof he was then ſeiſed or ſhould afterwards purchaſe, ſhould be held *ſub honore comitali*, and as parcel of his earldom. (Selden's Tit. of Hon. Part II. c. 5. p. 665.) He died 6 R. II.

[x] He was created earl of Nottingham, and dying at Venice of the plague 1 Henry IV. was buried in York minſter. (Dugd. I. 128-9.) He was the firſt whom we find honoured by charter with the tile of marſhal, yet the title of *comes mariſcallus* frequently occurs in the records preceding that time. (ſee Selden ubi ſup. & pag. ſeq.) The king in parliament reciting this grant confines it to him and his heirs male by Carr. 20 R. II. m. 3. Cart. 9 R. II. n. 17. printed in Selden's Tit. of Hon. Part II. c. 3. p. 682.

[y] 6 H. IV. (Dugd. Ib. 130.)

[z] He died 7 Henry VI. and was buried in the Charterhouſe in the iſle of Axholme with his father, who was brought from Venice. (Ib.)

[a] John, who died 1 E. IV. and was buried at Thetford. (Ib. 131.)

[b] John, who died 15 E. IV. and was buried at Thetford. (Ib.)

[c] He died 7 H. VII. without iſſue, and was buried in the Auſtin friars, London. Vincent on Brook, p. 393.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Nottingham is 50 miles long from north to ſouth, 25 broad from eaſt to weſt, and about 140 in circumference; and contains 480,000 acres, four boroughs, and nine market towns, 168 pariſhes, and about 150,300 inhabitants. It is divided into eight hundreds, or rather ſix wapentakes, and two liberties.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday ſurvey were, the king, earls Alan, Hugh, Moriton; the archbiſhop of York, biſhops of Lincoln and Bayeux; abbey of Peterburgh; Roger de Buſli, William Peverel, Walter de Aincurt, Goisfrid, Alſelin, Ralph Fitz Hubert, Ralph de Limeſi, Ralph de Burun, Roger of Poictou, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Tiſon, Goisfrid de Wirce, Ilbert de Laci, Berenger de Todeni, Hugh Fitz Baldric, Hugh de Grentmaiſnil, Henry de Fereires, Robert Malet, Durand Malet, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Robert Fitz William, and others.

Stanford. *Stanford* has a handſome church, rebuilt by the patron Thomas Lewes, eſq; [a] and a handſome manſion-houſe lately built by Charles Vere Daſhwood, eſq; the preſent owner.

Cliſton. The Cliftons have been ſeated at *Clifton* ever ſince Henry III. and held lands here long before. They have been eminent for above ſix centuries, and have many monuments in the church [a]. Of this family ſir Gervaſe was created a baronet 9 James I. Their deſcendants ſtill reſide here. A branch of this family, which ended in a daughter, were ſometime barons Clifton of Leighton-Bromſwold in Huntingdonſhire, where they had a ſtately houſe, now pulled down [b]. At Clifton was a ſmall college for a warden and three prieſts, founded by ſir Gervaſe Clifton, valued at £. 30. *per annum* [c]. The approach to this houſe is by a long avenue, one ſide of which is planted on a ſteep bank, at the foot of which runs the Trent. The preſent ſir Gervaſe had begun to moderniſe his houſe, but left off on the ſudden death of his lady 1780 [d].

Newſted. "A little or I cam to the end of Shirwood I left "on the right hand the ruines of *Newſted* priory "of canons [e]."

Henry II. founded a houſe of black canons at Newſtede about 1170, valued at £. 167 [f]. The ſite was granted at the diſſolution to ſir John Byron, whoſe grandſon *John* was created lord Byron 19 Charles I. and dying 1652, was ſucceeded by his brother *Richard*. He 1679 by his ſon *William*, and he 1695 by his ſon *William*: he 1736 by his ſon *William*, 5th and preſent lord. The family ſeat here had a good collection of old portraits and other paintings, which have been lately ſold, and the houſe diſmantled and left to decay, with the beautiful weſt front of the priory church adjoining. The park was once finely wooded, but the preſent owner, in ſpite to his ſon, has cut down all the oaks. There is a good piece of water with a caſcade, but ſtripped of its ſurrounding groves its beauty is gone.

Felle. At *Felley* was a priory of black canons, valued at £. 40. [g]

Anne. *Anneſley*, the ſeat of an antient family of that name from the time of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. when the heireſs of the family married George Chaworth, to whoſe deſcendants it belongs now [h].

Beau. In *Greſley* park was *Beauvale* Carthuſian abbey, founded by Nicholas Cantilupe 17 Edward III. valued at £. 196. [i] Greſley caſtle was embattled by the founder at the ſame time [k].

Hou. *Houghton* gave birth to John Hollis firſt earl of Clare of that name, who died 1637, and his 2d ſon and ſucceſſor born here 1597, died 1680 [l].

Wol. *Wollaton* came by marriage of ſir *Francis Willoughby*'s daughter Bridget to ſir *Percival* Willoughby of Kent, whoſe grandſon *Francis* was our great ornithologiſt of S. Muſkam in this county, who died 1672, and his younger ſon Thomas was created lord *Middleton* 10 Anne, 1711. He died 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, who dying 1758, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake: he 1774 by his brother Thomas, and he 1781 by his couſin-german, Henry Willoughby of Birdſall in Yorkſhire, eſq; the 5th and preſent lord, the owner of this ſtately manſion, which ſtanding on a knoll makes a magnificent appearance at conſiderable diſtances, being ſquare with a ſquare tower at each corner adorned with pinnacles [m]. *Hemlock ſtone*, on the road a little beyond it, is probably remains of a quarry [n].

Mr. Camden in his firſt edition rather pays this houſe and builder a compliment, but in his laſt cenſures his motive for building; for by the time the houſe was finiſhed it had ſunk three lordſhips [o]. Mr. Bray has branded the inhoſpitable refuſal of the preſent owner to let it be ſeen even in his abſence [p].

Li. "By Newſted runnith *Line* river that cometh after "to *Lincton* abbey, and thens to Notingham, and a "little beneth Notingham into Trent [q]."

L. *Lenton* abbey was founded before 1108 ſubject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny. The monks got it made denizon 16 Richard II. and it was valued at £. 329. 15s. 10d. [r]. Here was a houſe of Carmelites, and an hoſpital for ſuch as be troubled with St. Anthony's fire [s]. It is ſcarce worth obſerving that Talbot in Burton on Antoninus, p. 204, took this

[a] G. [a] G. Stukeley, It. Cur. I. 150. Deering's Hiſt. of Nottingham, 224. Thoroton, 52—62. where is a view of the houſe.
[b] Mag. Brit. IV. 26. [c] Tan. 412. [d] Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 358. [e] Lel. I. 110.
[f] Tan. 405. Thorot. 260. [g] Ib. 407. Thorot. p. 253. [h] Thorot. 251.
[i] Tan. 411. Thorot. 240. [k] Thorot. 239. [l] Ib. 443.
[m] A print of this beautiful and perfect manſion, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, may be ſeen in Thoroton, p. 222.
[n] Stukeley, I. 50. [o] Deering, Apx. 227. [p] P. 360.
[q] Lel. I. 110. [r] Tan. 402. [s] Tan. 410. 411.

place for LINDUM for no other ſhadow of reaſon than the ſimilarity of ſound in the names.

Barton belonged to the lords Grey of Codnor, from whom it paſſed to Henry Sacheverell, whoſe family ſold it 1737 to ſir Robert Clifton. Robert de Hoſe had granted to him in this pariſh by king John lands of the honour of Nottingham to be held by the ſervice of yielding to the king yearly one ſoar hawk [t].

On the oppoſite ſide of the river at *Wilford* was dug up in the fields a pot full of copper coins.

On the ſame ſide of the river [u] is *Flawford*, the mother church of *Reddington*, a large village half a mile weſt from it, which, having a large chapel, the church, which has a lofty ſpire ſteeple, and many antient monuments and croſs-legged figures, is now neglected [v].

Near this is *Bunney* park, the ſeat of ſir Thomas Parkyns, built by his nameſake a great wreſtler, and author of a treatiſe on that art, to which paſſion his monument and epitaph here alludes [x]. He alſo founded a ſchool in the church-yard, and four rooms at the end for as many poor widows, which his mother endowed, and augmented the vicarage.

North-eaſt from hence is *Aſlacton*, famous for the birth of archbiſhop Cranmer [y]. "The heir of the "Cranmers, a man ſcant of 40 markes landes by "the year, dwelt there" in Leland's time [z].

"*Nottingham* is both a large town and well builded "for timber and plaiſter, and ſtandeth ſtately on a "clyming hille. The market place and ſtreet both "for the building on the ſide of it, for the very great "widenes of the ſtreet, and the clene paving of it, "is the moſt fair without exception of all England. "There be three pariſh churches, but the church of "St. Mary is excellent, new, and uniform in work, "and ſo many fair windows in it, that no artificer "can imagine to ſet more there. Southward as to "the water ſide be great cliffs and rocks of ſtones "that be large and very good to build with, and "many houſes ſet on the tops of them, and at the "bottom of them be great caves, where many ſtones "hath been digged out for buildings in the town, "and theſe caves be partly for cellars and ſtorehouſes. "There hath been three houſes of friars as I remember, whereof two ſtood towards the weſt of the "town, and not far from the caſtle. The town hath "been metely well walled with ſtone, and hath had "divers gates. Much of the wall is now down, and "the gates, ſaving two or three. The caſtle ſtands "on a rokky hill on the weſt ſide of the town, and "the river Line goeth by the roots of it. There is "great likelyhood that it was buiided of ſtones taken "out of the rock, and the great ditches of it. The "baſe court is large and metely ſtrong, and a ſtately "bridge is there with pillars bearing beaſts and giants "over the ditch into the ſecond ward. Much part of "the weſt ſide of the inner wall as the hall, and other "things be in ruins. The eaſt ſide is ſtrong and "well toured, and ſo is the ſouth ſide, but the moſt "beautiful part and gallant building for lodgings is "on the north ſide, where Edward IV. began a "right ſumptuous piece of ſtone work, of the which "he clerely finiſhed one excellent goodly tower of "three heights in building, and brought up the "other part likewiſe from the foundations with ſtone "and marvellous fair compaſſid windows to laying "of the firſt ſoyl for chamber, and there left. Then "king Richard his brother, as I have heard, forced "up upon that work another piece of one loft of "timber making round windows alſo of timber to the "proportion of the aforeſaid windows of ſtone, "a good foundation for the new timbre windows. "The dungeon, or keep, ſtands by ſouth and eaſt, "is exceeding ſtrong & *natura loci & opere*. There "is an old fair chapel, and a well of a great depth, "and a cochlea, with a turret over it, where the "keepers ſay king Edward III's band came up "through the rock, and took earl Mortimer priſoner. "There is yet a fair ſtair to go down by the rock to "the ripe of Line. There be divers buildings "between this dungeon and the inner court of the "caſtle, and there goeth alſo down a ſtair into the "ground where Davy king of Scotts, as the caſtel-"lanes ſay, was kept a priſoner. I marked in all "three chapels in the caſtle, and three wells. The "little river of Line, and the great ſtream of Trent "come near together in the medow on the ſouth ſide "of the town, and when any land waters come down, "much of the vale and the medows there be over-"flown [a]." The only religious foundations in this town were St. John's hoſpital, t. John, valued at £. 4. 13*s*. [b] St. Leonard's t. Henry III. a third t. Richard II. [c] Grey friars, founded by Henry III. 1250 [d]. Carmelites about 1276 [e]. An hoſpital founded by John Plumptree t. Richard II. ſtill ſubſiſting [f]. An almſhouſe for 12 poor, built by Henry Stanley, eſq; and endowed with £. 40. *per annum* [g]. and ſeven others [h]. A freeſchool founded 1513 [i].

This town, which is fair, well-built and populous, once had a conſiderable woollen manufactory, and dealt much in malting and tanning; but its principal trade now is frame-work knitting of ſtockings, &c. firſt introduced in the cloſe of the 16th century, by one William Lee of this country, who not meeting with the encouragement he expected, went to France with ſeveral of his workmen on the invitation of Henry IV. But the death of that prince and the troubles that enſued preventing his ſucceſs, he died there, and moſt of his men returned to England [k]. It is an antient borough, governed firſt by a bailiff. Edward I. granted a mayor.

Mr. Camden, in relating this ſtory of Mortimer's being ſeized in the caſtle and condemned, ſeems to have taken much of it from hearſay, which led him into diverſe miſtakes. For, 1, he ſays that Mortimer's Hole was ſo called, becauſe *Mortimer abſconded in it, being afraid of himſelf out of a conſciouſneſs of his guilt*. But Mortimer could have no reaſon to hide himſelf in any den or hole under the caſtle, he being abſolute poſſeſſor of it, and was ſo cautious as to have the keys of the caſtle continually in his keeping. But 5 Edward III. ſir William Montacute, with ſir Humphry de Bohun, &c. found means in the dead of the night to get into the caſtle by a way under ground, which through a rock paſſes by ſtairs up to the keep, ever ſince called Mortimer's Hole; and entering a room next to the queen's lodging found the earl,

[t] Cartular. St. Edm. Burg. quoted in Jacob's Law Dict.
[u] Deering Appx. 288.
[v] G.
[x] Deering, 231.
[y] G. Thoroton, 137.
[z] I. 113.
[a] Leſ. I. 110. 113.
[b] Tan. 409.
[c] Ib.
[d] Ib. Deer. 52.
[e] Tan. 410. Deer. 53.
[f] Tan. 412. Deer. 145.
[g] Deer. 151.
[h] Ib. 152, &c.
[i] Ib. 154.
[k] Ib. 91. 99.

with

with Henry Burwaſh biſhop of Lincoln, and others, who for a while made reſiſtance; but were ſoon overpowered. Being thus in cuſtody, he was ſent up to London to be tried in parliament, which was to begin Nov. 27, and was condemned, 1, for procuring the death of Edward II. 2. That when he was ſent againſt the Scots, and might have ſubdued them, he ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by the lord James Douglas with twenty thouſand pounds to let the Scots eſcape, and conclude a peace with them, which is what Mr. Camden calls betraying his country to the Scots [i]. But the hole is nothing more than a private paſſage to the caſtle by a continued ſtair-caſe or deſcent to the foot of the hill without any room or ſitting-place, and with holes for light or as loops. It rather took its name from Edward III's entering by it and ſurpriſing Mortimer. The ſouth ſide of the rock on which the caſtle ſtands overhanging the river Leen, is 133 feet perpendicular [m]. Henry III. directed the ſheriff of Nottingham to cauſe the hiſtory of Alexander to be painted in the queen's chamber here [n]. Much of the caſtle was pulled down by the earls of Rutland, who were governors of it in the 16th century [o]. The ſtatute 27 Henry VIII. c. 1. is for re-edifying the town [o]. Charles I. ſet up his ſtandard Aug. 22, 1642, in a cloſe ſince called *Nevil's cloſe* without the caſtle to the north [p]. Shortly after it became a garriſon for the parliament, who, at the end of the war, gave orders to pull down the caſtle. At the Reſtoration George Villiers duke of Buckingham, whoſe mother was only daughter and heir to Francis earl of Rutland, ſold it to William Cavendiſh, marquis and afterwards duke of Newcaſtle, who, in his 82d year, 1674, began, and his ſon and ſucceſſor finiſhed, a noble houſe, at the expence of £. 14000. which is the ſeat of his ſucceſſors dukes of Newcaſtle [q]. His ſtatue on horſeback ſtands in the centre of the front towards the town, cut out of a ſingle block of white marble, bronght from Donington in Leiceſterſhire, by one Wilſon, who married lady Putſey, who having a conſiderable fortune got him a knighthood, but at her death left him to purſue his original trade again [r]. The late duke making ſome additional outbuildings 1720, cauſed the door of the dungeon to be opened, and the figures mentioned by Mr. Camden to be ſought for, but the place was too full of rubbiſh. To this ſeat adjoins a park of above 100 acres. In it are cut in the rock facing the river certain cells as of a hermitage, which Dr. Stukeley [s] would fain make Britiſh [t]. Dr. Salmon [u] ſuppoſes them Britiſh ſtore-houſes for grain. Many other excavations have been found in other parts of the rock. Dr. Gale [x] places GAUSENNÆ of Antoninus at Nottingham, and ſuppoſes the Picts caves Roman. Baxter puts it at *Grantham*, Stukeley [y] at *Great Paunton*, Horſley [z] at *Ancaſter*, Salmon [a] at *Brough* hill in Lincolnſhire, Deering [b] at *W. Bridgeford* overagainſt Nottingham near Wilford beforementioned. On the hill, eaſt of St. Anne's well is a kind of labyrinth cut in the turf called the *Shepherd's race*, which Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes Roman, but which may be of later date [c]. It is eighteen yards ſquare, having at the angles four oval projections facing the four cardinal points, the diſtance from the extremes of which is 34 yards. There is another ſquare, and ſmaller at *Clifton*, four miles from Nottingham [d]. Both are engraved Pl. IX. fig. 1. 2. where fig. 4 is that behind the town of Saffron Walden in Eſſex.

Nottingham bridge was antiently called *Heithebithe* bridge [e].

Holme Pierrepont has belonged ever ſince the reign of Edward I. to the Pierreponts, whoſe ſeat here exhibited by Dr. Thoroton, p. 88. has been for the moſt part pulled down, but enough left to ſerve the family, whoſe monuments are in the church. *Robert Pierrepont* was created 3 Charles I. baron Pierrepont of this place, and viſcount Newark, and next year earl of Kingſton upon Hull. He was ſlain as he was conveying over the Humber by an accidental ſhot fired by the king's party, who purſued to recover him 1643. His ſon *Henry* was created marquis of Dorcheſter, 1645, 20 Charles I. and dying 1680, was ſucceeded in the earldom by his great nephew *Robert*, who dying 1682, was ſucceeded by his brother *William*, and he 1690, by his brother *Evelyn*, who was created duke of Kingſton, and dying 1725, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Evelyn*, who dying 1773, the title is extinct. His ducheſs was, 1776, tried by the houſe of peers, and convicted of bigamy in marrying him during the life of her former husband the late earl of Briſtol. Another branch of this family had the title of baron Pierrepont of Ardglas in Ireland, 1703, and of Stanhope, co. Bucks, 1714, both which expired with him the year following. In the church here is buried the poet Oldham 1682 [f]. Holme Pierr

At *E. Bridgeford* Horſley [g] places the MARGIDUNUM of Antoninus. Here are the remains of a ſpring called the Oldwark ſpring. The field in which part of the camp lies is called *Burrow Field* weſt of the road, in which foundations, coins, urns, and bricks have been found. and here is *Caſtle hill* cloſe. A ſilver coin of Veſpaſian was ploughed up here, and others are often found. It is about eight miles from Willoughby [h]. Dr. Gale [i] and Stukeley [k] bring AD PONTEM here, and Salmon [l] entirely abandons it. Dr. Thoroton [m] controverts Mr. Camden's opinion of its being built by Edward the elder, and refers his buildings to ſome within Nottingham on the ſouth ſide of Trent. E. Bridgeford Margidunum

A Cotton MS. Tit. A. XXIV. ſays Bridgeford was built by the famous lady of Mercia to repel the violence of the Danes.

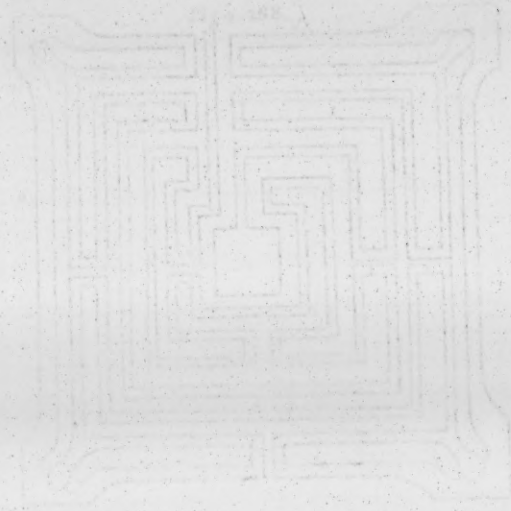
Willoughby on the Would is the VERNOMETUM, or VEROMETUM of Antoninus, according to Horſley [n] here being by tradition ruins of an old town called *Long Billington*. Gale [o] and Stukeley [p] place *Margidunum* here. On the Willoughby ſide of the road is a tumulus called *Croſs hill*. The old ſite is in a field called *Herrings*, or the *Black field*, and was very extenſive. Many coins, pavements, and other antiquities, have been found here. In the town is a handſome croſs five yards high, of one ſtone. Willoughby on the Would Vernometum

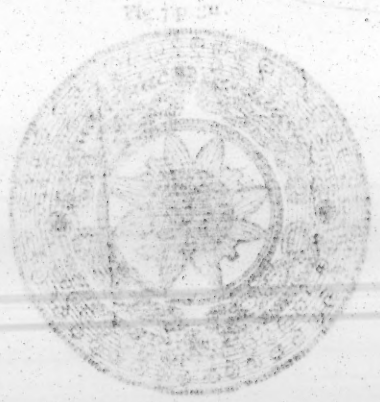
Mr. Welby of Rameby told Dr. Stukeley they often find urns there in digging for ſtone.

Shelford houſe the ſeat of the Stanhopes from the time of Henry VIII. was in the civil war made a garriſon for the king commanded by col. Philip Stan- Shelford

[i] Magn. Brit. p. 9. [k] Ib. [m] Deering, 171. [o] Deer. 247. [p] Ib. 177. [q] Ib. 185. 187. [r] Ib. 186, 187. [s] G. [t] Deering 188. 190. [u] New Survey, p. 304. [x] Anton. 95, 96. [y] It. I. 80. [z] Brit. Rom. 432. [a] New Survey, p. 259. [b] App. 286. [c] Deering, 75. [d] Hutchins I. 100. [e] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV. [f] Deer. 233. [g] P. 438. [h] G. Stuk. I. 100. 103. [i] Anton. 100. [l] P. 294. [n] P. 437. [o] P. 101. [p] Ib. [s] P. 62.

hope,





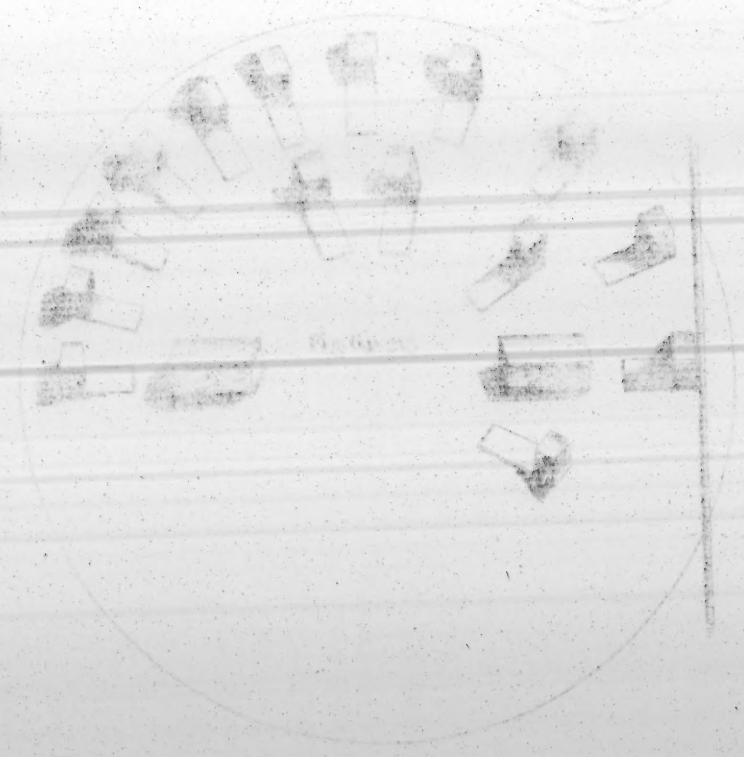


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

P. 334.

Fig.8.

Fig.9.

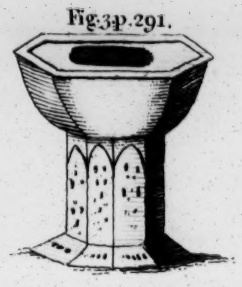


Fig.3.p.291.

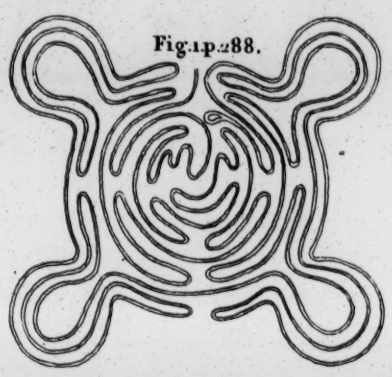


Fig.1.p.288.

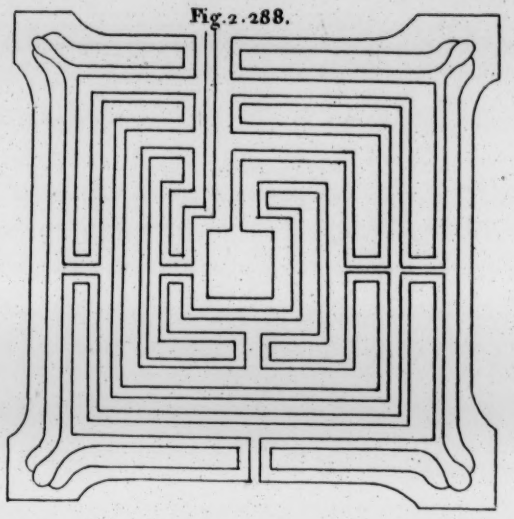


Fig.2.288.

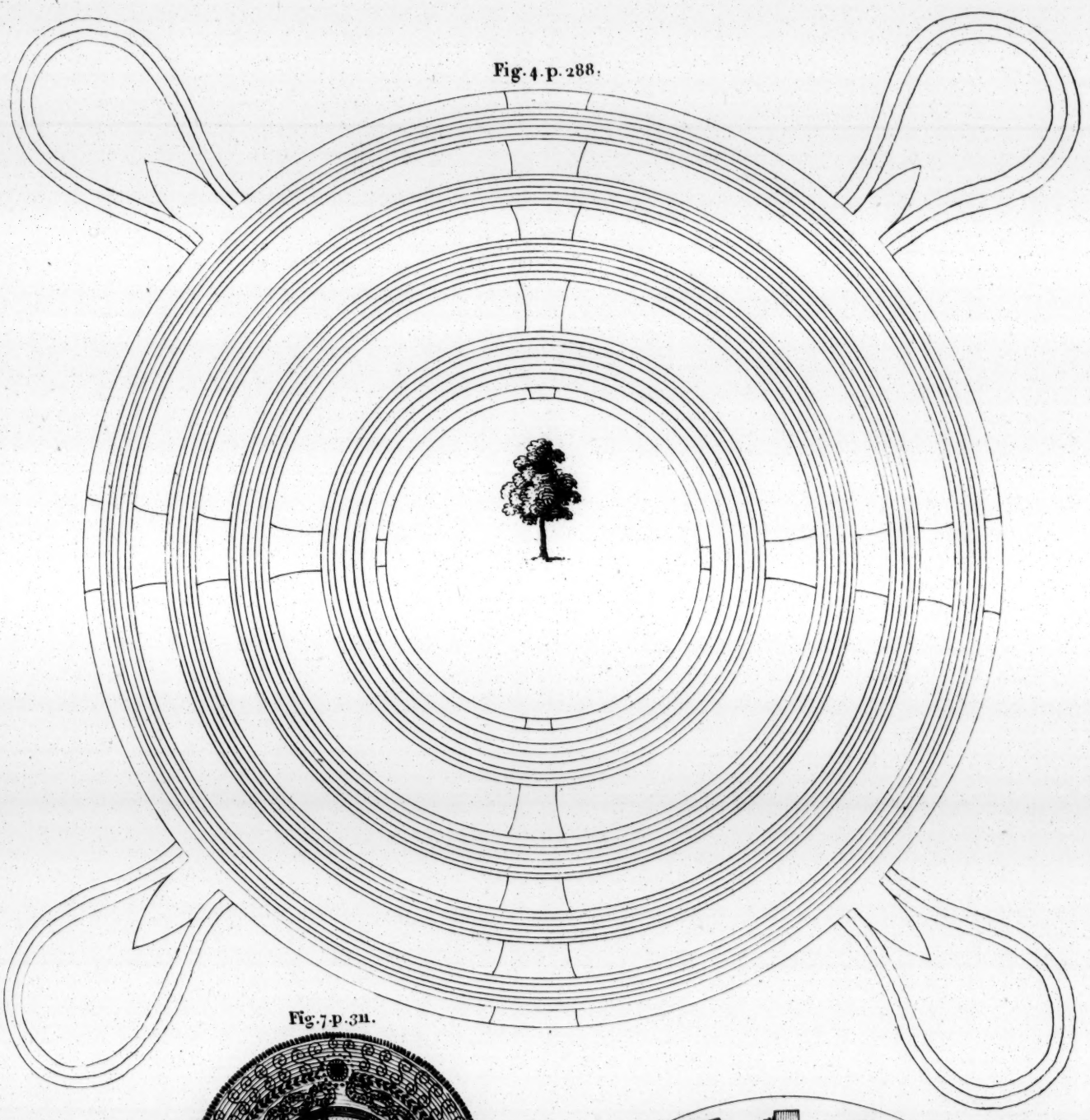


Fig.4.p.288.

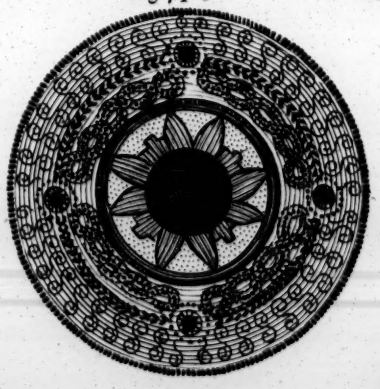


Fig.7.p.311.

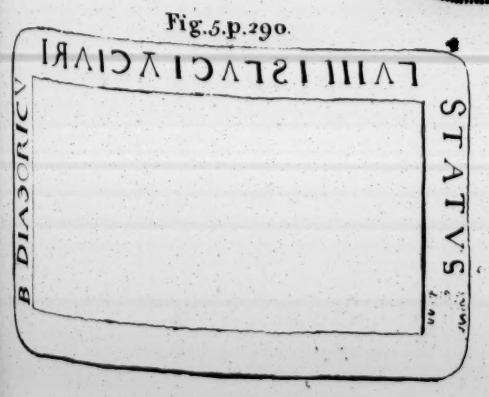


Fig.5.p.290.

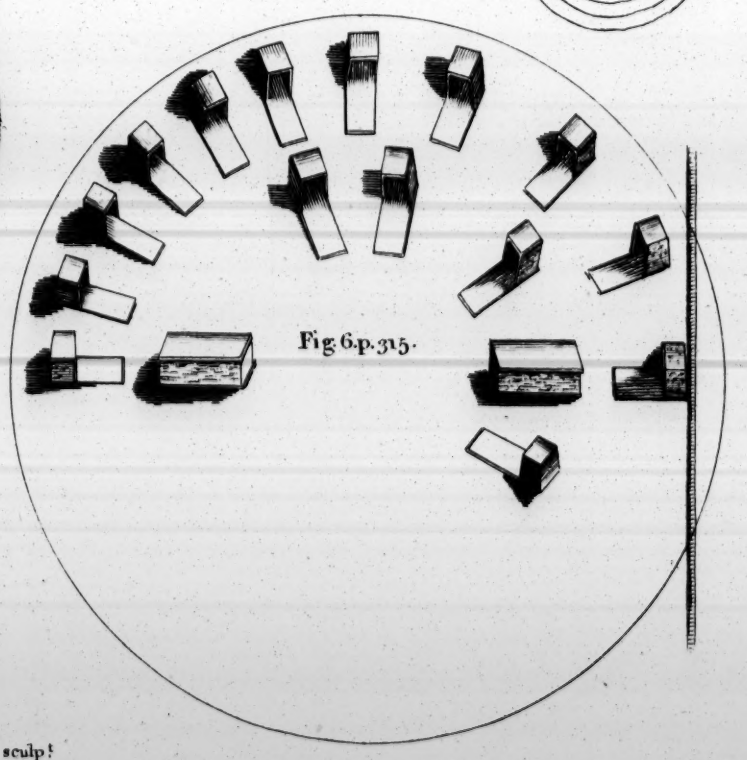


Fig.6.p.315.

F. Cary sculp!

hope, younger ſon of Philip firſt earl of Cheſterfield, and being taken by ſtorm, he and many of his ſoldiers were ſlain, and the houſe afterwards burnt[s]. It was rebuilt by one of the family, and is the property of the preſent earl of Cheſterfield, entirely out of repair, and inhabited by a farmer[q]. Here was a priory of Auſtin canons founded by Ralph Hanſelyn t. Henry II. valued at £. 116.[r] It was the ſeat of the lord Randolphs[s].

At *Barton*, four miles from Nottingham, is a camp, by Mr. Aubrey[t] ſuppoſed to be Britiſh. It is called *Brent's hill*. On the top of the hill were fortifications levelled long before his time. On the ſide of the hill the works appear like waves or ploughed lands one above another in number 14 or 15, about half a mile long. Theſe works croſs from the bottom of the hill. The fortification was on the top, where coins have been found. In another place he calls this camp *Britiſh hill*, and places it between Clifton and Barton.

At *Sibthorpe* was a college founded by Thomas de Sibthorpe, rector of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, valued at £. 25.[u] The late archbiſhop Secker was a native of this place.

At *Flintham* near to the Roman Foſs, have been found ſeveral urns and coins.

Flintham hall in the reign of Elizabeth was the ſeat of Hoſe, or Huſſey, afterwards of Hacker and Woolhouſe, from whom it came to the family of Diſney, and is now the property of Lewis Diſney-Fytche, eſq; of Danbury-place in Eſſex, to whom alſo belongs a great part of that fine planted cliff in this pariſh which adjoins to the Trent, and conſtitutes the moſt beautiful part of the greatly admired ride between Newark and Nottingham, and was the ſubject of biſhop Corbett's verſe in his *Iter Boreale*.

At *Bingham*, a ſmall market town, was a college, or gild, valued at £. 4.[x]

At *Stoke* by Newark, now the eſtate and reſidence of ſir George Smith-Bromley, bart. was a very antient hoſpital of St. Leonard, valued at £. 9. refounded 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, diſſolved t. Elizabeth[y]. Here was born the learned John Lightfoot 1602, who died 1675.

Francis viſcount Lovel, one of the moſt eminent perſonages of his time, is well known to have been with the earl of Lincoln and the reſt of that party at the battle of Stoke near Newark upon Trent, in the third of Henry the ſeventh, where it is ſaid by ſome that he was ſlain. But certain it is that he attempted to make his eſcape out of that fight, being ſeen endeavouring on horſeback to ſwim that river; after which the hiſtorians make no farther mention of him, but that there was a ſtrong rumour that he for the preſent preſerved his life by retiring to ſome ſecret place, where he was ſtarved to death by the treachery or neglect of thoſe in whom he confided. This report ſeems to be confirmed in a very particular manner. For the houſe of Minſter Lovel in Oxfordſhire, which belonged to this lord, being, not many years ago, pulled down, in a vault was found the body of a man, in very rich cloathing, ſeated in a chair, with a table and a maſs book before him. The body was entire when the workmen entered, but upon admiſſion of the air ſoon fell to duſt.

From hence we may reaſonably conclude, that it was the fate of this unhappy nobleman, to have retired to his own houſe after the battle before mentioned, and there to have truſted himſelf to ſome ſervant, by whom he was there immured, and afterwards neglected, either through treachery or fear, or ſome accident which befel that ſervant[z].

At *Gonnalſton*, an hoſpital founded by William Heriz t. Henry III. ſtill ſubſiſts[a].

Thurgarton. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Stoke, at *Thurgarton*, was an Auſtin priory, founded by Ralph Deincourt about 1130, valued at £. 25. *per annum*.[b] "*Thurgoton* village and priory of black canons a late "ſuppreſſed[c]." Thurgaton is now the ſeat of John Gilbert-Cooper, eſq; as leſſee to Trinity college in Cambridge. *Fiſherton* adjoining had a priory of black canons from this houſe[d]. Fiſherton.

Hoveringham. *Hoveringham* or *Horringham* church has a Saxon porch with a curious bas relief of St. Michael, the patron of the chapel, and the dragon, now nearly hidden by a modern brick buttreſs built to ſupport that ſide of the church, and a monument for ſir Robert Gouſill, knt. ſometime lord of this town, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, and relict of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, on which is their effigies cumbent curiouſly carved in marble.

Southwell. "*Southwelle* town is meately well builded, but "there is no market publick. The minſter of our "Lady is large, but of no pleaſant building, but "rather ſtrong. There lyeth in the quier in an arch "an archbiſhop of York. The biſhop of York hath "there a pretty palace, and the miniſters of the "church be well lodged, eſpecially the prebendarys, "The archbiſhop has three parks, the little park, "alias New park, Norwood park; but Hexgre is the "chefeſt of them[e]." This church was founded by Paulinus about 630; but the firſt grant we meet with of it to the ſee of York is by king Eadwy to archbiſhop Oſcetyl[f]. Dr. Thoroton tells us that king Edgar, brother and ſucceſſor of king Eadwy, in a certificate of the court of Augmentations, is ſaid to be the founder of this church[g]. Here were ſeveral canons at the Conqueſt, but the preſent number of 16 was not ſettled till the next century. The chapter was refounded after its ſurrender by Henry VIII. 1543, a. r. 33, with greateſt part of its antient poſſeſſions, and it was again reſtored by Elizabeth 1584, and confirmed by James I. 1604. The common revenues are rated at £. 39. clear, and the prebends at between £.287 and 316: all together, 26 Henry VIII. at £. 516.[h] The palace on the ſouth ſide of the church in the little or new park is aſcribed to Wolſey, but was more probably built by Booth, whoſe chapel of St. Mary on the ſouth ſide of the church, in which he was buried 1464[i], was ruined as well as the palace in the civil war, and is now turned into a ſchool. His brother, alſo archbiſhop of York, who died 1480[k], was buried here, and has an altar-tomb between the chapel and the nave. In the choir is a braſsleſs ſlab for archbiſhop Corbridge, who died at Lanham in this county 1303, and whoſe body was found in

[q] G. Thoroton, 148.
[r] Tan. 405.
[s] G.
[t] Holland.
[u] Tan. 411. Thoroton, 168.
[x] Tan. 412. Thoroton, 143.
[y] Tan. 403. Thoroton, 177.
[z] Hiſt of the Houſe of Yvery, vol. I. p. 289.
[a] P. 310. ex lib. mag. pen. capit. de Southwell.
[b] Tan. 410.
[b] Ib. 403.
[c] Lel. V. 93.
[d] Tan. 404.
[e] Lel. V. 93.
[f] Tan. 399.
[g] G. Monumenta Brit.
[h] Tan. ubi ſup.
[i] Godwin, 643.
[k] Ib. 697.

putting up a new pulpit about 40 years ago. Archbiſhop Sandys was buried here 1588, and has a marble monument with his effigy cumbent on the north ſide of the altar. Archbiſhop Rotheram added ſome offices and rooms about 1490[l] to this palace, which was demoliſhed in the civil war, and the parks are now leaſed out[m], as is even the minſter yard alſo.

The whole church is in length from eaſt to weſt 306 feet, in breadth 59 in height 120. The nave was burnt by lightning 1711. Here was an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen 1313[n].

On a pillar in the church is this inſcription:

Hanc
Collegiatam & parochialem eccleſiam
religioſa antiquitas
fundavit.

Rex Henricus VIII. illuſtriſſimus	reſtauravit 1543	Edwardo Lee archiepiſcopo Ebor. piiſſimo	petente.
Regina Elizabetha religioſiſſima	ſancivit 1584	Edwino Sandys archiepiſc. Ebor. digniſſimo	intercedente.
Monarcha Jacobus præpotentiſſimus	ſtabilivit 1604	Henrico Howard com. Northamptonienſi prænobiliſſimo	mediante.

A domino factum eſt iſtud.
Da gloriam Deo,
Honorem regi.
Sint ſicut Oreb & Zebe & Salmana
Qui dicunt poſſideamus ſanctuarium Dei.
Pſal. 83. 11.
Det Deus hoc ſanctum ſanctis ſit ſemper aſylum
exulis, idolatras ſacrilegoſque ruat.
Gervas. Lee
In piam gratumque Mæcænatum memoriam
poſuit.
1608.

The town is divided into *Burgage*, corruptly called *Burridge*, which takes up that part from the market place to the river Greet, and the *Prebendage*, and church[o]. From this town was denominated a family of conſiderable note in our hiſtory in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and Henry VI. when they ſpread themſelves into Norfolk and Suffolk, and in that of Charles II. ſir Robert Southwell ſettled at King's Weſton, Glouceſterſhire[s], whoſe deſcendant (1776) obtained the title of lord Clifford by deſcent through his mother, one of the coheirs general of that ancient barony.

The manor of Southwell, with the precinct and ſite of the college, and divers lands late belonging thereto, were conveyed by John Beaumont, eſq; to king Edward VI. in diſcharge of a debt due from him to the ſaid king, which conveyance was confirmed by ſtatute 4 and 5 Philip and Mary c. 1. Edward VI. granted the manor in his third year to John earl of Warwick[p].

The termination of its antient name in Bede *Tiovul Fingaceſter* ſeems to imply a Roman ſettlement ſomewhere in the neighbourhood of Southwell, which is an antient place, but on the wrong ſide of the river. Poſſibly there may have been a ſtation on the ſouth ſide of Trent, or on the lingula formed by this river, or a ſmaller one, which in Camden is called *Snite*, and perhaps here has been a bridge over the Trent, which has occaſioned the name of *Ad Pontem*. Mr. Horſley, from a view of the ground, did not think the ſituation or appearance very unpromiſing, and accordingly he fixes AD PONTEM in this neighbourhood[q].

"Almoſt a mile or I cam to this village [*Rom-ford*] I cam hard by *Hexgreve* park on the right hand, and a little beyond on the left hand I ſaw nere at hand Mr. Newman's, a knight's park and pretty manor. It is in Ketelington paroche[r]."

Hexgrave park was probably made by archbiſhop Walter in the time of Henry III.[s]

Norwood park was purchaſed after the civil wars by Mr. Edward Clud, a celebrated perſon in this county on the part of the parliament t. Charles I. who built a pretty brick houſe in it, and after the reſtoration become tenant to the archbiſhop of York[t]. Of late years it has been the property of a branch of the antient family of Sutton in this county, and John Sutton, eſq; not many pears ago, having built a fine ſeat here, his brother and heir ſir Richard Sutton, bart. obtained an act of Parliament for having this eſtate in fee by exchange with the ſee of York for other lands.

Offington belonged to Edmund Cartwright, eſq; who married Anne ſiſter of archbiſhop Cranmer[u], and it continued in his deſcendants till of late years, when the family expiring in four daughters coheirs, they joined and ſold it to one William Deniſon, a merchant at Leeds in Yorkſhire, who was ſome time high-ſheriff of this county, and acquired a very large fortune by being concerned in the cloathing manufactory of that town. The church at Offington, in which are the Cartwright monuments engraved in Thoroton, has been lately pulled down to be rebuilt, and a magnificent mauſoleum has been erected for the interment of the ſaid Deniſon.

Kelham was the ſeat of the late lord George Sutton, a younger ſon of John Manners, duke of Rutland[x], who inherited it, Averham, and other conſiderable eſtates in this county, from his mother the heir of Robert Sutton lord Lexington. It is a fine modern ſeat on the banks of the Trent, but lies low.

"In *Langer* village hard by the church is a ſtone houſe of the lord Scropes, embateld like a caſtle[y]." Robert Tybetot held the village of Langar of the king in capite of the honour of Peverel for one knight's fee. 21 Henry I. the manor was held by Robert de Rhodes of the ſame honour. Gerard de Rhodes held Langare and Clifton of ſaid honour by ſervice of one knight of the new feofment.

The Tiptofts had no property in Langer ſince 46 Edward III. when Robert the laſt of them dying without male heirs, the cuſtody of all his lands and of his three daughters was committed to Richard le Scrope, whoſe ſon Roger marrying Margaret the eldeſt[z] brought this ſeat into his family, in which it continued to Emanuel created earl of Sunderland 3 Charles I. He having no iſſue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Rutland, this and the reſt of his eſtates were ſettled on three natural daughters, of whom the third and youngeſt Annabella marrying John ſecond ſon of ſir John Howe of Compton c. Glouceſter, brought this manſion into that family[a].

[l] Godwin, 698. [m] Mag. Brit. 93. G.
[n] Tan. 411. [o] Thorot. p. 316. 317. [p] Thor. 317.
[q] G. See before, vol. I. p. 273. [q] Brit. Rom. 439. [r] Lel. V. 93. [s] Thoroton, 316.
[t] Ib. 317. [u] Thorot. p. 355. where the houſe is engraved. [x] Thorot. 329.
[y] Lel. V. 93. [z] Dugd. Bar. II. 40. I. 655 6. [a] Thoroton, where is a view of the houſe.

Their eldeſt ſon was created 1701 viſcount Howe of Ireland, and their ſecond ſon's ſon lord Howe of Chedworth c. Glouceſter 1741: Richard 4th lord viſcount Howe, rear admiral of the blue, is the preſent owner of Langar, and 1782 was created viſcount Howe of Langar.

"Half a mile ere I came to Langar I came by ſir "John Chaworthes manor place called *Warton* "*hall*[b]." This place called alſo *Wivreton* in *Titheby* pariſh came to the Chaworths by marriage in the reign of Richard II.[c]

Trent runs next by *Aram* or *Averham*, the ſeat of the Suttons, of whom Robert was created lord Lexington 21 Charles I. and ſucceeded 1668 by his ſon[d] Robert, with whom the title expired. He left a daughter Bridget his heir, who married John late duke of Rutland, whoſe ſecond and third ſons both poſſeſſed this eſtate, and aſſumed the ſurname of Sutton; lord George the latter dying ſeiſed thereof this preſent year 1783. Sir William Sutton, who died 1611, has a monument here.

"*Newark upon Trent* a good market town[e]." The market place is large and regularly built, with two good inns. The trade of Newark is greatly increaſed, as are the inhabitants and buildings; and in conſequence thereof the river has lately been made navigable up to the town by act of parliament, and conſidering that there is no particular manufacture carried on here, this place is as much increaſed and improved in all reſpects of late years as any town in the kingdom. Its ſituation on the north road and five horſe fairs, where great numbers of brood mares are brought up and diſperſed over the north countries, are its principal ſupport. Here were formerly two churches, but one of them was deſtroyed during the ſiege in the civil war; the other built t. Henry VI. is juſtly reckoned one of the fineſt pariſh churches in England. The ſtone ſpire at the weſt end is lofty, adorned with the twelve apoſtles in niches, and ſtands on a ſquare tower ornamented with arch work and imagery. In the windows of the north aile have been painted the hiſtory of the New Teſtament, of which are ſtill ſeveral good compartments, and the great eaſt window had the hiſtory of Joſeph. The pillars are light and beautiful; the choir incloſed by a rich wooden ſcreen, and behind it a ſpacious eaſt aile. The very beautiful font of grey marble, repaired ſince the civil wars, has on its foot the inſcription in Pl. IX. fig. 3, and on the ſhaft the twelve Apoſtles. Here was a houſe of Auſtin and another of Obſervant friars[f]; alſo an hoſpital of St. Leonard, founded by biſhop Alexander, and another of the Knights Templars annexed to it, and burnt in the civil war[g]. An almſhouſe for five poor widows, founded by William Philipott 1557, now augmented to maintain 15. Edward VI. incorporated this town under one alderman and 12 aſſiſtants[h]. During the troubles at the end of John's reign this caſtle was in the hands of the royal party, and ſtoutly defended for the king. The barons frequently ſallying out to ravage the lands of the inſurgents, the Dauphin ſent Gilbert de Gaunt, whom he had created earl of Lincoln, but he, hearing of the king's approach, retired to London. John, having loſt great part of his army, with his baggage and military cheſt, in croſſing the Waſhes, came hither only to die of a broken heart. After the treaty ſigned 1218 between Henry III. and Lewis of France the caſtle was ſeized by ſome of the diſcontented barons, but after it had ſtood a ſiege of eight days by the king's troops under the earl marſhal, it was given up to Robert biſhop of Lincoln, to whom it of right belonged[i]. King Charles I's garriſon in the caſtle were twice beſieged 1643 and 1646, but ſurrendered by the king's order by lord Belaſiſe the governor. The king retreated here after his defeat in going to join Montroſe in Scotland, and again when he attempted that expedient the ſecond time. When he put himſelf into the hands of the Scots this caſtle was by his order ſurrendered to them. The parliament afterwards cauſed it to be demoliſhed, ſo that there remains now only the weſt wall and part of the ſouth angle being built very ſtrong. A thin gold ring belonging to Mr. Heron of Newark, found in a garden there, and ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1741, had this inſcription: AGLA. THALCVT. CALCVT. CATTAMA. IC.[k] Biſhop Alexander had a charter for coining money at Newark. A piece of his coin would be a great curioſity. Urns have been found near the Foſs at Newark.

Kingſton belonged to Anthony Babington, attainted of treaſon in the reign of Elizabeth, afterwards to Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury[l]. Kingſton.

Smite brook riſes at the ſouth-weſt corner of Broughton houſe, where at *Boroughfield*, weſt of the road, are found Roman foundations and piles. At Caſtle hill cloſe was a large building. Roman coins and earthen pipes, urns, and bricks, have been found there. Smite brook.

At *Collingham*, or *Brugh* near it, Horſley[m] places the CROCOLANA of Antoninus. The ramparts are ploughed over, but the Roman coins, called *Brugh pennies*, have been found here, and foundations often ſtruck upon. Many pots, urns, bricks, iron ore, and cinders, have been found here[n]. Collingham. Brugh.

Tuxford on the other ſide the Trent, branded to a proverb for its mirey ſituation, has a handſome church, and a freeſchool built by Charles Read of Billingham, Lincolnſhire, eſq; endowed with 50*l*. *per ann.* for a maſter and uſher, 20*l*. *per annum* for teaching and boarding four clergymen's or decayed gentlemen's ſons, and 20*l*. for teaching the town boys. He did the ſame at *Corby* in Lincolnſhire, and at *Drax* in Yorkſhire, adding at the laſt an hoſpital[o]. Tuxford.

In the corner of Newark wapentake is *Brodholme* nunnery, founded t. Stephen by Agnes de Camvile wife of Peter Gouſla founder of the Premonſtratenſian abbey at Newhouſe, valued at £. 16.[p] Brodholme.

Littleborough, ten or eleven computed miles from Lincoln, anſwers to SEGELOCUM or AGELOCUM 14 miles from LINDUM. Here Dr. Gale[q] ſaw an urn, which beſides aſhes and bones contained a coin of Domitian. Here have been found two Roman altars[r]. Mr. Hewet communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Wray a drawing of one 1759, and coins of Adrian, Carauſius, &c. found on his eſtate here: and 1766 two fair braſs coins of Adrian and Gallienus. A Roman medical ſeal, teſſera, or kind of tally, found near this place, is engraved in Pl. IX. Littleborough AGELOCVM.

[b] Lel. V. 93.
[c] Thoroton, p. 98—100. where is a view of the gatehouſe.
[d] Dugd. II. 475. Thorot. 325.
[e] Lel. V. 97. Thoroton 196—204.
[f] Tan. 412.
[g] Ib. 408.
[h] Holland.
[i] Mat. Par. I. 300.
[k] Ant. Soc. min.
[l] Thorot. 9.
[m] P. 432.
[n] Stuk. I. 98, 99.
[o] Thorot. 381. 384.
[p] Tan. 406. Thoroton, 195.
[q] Anton. p. 96.
[r] Horſley, 434.

fig.

fig. 5. ſuch being, as we are told, a little flat ſquare piece of ſtone, and having a particular inſcription; and uſed in the Roman armies, by being, on certain occaſions, delivered to each of their ſoldiers to diſtinguiſh them from the enemy, and alſo in their ſetting their nightly guard, by being given from one centurion to another, quite through the army, till it returned to the tribune, who firſt delivered it. Upon receipt of this the guard was immediately ſet. A ſtylus, an agate, and many cornelian ſeals are mentioned by biſhop Gibſon.

It is ſcarce worth obſerving that Talbot fixes *Agelocum* at *Aulerton* in Shirwood, and Fulk at *Agle* only ſix miles from Lincoln: Thoroton[s] at *Eaton* or *Idleton* on the bank of the *Idle*. Burton and Weſſeling ſuppoſe AGELOCUM and SEGELOCUM confounded by the common cuſtom of the Romans in prefixing or omitting an S. It might be an obvious error of the tranſcribers.

Erwaſh r. Aſhfield. *Erwaſh* river riſes at *Kirkby* in *Aſhfield* in this county[t].

Mansfield. "*Maunſefeld* a pretty market town of one pariſh[u]." Henry de Haſtings held it 26 Edward I.[x] "Soone "after I entred within a mile or leſs into the very Shirwood foreſt. "thick of the woody foreſt of *Shirwood*, where is "great game of deer, and ſo I rode a v miles in the "very woddy ground of the foreſt, and ſo to a litle "pore ſtreet a thoroughfare at the end of this "wood[y]."

The hereditary foreſters or keepers of this foreſt of Shirewood were men in their times of high eſtimation, viz. Sir Gerard de Normanvile, at the Conqueſt, the Cauzés and Birkins, by whoſe heir it came to the Everinghams. Of which family ſir Adam Everingham was ſummoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. at which time they were ſeated at *Laxton*, antiently called *Lexinton*, where alſo flouriſhed a great family ſo ſurnamed, whoſe heirs were married into the houſes of Sutton of Averham and Markham[z].

Clipſton. A little north-eaſt of Mansfield is *Clipſton* or *King's Clipſton*, where our kings had a palace ſo early as Henry II.[a] John frequently reſided here both before and after his acceſſion, and hence his charter granted to Nottingham in his firſt year is dated. A parliament was held here by Edward I. 1290, and an old oak at the edge of the park bears the name of the *Parliament oak*. Edward II. and III. were here. Henry VI. granted and ſettled the manor with Mansfield and Lyndeby on Edmund earl of Richmond and Jaſper earl of Pembroke. Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, and Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick and Henry Sidney. On their forfeiture it remained in the crown till James I. when it was paſſed to the feoffees of Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury. It came afterwards to the duke of Newcaſtle and now belongs to the duke of Portland. Its ſmall ruins are engraved by Mr. Groſe. The park is near eight miles in circumference, and was once famous for its fine oaks, many of which were deſtroyed during the troubles of Charles I.

Cukeney. From a bridge over Welbec water to *Cukeney* village about a mile[b].

Herdby. *Herdby*, where queen Eleanor died 29 November 19 Edward I. was not as vulgarly ſuppoſed near Bolingbrook in Lincolnſhire, but in the pariſh of *N. Cliſton* on the Trent in this county five miles from Lincoln, where was a villa and chapel of eaſe to that pariſh, which is one of the prebends of Lincoln. The king founded a chantry in Herdby chapel, afterwards removed into Lincoln cathedral, where her bowels were buried under a ſumptuous cenotaph under the eaſt window. The king gave the dean and chapter 200 marks more to ſupport this chantry, wherewith they purchaſed the manor of Navenby a market town near Lincoln. Croſſes were erected to her memory at Herdby, Lincoln, Newark, Leiceſter, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunſtaple, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapſide, Charing croſs, and by Weſtminſter abbey. Peck and Sympſon add three more at Grantham, Stamford, and Woburn. See before in Lincolnſhire, p. 271.

Mauveſinus de Herſey held the town *(villa)* of *Oſberton* of the earl of Eu, on condition of being his ſteward *(diſpenſator)* and the heir of Alferton held the land by the like ſervice[c].

William Ruffus and Henry de Mauveſin held the town of *Grave* by one knight's fee. Ralph de Crumbwell held the town of *Lameley* of the honour of Tickhill. William ſon and heir of Roger de Creſſy held Hoddeſtoc (*Hodſock*) for one knight's fee. Reginald de Colwick held *Colwik* in chief of the honour of Peverel by the ſervice of twelve arrows a year. Stephen Maluvel held *Ramton* for one knight's fee. William Sampſon held *Epiſton* and *Wadebery*, of the barony of Odinſels for one knight's fee. Stephen de Beauchamp held *Cotes* of the king in chief by ſervice of one *bracket cum ligamine*[d].

Stanford or *Steinford* in Ruſhcliffe hundred, antiently called *Ruccliffe* from the coppices growing on the hills called *riſes*, was t. Edward IV. the eſtate of ſir Richard Illingworth chief baron of the Exchequer, from whom it deſcended to Thomas Kniveton, who being attainted of coining in the reign of Mary, ſhe gave it to one Raynes her goldſmith[e].

Sutton Bonington in the ſame hundred is truly two towns. The moſt ſoutherly is Sutton juxta Bonington, the other Bonington. Sutton belonged firſt to the Bellers, then deſcended to the Swillingtons, after to the Fieldings[f], who ſold it to the Grays[g].

Gotham in the reign of Elizabeth belonged to William St. Andrew, who came out of Scotland with the earl of Leinſter, who married him to his ward daughter of William de Dire about the reign of John[h].

Selleſton belonged to lord Cantalupe, who gave it to Bredſole priory co. Derby. In Elizabeth's reign it belonged to ſir Charles Moulton, knt.[i]

A little to the eaſt of Idleton is *Laxton* or *Lexington*[k], which gave title of baron to Robert Sutton before mentioned.

On the Idle is *E. Redford* a borough and market town, with a freeſchool, joined by a bridge to W. Redford, where John Dorrel, M. D. founded an hoſpital[l] 1666. Edward I. granted to the burgeſſes of Retford that they might hold this town of the king and his heirs in fee farm rendering x*d.* yearly *per manus ſuas proprias* at the Exchequer,

[a] P. 398. 415.
[b] Lel. I. 106.
[c] Inq. 26 Ed. I. in Cotton MS. Jul. C. VII.
[d] Ib.
[e] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV.
[f] Ib.
[g] Thoroton, p. 8.
[h] Ib. Thorot. 17—22.
[i] Ib. 250.
[k] Thorot. 375.
[l] Mag. Brit. 139.
[s] Thoroton, p. 8.
[t] Lel. I. 106.
[u] MS. Cott. Tit. A. XXIV. Thorot. 272.
[x] Inq. in Cott. Lib. Jul. C. VII.
[y] Lel. I. 110.
[z] Holland.
[a] See Madox' Hiſt. of the Exchequer.

of

of St. Michael, saving to the king and his heirs their tallage, when he or they ſhould cauſe their demeſnes in England to be tallaged, and that they might chooſe their bailiffs out of the community of their town yearly or when they ſhould think meet [m].

At *Tylney* in *Hayton* pariſh near the market town of E. Retford, was found a Druid amulet of an aqueous tranſparent colour, with yellow ſtreaks, and many Roman ſeals on cornelians [6].

Lord chief juſtice Markham, who died 1409, has this epitaph in *Markham* church [n].

"Orate pro anima Johannis Markham juſticiarii "qui obiit in feſto Sancti Silveſtri anno Domini 1409."

He was appointed by Edward IV. in the room of judge Forteſcue.

"*Werkenſop* a prety market town of two ſtreets, "and metely well builded. There is a fair park hard "by it, and the beginnings of a fair manor place of "ſquarid ſtone in the ſame. The old caſtle on a hill "by the town is clene down and ſcant known where "it was. This town, caſtle, and large park, longid "firſt to the Lovetotes, then as ſome ſay to one of "the Neviles. Then were the Furnivaulx of cer- "tainty owners thereof, and after the Talbotes. "The priory of the black canons there was a thing "of great building and a place of ſepulture to the "aforeſaid noblemen [o]. A great wood, called "*Room wood*, longid to this abbey." "Wyrkeſop "is called in ſome old writings *Radeford*. Wilhel- "mus Lovetoft was the firſt founder of it in the time "of Anſelm biſhop of Canterbury and Gerard biſhop "of York in Henry's days. His blood and inheri- "tance came to a daughter that married one Furni- "vall. After Furnivalle's inheritance came to a "daughter, the which was married to one Nevile, "and he had a daughter by her, the which was mar- "ried to Talbot the firſt earl of Salop, and among "other children he had Talbot of her called *Dñs de* "*Lile*. This Nevile hath a goodly tomb in the "middis of the quire. Many of the Lovetofts, Fur- "nivalles, and Talbottes buried at Wirkſop. It is a "market town, and there is a place now invironed with "trees called the caſtle hill, where the Lovetofts had "ſometime a caſtle. The ſtones of it were fetched "as ſome ſay to make the fair lodge in Wyrkſoppe "park not yet finiſhed. The earl of Shrewſbyris' fa- "ther was about to have finiſhed it as appearith by "much hewyd ſtone lying there. But I am of opinion "that the canons had the ruins of the caſtle to make "the cloſure of their large walls. There is at the "ſouth ſide of the priory court a very fair great gate "of hewn ſtone [q]." William Lovetoft founded this priory t. Henry I. It was valued at £.239. [p] The houſe came from the Talbots to the Norfolk family by marriage of Alathea daughter of Gilbert ſon of George, (both earls of Shrewsbury) with Thomas Howard earl of Arundel [r]. It was engraved in two views by Buck. It was all burnt with all the furniture and pictures except one wing 1761, and begun to be rebuilt on a magnificent plan with an extenſive front, upwards of 300 feet in length, by Edward late duke of Norfolk, who here kept up the ſpirit of antient hoſpitality. The grand drawing room is 53 feet by 31, hung with Gobelin tapeſtry. Many family pictures have been brought hither from other ſeats The park is about eight miles round, with a noble boundary of wood [s]. In the church now ſtanding, which is the weſt end of the priory church, are monuments for William Lovetoft, his ſon Richard, and grandſon William; the laſt Thomas Furnivall and his ſon William, on oppoſite ſides behind the choir [t]. The abbey gate remains, the room over it uſed for a ſchool. The navigation from Cheſterfield to the Trent goes by the bottom of the town, and has reduced the price of coals from 7*d.* or 8*d.* to 4*d.*½ per hundred. On the weſt ſide of the town is a circular hill incloſed with a trench except on one ſide where there is a ſteep bank going down to a branch of the little river. This was the ſite of the caſtle [u].

Welbeck. About a mile and an half from Wirkſop is *Welbeck* abbey, founded for Premonſtratenſians from Newhouſe c. Lincoln, tranſlated from *Cukency* t. Henry II. Biſhop Hotham of Ely bought the latter manor, &c. and ſettled them in this houſe, whoſe canons were thereby augmented, and this was made the chief houſe of the order in England 1512, and valued at £.249. *per ann.* [x] It was a noble building, ſeated in the loweſt part of a fine park ſurrounded with good timber, and made the ſeat of William and Henry dukes of Newcaſtle, afterwards of John Hollis marquis of Clare and duke of Newcaſtle, who married Henry's daughter and coheireſs Margaret [7]. His only daughter and heir Henrietta married Edward Harley, ſecond earl of Oxford, and had an only daughter Margaret, now dutcheſs dowager of Portland, whoſe ſon William Bentinck duke of Portland is the preſent owner. Only the cellar arches of the abbey remain. The principal rooms of the old houſe have been fitted up by the preſent duke. William duke of Newcaſtle was ſo great a maſter of horſemanſhip, that when turned of 80 he continued to divert himſelf with it, inſomuch, ſays Dr. Thoroton, that he is thought to have taken as great pleaſure in beholding his great ſtore of choice well managed horſes wherewith his fine ſtables are continually furniſhed appear to exerciſe their gifts in his magnificent riding houſe, which he long ſince built there of brick, as in elder time any one could take to ſee the religious performances of the monks in the choir of the great church of St. James, now utterly vaniſhed, except the chapel for the houſe was any part of it, which of late years alſo hath lain buried in the ruins of its roof [y]." This riding houſe was ſince converted into a ſtable, but is now reſtored to its original uſe. The hall is adorned with paintings of horſes in various attitudes of the manege. The park is about eight miles round, containing many old oaks. The venerable one called the *Greendale* oak, with a road cut through it, ſtill bears one green branch. Such branches as have been cut or broken off are guarded from wet by lead. The diameter of this tree at the ſurface of the ground is eleven feet and a half, at the top whence the firſt branches iſſue 14 feet 2 inches; circumference there 35 feet; height of trunk 53; height of arch 10, width 6 [z]; Mr. Evelyn mentions ſeveral more oaks of extraordi-

[m] Mich. Commun. 5 and 6 Ed. I. Rot. 2. b. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 502.
[6] G.
[n] G. Thorot. p. 386.
[o] Lel. I. 106.
[p] Lel. V. 92.
[q] Tan. 401.
[r] Dugd. Bar. I. 334.
[s] Bray's Tour, 2d edit. 331—335.
[t] Thorot. 453—460. Mr. Bray deſcribes a defaced tomb and three large ſtatues lying on the ground.
[u] Bray, 337.
[x] Tan. 405.
[7] G.
[y] P. 453.
[z] Evelyn's Sylva, Ed. Hunter, 502.

nary ſize in Workſop park. In another part of the park, near the gate which goes in from Workſop, is a remarkable tree called the *Seven Siſters*, conſiſting of ſeven ſtems ſpringing up from one root, but one is now broken off. The preſent duke made an extenſive lake, and carried over it a magnificent bridge of three arches, the centre being 90 feet wide, the ſide ones each 75; but it fell down almoſt as ſoon as completed, and has not been rebuilt [a].

Clumber. *Clumber* park, the ſeat of the duke of Newcaſtle, was begun little more than 20 years ago. A park near 13 miles round, filled with many large and thriving plantations, with a good houſe elegantly fitted up and furniſhed, ſucceeds what was before a rabbet warren [b].

Rume r. Rumford. "*Rume* river riſith by ſouth of Maunſefeld, a v "miles from Rumford abbay, and when the ſtreame "cummith nere the abbay it maketh there in a bot- "tom a fair lake of the ſame name, and ſo coming again "into a narrow courſe goith to Rumford village, and "as I learned thereafter receiveth both Budby water "and Gesberton water, and after with a meetly long "courſe goith to *Bowtre*, of ſome called *Vautre*, a "market town in Nottinghamſhire [c], a v mile from "Doncaſter, and ſo as I heard ſay into Trent [d]."

Rufford. "On the farther ſide of *Rume* water is a village "called commonly *Ruford* for *Rumeford*, a quarter "of a mile beyond which ſtood a late *Rumeford* ab- "bey of white monks. The earl of Shrewſbyri hath "it now of the king for exchange of land of his in "Ireland [e]." Rufford abbey founded for Ciſtertians by Gilbert earl of Lincoln 1148, valued at £.176. *per ann.* [f] is about ſix miles from Welbeck. It paſſed by marriage of Mary daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury to ſir George Savile of Thornhill c. York, bart. whoſe great grandſon George was created viſcount Halifax 19 Charles II. and afterwards marquis of Hallifax, and much enlarged and adorned this place, where James I. and Charles I. were frequently entertained, it being very pleaſant and commodious for hunting in Shirwood foreſt [g]. A

Maun r. large pool through which runs the little river Maun at ſome diſtance ſouth from the houſe was filled up in Dr. Thoroton's time [g]. It belongs now to ſir George Savile, bart.

Thoreſby. *Thoreſby* is another ſeat of the duke of Kingſton, rather a comfortable houſe than a magnificent ſeat, in a park 13 miles round [h].

Blythe. "*Blith* is but metely buildid. At the eaſt end of "the town is the church wherein be no tombs of "noblemen. I aſked of a caſtle that I heard ſay "was ſometime at Blithe, but other anſwer I learned "not, but that a little ere I came into the town there "appeared in a wood ſide tokens of an antient build- "ing [i]." Roger de Builly founded here a Benedictine priory 1088, valued at £.113. [k] Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers, valued at £.8. 14s. [l] Roman coins were found here 1692 [m].

"About a mile beyond Blithe I paſſed by a park Hod- "called *Hodſak*, where maſter Clifton hath a fair "houſe [n]."

The Soke of *Oſwardkirke* was formerly antient demeſne of the crown of England, but Henry III. granted it to Henry de Haſtings to be holden at the common law in exchange for certain lands and tenements in Cheſhire which were ſo holden, after which exchange the men and tenements of the ſaid ſóke uſed to be taxed with the community of the county, and not with the tenements of the king's antient demeſnes [o]. All lands in *Oſwaldbek* ſoke to be inheritable according to the common law, and not partable between heirs male as they have been [p].

"In the mene townlet of *Scroby* I marked two Scroby "things, the paroche church, not big but built very "well *ex lapide polito quadrato*, and a great manor "place ſtanding within a moat and longing to the "archbiſhop of York, built in two courts, whereof "the firſt is very ample and all built of timber ſave "the front of the houſe that is of brick, to the "which *aſcenditur per gradus lapideos*. The inner "court building, as far as I marked, was of timber "building, and was not in compaſs paſt the 4th part "of the outer court [q]." The houſe was reckoned, ſays Dr. Thoroton, a far greater houſe of reſort, and a better ſeat for proviſion than Southwell, and had attending to it the north ſoke, conſiſting of very many towns thereabouts. It hath a fair park belonging to it. Archbiſhop Sandys cauſed it to be demiſed to his ſon ſir Samuel, ſince which the houſe hath been demoliſhed almoſt to the ground. The church a fair one, if not ruinous, is appropriated to the archbiſhop of York [r].

Scroby water in ſome part divides the counties of Nottingham and York [s].

At *Matterſey* or *Merſy* was a Gilbertine priory, M. founded by Roger de Mareſay before 1192, valued at £.55. [t].

At *Wallingwells* or *Parco de Carleton*, Ralph de Wa Cheurolcourt, t. Stephen founded a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.58. [u]

William de Bohun was created earl of Notting- Ear ham in parliament 11 Edward III. [x] No

Charles Howard earl of Nottingham, grandſon of Thomas 2d duke of Norfolk, was ſucceeded 1624 by his 2d ſon *Charles* [y], and he 1642 by his half brother *Charles*, who dying without iſſue the title became extinct. 33 Ch. II. 1681 ſir *Heneage Finch*, lord Finch of Daventry and keeper of the great ſeal, and afterwards chancellor, was created earl of Nottingham, and dying next year, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Daniel*, who having in 1729 ſucceeded to the title of earl of Winchelſea on the death of his 2d couſin John the laſt earl, was ſucceeded in both titles the ſame year by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1769 by his nephew *George* the preſent earl.

[a] Bray, 341. [b] Ib. 346. [c] Yorkſhire. [d] Lel. V. 92. [e] Ib. [f] Tan. 404. [g] Thorot. p. 435. [h] Bray, 448. [i] Lel. I. 105, 106. [k] Tan. 400. Thoroton, 472. [l] Tan. 409. [m] MS. n. G. [n] Lel. I. 106. Thorot. 467—469. [o] Paſch. Brevia 9 Ed. II. rot. 84. a. Madox, Hiſt. of Exch. 499. Thoroton, 431. [p] Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. [q] Lel. I. 37. [r] Thorot. 479. [s] Lel. I. 37. [t] Tan. 409. [u] Ib. 406. [x] Cart. 11 Ed. III. n. 49. [y] Dugd. Bar. II. 278.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Nottinghamſhire.

Acer *campeſtre*. Common Maple; in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

— *Pſeudoplatanus*. Greater Maple or Sycamore-tree; in *Nottingham* park.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze-wort or Gooſetongue; in meadows and wet woods: at *Mansfield*, and elſewhere.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in woods and ſhady places: in the boggy part of *Basford Scottum*.

Ægopodium *Podagraria*. Herb Gerard, Goutweed, or Aſhweed; in the way from *Nottingham* caſtle to the *Leen*.

Agaricus *bulboſus*. Bulbous Agaric; on *Marſhall* hills.

——— *campanulatus β*. Bell Agaric; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *campeſtris*. Common Muſhroom; in fields and paſtures: about *Cotgrave*, plentifully.

——— *campeſtris β* Georgii. A variety of the common Muſhroom; in meadows.

——— *Chanterellus*. Yellow Agaric or Champignon; on *Marſhall* hills.

——— *equeſtris*. Starry Agaric; in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

——— *fimetarius*. Egg Agaric; on a bank going to *Nottingham* lings.

——— *fuliginoſus*. Sooty Agaric; in *Nottingham* coppices.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Agaric; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *lividus*. Livid Agaric; in *Calton Cowdale*.

——— *mutabilis*. Variable Agaric;
——— *ſeparatus*. Blackiſh Agaric;
——— *umbelliferus*. Umbrella Agaric;
} in *Colwick* wood.

——— *violaceus*. Violet Agaric; on *Marſhall* hills.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in a cloſe near *Shepherd race*, in *Calton* liberty, in great plenty, and in the clay fields in *Nottingham* coppices near the *Primroſe holes*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water-Plantain; by the ſide of the *Trent* a little on that ſide *Clifton* hill coming from *Nottingham*.

Allium *urſinum*. Ramſons; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *vineale*. Crow Garlic; plentifully in *Larkdale*, and elſewhere.

Anemone *nemoroſa*. Wood Anemony; in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Anethum *fœniculum*. Fennel or Finckle; on the rock of *Nottingham* caſtle.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Ladies Finger or Kidney Vetch; in ſeveral fields about *Mapperly*, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *Linaria*. Common Toadflax; in barren meadows and paſtures.

——— *orontium*. Leaſt Snap-Dragon; on ſome walls at *Teverſall* and *Woollaton*.

——— *ſpurium*. Round-leaved Toad-flax or Fluellin; in the corn fields on *Clifton* hills.

Apium *graveolens*. Common Smallage; in marſhes and ditches: at *Lenton*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; in *Aſply* cloſe, and alſo in that part of the wood which joins to the cloſe.

Arum *maculatum*. (var. foliis venis aureis.) A variety of common Wake-Robin or Cuckow-point with golden veins in the leaves; in a cloſe called *Felldike*, between *Bingham* and *Carcalſton*, plentifully.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof; in ſhady places on *Colwick* hills, in *Nottingham* coppices, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden Hair; in the rock holes at *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair; on the walls of *Nottingham* caſtle, and elſewhere.

——— *Scolopendrium*. Harts Tongue; on *Gedlington* church, and elſewhere.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; on the walls of *Basford* church, and on the garden walls of *Anneſly*.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; on the ſand hills going from *Cowlane* towards *Nottingham* gallows, on the right hand in a lane leading from *Larkdate* to *Radford* lings, and in *Colwick* wood.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; on *Clifton* hill facing *Trent*, and in a quarry at *Mansfield*.

Avena *nuda*. Naked Oatgraſs or Pilcorn; in corn fields: about *Arnold*, *Basford*, and *Bockſtow*.

——— *fatua*. Bearded Oatgraſs; in corn fields.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Berberry or Pepperidge-buſh; in an hedge at *Clifton* hall, and elſewhere.

Betonica *officinalis*. Wood Betony; in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

Betula *alba*. Birch-tree; in *Eaſtwood*, and elſewhere.

——— *Alnus*. Alder-tree; at *Anneſley*, and elſewhere.

Boletus *fomentarius β*. Spongy Boletus; on oaks and other trees in *Colwick* wood.

——— *hepaticus*. Liver Boletus; in *Calton Cowdale*, at the foot of oak trees.

——— *igniarius*. Touchwood Boletus; on willows.

——— *verſicolor*. Striped Boletus; on trees and old wood, &c.

——— *villoſus*. Hairy Boletus; on trees: in *Colwick* wood.

Borago *officinalis*. Borage. near *Nottingham* gallows, and elſewhere.

Briza *media*. Ladies Hair, Quaking graſs or Cowquakes; in fields.

Bryum *aureum*. Golden Bryum; in the rock holes at *Nottingham*.
——— *æstivum*. Spring Bryum; on rocks and mountainous places; in *Larkdale*, and elsewhere.
——— *argenteum*. Silver Bryum;
——— *extinctorium*. Extinguisher Bryum;
——— *cirratum* β. A variety of Starry Bryum;
——— *horneum*. Swan's neck Bryum;
——— *murale*. Wall Bryum;
——— *pomiforme*. Apple Bryum;
——— *pulvinatum*. Grey Bryum;
——— *purpureum*. Purple Bryum;
——— ——— γ. A variety of purple Bryum;
——— *murale*. Hairy Bryum;
——— *serpyllifolium* ζ. undulatum. A variety of Thyme-leaved Bryum;
——— *setaceum*. Pale Bryum;
——— *subulatum*. Subulated Bryum;
——— *scoparium*. Broom Bryum;
——— *truncatulum*. Brown Bryum;
——— *undulatum*. Curled Bryum;
(in *Larkdale*, *Nottingham* park, and elsewhere.)

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Rush; in watery ditches about *Nottingham*, and elsewhere.

Byssus *aurea*. Golden Byssus; on the walls of *Colwick* church.
——— *Flos aquæ*. Paper Byssus; on stagnant waters.
——— *incana*. Mealy Byssus: on banks of ditches, &c: in *Colwick* wood, and elsewhere.
——— *velutina*. Velvet Byssus; on the rock behind the bath at *Mansfield*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Lesser Bell-flower or Canterbury Bells; in a close at *Mansfield* near *Asply*.
——— *rapunculus*. Esculent Bell-flower or Rampions; in *Radford* hollows, and elsewhere.
——— *Trachelium*. Great Bell-flower or Canterbury bells; in *Colwick* wood, and in a close near *Asply* in the way to *St. Ann's well* from *Woodlane*.

Carduus *lanceolatus* β. A variety of Spear Thistle; on the side of *Clifton* hill, and in *Asply* cherry holt.
——— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thistle; upon *Cotgrave* wolds.
——— *lanceolatus* γ. A variety of the last; in a close leading to *Asply* cherry holt.
——— *marianus*. Milk Thistle; on *Nottingham* castle rocks, and elsewhere.
——— *nutans*. Musk Thistle: in *Nottingham* castle-yard, on the sand hills without *Chapple Bar*, and elsewhere.

Carlina *vulgaris*. Carline Thistle; in meadows and pastures: about *Colwick*, and elsewhere.

Centaurea *nigra*. Common Knapweed or Matfellon;
——— *scabiosa*. Greater Knapweed or Matfellon;
(at the entrance of *Colwick* wood.)

Cerastium *arvense*. Corn Mouse-eared Chickweed; in corn fields and sandy meadows: near *Nottingham* park, about *Radford* fields, and elsewhere.
——— *semidecandrium*. Least Mouse-eared Chickweed; on walls and sand hills.

Chenopodium *vulvaria*. Stinking Orach; between *Chapel Bars* and the sand hills, and elsewhere.

Chara *tomentosa*. Brittle Chara; in one of the clay-pits near *Mapperly* brickkilns.
——— *vulgaris*. Common Chara; in a small watery place at the entrance of *Whitemore* close near *Radford* church.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in *Whitemore* close not far from *Radford* church, and about *Mansfield*.

Chrysosplenium *oppositifolium*. Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage; in a ditch on the left hand of *Woodlane* coming from *Nottingham*, and elsewhere.

Cichoreum *Intybus*. Wild Succory; by the road side at *Cotgrave*, and elsewhere.

Cicuta *virosa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; in the pools in *Nottingham* park.

Circæa *Lutetiana*. Enchanters Nightshade; in *Colwick* wood, and elsewhere.

Cistus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Sun-flower or Cistus; in *Nottingham* park.

Clavaria *coralloides*. Coral Clavaria; on *Marshall* hills.
——— *digitata*. Fingered Clavaria;
——— *Hypoxylon*. Horned Clavaria;
——— *Hypoxylon* γ. A variety of Horned Clavaria;
——— *muscoides*. Dwarf Clavaria;
(on rotten stumps of trees in *Colwick* wood.)
——— *pistillaris*. Club Clavaria: on rotten wood; on *Nottingham* course.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Traveller's Joy; in hedges on road sides.

Cochlearia *Coronopus*. Swine's Cress; once found on the bank of an enclosure joining to *Woolaton* New Lodge.
——— *officinalis*. Scurvy grass; on the wall at *Woolaton*.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in *Nottingham* meadows and about *Trent* bridge.

Comarum *palustre*. Purple Marsh Cinquefoil; on bogs: in *Nottingham* park and *Basford* churchyard.

Conferva *rivularis*. River Conferva or Crow Silk; in rills and little brooks.

Convolvulus *arvensis* β. A variety of Small Bindweed; in the corn field between *Radford* and *Linton*.

Conyza *squarrosa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in a close a little beyond the second forge at *Pleasly* on the *Derbyshire* side about 14 miles from *Nottingham*.

Cornus *sanguinea*. Female Cornel, Dogberry-tree Gatterwood or Prickwood; in *Nottingham* coppices, and elsewhere.

Corylus *Avellana*. Hazel or Nut. This was formerly so common in this neighbourhood, that some derive the name of this town from thence quasi *Nuttingham*.

Crocus *officinalis*, *sylvestris*. Crocus; in the clay field above *Foxlane*.

Cynoglossum *officinale*. Common Hound's Tongue; plentifully in *Woollaton* park.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in *Colwick* wood.

Dianthus *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on the sandy hills in the way from *Nottingham* to *Lenton*, plentifully, and elsewhere.

Drosera *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew; in a moist place near a brook near *Oxton*, and by *Cordwell* brook near *Mansfield*.

Epilobium *alpinum*. Alpine Willow Herb; in the hedge of a ditch between *Lenton* and *Beeston*.

Equisetum *fluviatile*. River Horse-tail; in the pool in *Nottingham* park, and elsewhere.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail or Shave Graſs; amongſt the ruſhes on *Nettleworth green* two miles from *Mansfield*.

——— *ſylvaticum* β. A variety of Wood Horſe-tail; in *Colwick* and *Aſply* woods.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine leaved Heath; in the hollows about *Nottingham*.

— *tetralix*. Croſs-leaved Heath; in ſeveral parts of *Mansfield* foreſt.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue Flea-bane; in the cloſes near *Mansfield*.

Eriophorum *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs; on bogs and wet heaths: in *Whitemoor* cloſe, and elſewhere.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle tree; in *Wood-lane* going to *St. Ann's Well*, and elſewhere.

Eupatorium *cannabinum*. Hemp Agrimony; in ditches and on the ſide of rivers: between *Nottingham* and *Lenton*.

Euphorbia *amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge; in *Colwick* wood.

Fontinalis *pennata*. Feathered Watermoſs; on a poſt in the *Trent* above *Colwick*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſquamoſa*. Squamous Watermoſs; in the *Trent* at *Colwick*, and on a wheel of the firſt forge at *Pleaſley*.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Nettle Hemp; in *Colwick* lane and wood, and elſewhere.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* β. Common Nettle Hemp with a white flower; ——— δ. ditto, with a party-coloured flower; } about *Mansfield* in a place called *Hules's black hills*.

Galium *ſpurium*. Corn Ladies Bedſtraw; in the pits at *Woollaton*, and in other places in corn and fallow fields.

Geniſta *Anglica*. Needle Furze or Petty Whin; in the gorſe at *Bridgeford*.

—— *tinctoria*. Dyers Broom, Woodwaxen or Bare Broom; in a cloſe called *Fox hill* cloſe in the road to *Gedling*.

Gentiana *Amorella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fell-wort; in dry meadows: at *Eaſt Lake*.

——— *Centaurium*. Leſſer Centaury; in *Barford* field and elſewhere.

Geranium *Columbinum*. Long ſtalked Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; in corn fields, meadows, and hedges: in *Larkdale*.

——— *lutidum*. Shining Crane's-bill; in *Larkdale*, and elſewhere.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Crane's-bill; in dry meadows and banks.

——— *pratenſe*. Crow-foot Crane's-bill; in a cloſe near *Aſply*.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's-bill; on walls and hedges, and elſewhere.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; by the ſide of the wood by *Aſply* houſe, and elſewhere.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in the cloſes near *Mansfield*.

Hieracium *murorum* β. A variety of French or Golden Lungwort; in the rock holes at *Nottingham*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; in *Nottingham* park.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail; in a little brook at *Weſt Lake*.

Hydrochæris *Morſus ranæ*. Frog-bit; in ditches: in *Nottingham* park.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in *Colwick* wood.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing St. John Wort; on *Bury hills* at *Mansfield*.

——— *quadrangulum*. St. Peter's wort; ——— *perforatum*. St. John's-wort; ——— *pulchrum*. Upright St. John's-wort; } in *Colwick* wood.

Hypnum *complanatum*. Flat Hypnum; ——— *filiforme*. Filiform Hypnum; ——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Hypnum; ——— *taxifolium*. Yew-leaved Hypnum; } on trees: in *Colwick* wood.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious; on heaths and mountainous meadows: in *Radford* hollows.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs: in gravelly places: in *Nottingham* park and *Radford* lings.

Juncus *articulatus*. Jointed Ruſh; in watery places.

Jungermannia *aſplenoides*. Spleenwort Jungermannia; in *Nottingham* coppices.

——— *bicuſpidata*. Forked Jungermannia; ——— *bidentata*. Bifid Jungermannia; } in ſhady wet woods in a hollow beyond *Larkdale*.

——— *digitata*. Scaly Jungermannia; ——— *complanata*. Flat Jungermannia; } on the bark of trees in *Colwick* wood.

——— *pinguis*. Slippery Jungermannia; in the coppices at *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Juniperus *communis*. Juniper; in a wilderneſs by *Colwick hall*, and on a common going to *Southwell* beyond *Oxton*.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. Leaſt Lettice or Dwarf Gum Succory; in the hollow way at *Carleton*.

——— *viroſa*. Strong ſcented wild Lettuce; on *Clifton* hill, and elſewhere.

Lemna *triſulca*. Ivy-leaved Duck's-meat; in a pool in *Nottingham* park.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Mother-wort; on a bank on the left hand of *Lenton* field going to the abbey yard from *Nottingham*, and elſewhere.

Lichen *ater*. Rugged Lichen; on rocky places in *Nottingham* park.

——— *calicaris*. Channeled Lichen; on rocks and bark of trees: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *ciliaris*. Ciliated Lichen; on trees: in *Colwick* wood.

——— *criſpus*. Curled Lichen; on walls, &c: near the firſt forge at *Pleſley*.

——— *caninus*. Aſh coloured Ground Liver-wort; in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *farinaceus*. Mealy Lichen; on trees: in *Colwick* and *Thorny* wood.

——— *floridus* β. hirtus. Rough Liver-wort: on trees; in *Thorny* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *olivaceus* γ. A varity of Olive coloured Liver-wort; on trees and dead wood: in *Colwick* wood and elſewhere.

Lichen *pallescens*. Pale Lichen; on rocks, stones, and trees.

——— *palmatus*. Palmated Lichen; on the rock in *Pleshy* park.

——— *physodes*. Inflated Lichen; on trees, rocks, and stones: on *Nottingham* and *Bestwood* park pales.

——— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort; on oak trees in *Thorny* wood.

——— *pyxidatus*. Cup Liverwort;
——— ——— γ. A variety of ditto;
——— ——— δ fimbriatus. Indented Cup Liverwort;
} in the hollows about *Nottingham* gallows.

——— ——— ζ filiformis. Trumpet Liverwort; in the close by the hollows beyond *Larkdale*.

——— ——— λ cornutus. Plain Liverwort; on heaths, &c.

——— ——— ξ digitatus. Fingered Liverwort; in *Nottingham* park.

——— ——— ϖ gracilis. Tall Liverwort; in the hollows about *Nottingham* gallows.

——— *subulatus* β furcatus. Forked Liverwort; on heaths in *Nottingham* park.

Lithospermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; in *Colwick* lane, and elsewhere.

Linum *catharticum*. Purging Flax; in *Radford* field, and elsewhere.

Ligustrum *vulgare*. Privet or Prim: in *Colwick* lane, plentifully.

Lycoperdon *pedunculatum*. Stalked Puff Ball; in *Colwick* wood.

Lysimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; on the bank of a ditch leading from Nottingham coppices to *St. Ann's Wells*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; on bogs in *Basford Scottum*, and elsewhere.

Lythrum *hyssopifolia*. Grass Poly or small hedge Hyssop; in watery places: at *Wilford*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in fields and hedges: about *Mansfield*, and elsewhere.

Marchantia *hemisphærica*. Hemispheric Marchantia; on wet rocks, and in *Larkdale*, and near *Nottingham* gallows.

——— *conica*. Conic Marchantia; in wet places: in *Larkdale*.

——— *polymorpha* β. Common Marchantia; on a sandy rock near *Nottingham* castle.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; at the foot of *Nottingham* castle, and elsewhere.

Melampyrum *sylvaticum*. Yellow Cow Wheat; in a wood near lord *Byron's* park in the road to *Mansfield*.

Medicago *lupulina* β. Black Medick, or Nonesuch; in *Nottingham* park, and elsewhere.

Melissa *Calamintha*. Field Calamint; on a bank in *Basford* town, and in a lane leading from the Rount into *Basford*.

Mentha *aquatica* β hirsuta. Round headed Water Mint;
——— ——— γ. A variety of Common Water Mint;
} about *Nottingham* pool.

——— *piperata*. Pepper Mint; on the bank of *St. Ann's Well* at *Woodlane*.

——— *pulegeum* exigua. Smooth Mint; by the water side at *Radford*.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Mint; near the Bath at *Mansfield*.

——— *sylvestris*. Long-leaved Horse Mint; by the water side at *Radford*.

Mercurialis *perennis*. Dog's Mercury; in *Colwick* wood.

Mnium *palustre*. Marsh Mnium; in *Basford Scottum*.

Myosurus *minimus*. Mousetail; in corn fields: between *Radford* and *Woolaton* park.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Cat Mint; on dry banks.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily; in ponds and flow rivers:
——— *lutea*. Yellow Water Lily;
} at *Lenton*, and elsewhere.

Ononis *inermis*. Hairy Restharrow; about *Radford* hollows, also about the lower walk of *Clifton* hall.

Onopordum *acanthium*. Cotton Thistle; on the banks of closes about *Nottingham*.

Ophioglossum *vulgatum*. Adders Tongue; in *Gedling* meadows; in a close near *Newthorpe* common, and in several closes about *Eastwood*.

Ophrys *Apifera*. Bee Orchis; in chalky meadows and pastures at *Asply*.

——— *ovata*. Twayblade; in several closes about *Asply* and *Colwick* wood, near the brick kilns.

——— *muscifera*. Fly Orchis; in chalky meadows and pastures: at *Asply*.

——— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in a close at *Colwick*.

Orchis *conopsea*. Sweet Orchis; in meadows and pastures: at *Asply*.

——— *latifolia*. Broad-leaved Orchis; in several places about *Scottum*.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis; in meadows and pastures of a chalky soil: at *Asply*.

Origanum *vulgare*. Common Marjoram; on *Colwick* hills.

Orobanche *major*. Broom Rape; amongst the gorse at *Mansfield*.

Orobus *tuberosus*. Wood Pease, or Heath Pease; in the coppices at *Nottingham*.

Osmunda *lunaria*. Moonwort; in a close at *East* wood.

——— *regalis*. Osmund Royal; in *Leaver's* close near *Mansfield*.

——— *spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; on *Bury hills* at *Mansfield*.

Oxalis *Acetosella*. Wood Sorrel; in the coppices at *Nottingham*.

Parietaria *officinalis*. Pellitory of the Wall; on *Nottingham* castle, and elsewhere.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris; True Love, or One berry; in *Colwick* wood, and at *Asply*.

Parnassia *palustris*. Grass of Parnassus; in wet meadows; at *Basford Scottum*; and in the *Dam* close at *Papplewick*.

Pedicularis *palustris*. Marsh Red Rattle or Louse-wort; on bogs and wet meadows: in *Radford* field, and elsewhere.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Sulphurwort or Hogs Fennel; in *Colwick* wood, and elsewhere.

Peziza *acetabulum*. Cup Peziza; on rotten wood: on *Colwick* hills; and in *Pleshy* forges.

——— *coccinea*. Scarlet Cup Peziza; on rotten wood on *Colwick* hills.

——— *cyathoides*. Smooth Peziza; on rotten wood:
——— *fulva*. Orange Peziza; on dung and on gravel:
} in *Colwick* wood.

——— *scutellata*. Ciliated Peziza; on a boggy place called the *Black hills* at *Mansfield*.

Pinguicula

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Yorkſhire Sanicle or Butterwort; in *Basford Scottum*, and in *Whitemoor* cloſe.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; in woods and hedges near *Aſply*, and at *Brookſlow*.

Potamogeton *criſpum*. Curled Pondweed, or Greater Water Caltrops; in a ditch behind *Nottingham* ſpaw.

——— *lucens*. Shining Pondweed; in the *Trent*.

——— *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pondweed; in a ditch at the *Trent* bridge.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil; on the ſandy rock juſt below the pinfold at *Nottingham* leading to *Radford*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort, or Snakeweed; in a cloſe between *Lenton* church-yard, and in *Leen*.

Polypodium *aculeatum*. Prickly Auriculate male fern; } in woods and ſhady places at *St. Ann's* well.

——— *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; }

——— *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; on the rocks near *Pleſby* forge.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Fern; behind *St. Ann's* well, and elſewhere.

——— *Lonchitis*. Rough Polypody; in *Buryfield* near *Mansfield*.

——— *vulgare*. Common Polypody; on trees and dry banks; in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Common Burnet; in the cloſe leading to the cherry holts at *Aſply*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wall Lettuce; on *Aſply* and *Basford* church walls.

Prunus *ceraſus*. Bird Cherry; in *Nottingham* park, on *Clifton* hill, and in *Blidſworth* field.

Ranunculus *auricomus*. Wood, Crow foot, or Golden locks; in *Colwick* wood, and elſewhere.

——— *Lingua*. Great Spear wort; in wet meadows and on banks of lakes: in *Basford Scottum*, and on a moor between *Bridgeford* and *Gamſton*.

——— *aquatilis* δ. Fennel Leaved Water Crowfoot; in ditches: at *Mapperley*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn; at *Basford*, *Bulwell*, and elſewhere.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants, or Squinancy berries; in the cloſes by the Leen at *Basford*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine; on *Colwick* hills.

—— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe; on the ſand hills.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry, Framboiſe, or Hindberry; in a hedge between *Brockſlow* and *Nuttal*.

—— *cæſius*. Dewberry; between *Clifton* hall and *Barton*, and elſewhere.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden dock; by the Leen ſide going from *Snenton* meadows towards the *Trent*.

—— *ſanguineus*. Blood Dock; in woods: at *Mansfield*.

Sagittaria *ſagittifolia*. Arrow head; in moiſt ditches about *Nottingham*.

Salix *repens* β. A variety of Creeping Willow; } in *Basford Scottum*.

—— γ. Arenaria. Sand Willow; }

Salvia *verbenacea*. Clary; in the yard of *Nottingham* caſtle, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort; in a cloſe overagainſt *Gamſton*, and in *Bunny* lane.

Sambucus *nigra* β. Elder with a green fruit; in *Graves* lane near *Oxton*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet Saxifrage; in moiſt meadows and paſtures about *Nottingham*.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle; in *Colwick* wood.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soapwort; in meadows and hedges: near *Mansfield*.

Satyrium *hirſinum*. Lizard Satyrion; in *Colwick* wood, and at the bottom of *Clifton* hill.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage; in meadows and paſtures.

Schœnus *nigricans*. Black Bogruſh; in *Basford Scottum*.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs; in a marſhy cloſe at *Nottingham*, between the *Leen* and the park.

Scrophularia *Scorodonia*. Baulm leaved Figwort; in watery places and hedges: at *Woolaton*.

Senecio *erucifolius*. Hoary Groundſel; about *Mansfield*, and elſewhere.

Serratula *tinctoria*. Common Sawwort; in the hollows without the gate, opening towards *Radford* lings coming from *Larkdale*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottingham Catchfly; on the walls of *Nottingham* caſtle.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; upon moiſt rocks about *Nottingham*, eſpecially of the caſtle.

Solidago *Virgaurea*. Common Golden Rod; in the hollows without the gate opening towards *Radford* lings.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh, or Quicken tree; on the walls of *Nottingham*.

Sparganium *ramoſum*. Greater Bur-reed; in a pond between the bowling-green and the gardener's houſe at *Holmpierpont*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Common Dropwort; on the ſide of the road leading from the Sand hills to *Radford* church, in a cloſe near *Aſply* hall, and about *Woolaton*.

Stellaria *graminea* γ. A variety of Leſſer Stitchwort; in wet meadows and near ſprings; among the gorſe on *Nottingham* lings, and elſewhere.

Symphytum *officinale*, flore purpureo. Common Comfrey, with a purple flower; on the bank of a watery ditch near *Trent* bridge going to *Wilford*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; in a cloſe at *Wilford*, and elſewhere.

Taxus *Europæus*. Eugh; in the hedges about *Blidworth*, and about *Mooregreen*.

Thalictum *flavum*. Meadow Rue; on the ſide of a watery ditch beyond *Nottingham* Spaw going to *Wilford*, and elſewhere.

Tragopogon *luteum*. Goat's beard, or Go to bed at Noon; upon the rocks at *Nottingham* caſtle, in the park, and elſewhere.

Tremella *granulata*. Granulated Tremella; in banks of ditches and rivers, and in ſandy wet woods: at the bottom of *Mapperley* hill coming from *Nottingham*.

——— *Juniperina*. Yellow Tremella; on Juniper, Furze, and Broom; at *Wilford*.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Perennial Trefoil, or Marle Graſs; in mountainous meadows and paſtures here and there.

——— *Melelotus officinalis*. Melelot; in *Radford* field, and elſewhere.

Trifolium *ſtriatum.* Knotted Trefoil; on the caſtle rock facing *Lenton* in *Nottingham* park, and elſewhere.

——— *ſubterraneum.* Dwarf Trefoil; in *Nottingham* park plentifully.

Turritis *glabra.* Smooth Tower Muſtard; in the fields between *Radford* and *Lenton.*

Tuſſilago *Farfara.* Coltsfoot; in *Whitemoor* cloſe plentifully, and elſewhere.

——— *hybrida.* Stalked Butterbur; in the yard of the mill at *Lenton,* and in the road to *Wollaton* hall.

——— *Petaſites.* Butter Bur; in *Basford* church yard, and elſewhere.

Typha *latifolia.* Greater Catstail, or Reed Mace; in a watery part of a cloſe at *Chiſwell* three miles from *Nottingham,* and in a pond at *Mansfield.*

Vaccinium *Myrtillus.* Billberries, or Whorble Berries; in ſeveral parts of *Nottingham* lings, in lord *Byron's* park at *Newſtead,* and in *Shirwood* foreſt.

Valantia *cruciata.* Croſswort; in *Larkdale, Wood* lane, *Colwick* lane, and elſewhere.

Valeriana *dioica* β. A variety of the Marſh Valerian; in *Basford Scottum.*

——— *officinalis* β. A variety of Wild Valerian; on a bank on the left hand going up *Mapperly* hill.

Verbaſcum *Lychnitis* β. Hoary Mullein; upon walls and dry places: about *Wollaton* hall, and elſewhere.

Ulva *compreſſa.* Compreſſed Laver; on the ſea ſhore, and in the *Trent* on the backſide of *Clifton* hall in plenty.

*** Fuller celebrates the Liquorice of this county.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

YORKSHIRE

CHESHIRE

DERBYSHIRE

Sheffield

Manchester

Stockport

Macclesfield

Buxton

Chesterfield

Mansfield

Worksop

Retford

Doncaster

Rotherham

Barnsley

Huddersfield

Ashton

Stalybridge

Glossop

Hayfield

Chapel en le Frith

Whaley Bridge

New Mills

Marple

Hyde

Dukinfield

Denton

Audenshaw

Droylsden

Ashton under Lyne

Oldham

Saddleworth

Mossley

Delph

Dobcross

Uppermill

Greenfield

Saddleworth

Micklehurst

Lees

Grotton

Springhead

Royton

Shaw

Crompton

Middleton

Heywood

Rochdale

Littleborough

Todmorden

Hebden Bridge

Mytholmroyd

Sowerby Bridge

Halifax

Elland

Brighouse

Rastrick

Hipperholme

Lightcliffe

Northowram

Shelf

Queensbury

Thornton

Clayton West

Skelmanthorpe

Scissett

Denby Dale

Kirkburton

Shepley

Holmfirth

Meltham

Honley

Lepton

Almondbury

Huddersfield

Kirkheaton

Lindley

Golcar

Slaithwaite

Marsden

Linthwaite

Milnsbridge

Crosland Moor

Lockwood

Newsome

Berry Brow

Paddock

Longwood

Golcar

Outlane

Shelley

Flockton

Kirkheaton

Upper Hopton

Mirfield

Dewsbury

Ossett

Wakefield

Horbury

Ryhill

Crofton

Sandal

Walton

Stanley

Alverthorpe

Wrenthorpe

Thornes

Normanton

Castleford

Pontefract

Knottingley

Ferrybridge

Featherstone

Pontefract

Hemsworth

Darton

Barnsley

Wombwell

Darfield

Hoyland

Elsecar

Cudworth

Royston

Grimethorpe

Brierley

Shafton

Gawber

Worsbrough

Dodworth

Silkstone

Silkstone Common

Stainborough

Penistone

Thurlstone

Shepley

Kirkburton

Flockton

Upper Hopton

Mirfield

Dewsbury

Ossett

Wakefield

Horbury

Ryhill

Crofton

Sandal

Walton

Stanley

Alverthorpe

Wrenthorpe

Thornes

Normanton

Castleford

Pontefract

Knottingley

Ferrybridge

Featherstone

Pontefract

Hemsworth

Darton

Barnsley

Wombwell

Darfield

Hoyland

Elsecar

Cudworth

Royston

Grimethorpe

Brierley

Shafton

Gawber

Worsbrough

Dodworth

Silkstone

Silkstone Common

Stainborough

Penistone

Thurlstone

Sheffield

Rotherham

Mexborough

Swinton

Wath upon Dearne

Rawmarsh

Parkgate

Greasbrough

Kimberworth

Wincobank

Brightside

Attercliffe

Darnall

Tinsley

Handsworth

Woodhouse

Beighton

Mosborough

Eckington

Dronfield

Dronfield Woodhouse

Unstone

Barlow

Holmesfield

Totley

Bradway

Ecclesfield

Grenoside

Stannington

Loxley

Bradfield

Low Bradfield

Dungworth

Stocksbridge

Deepcar

Oxspring

Langsett

Midhopestones

Broomhead

Upper Midhope

Hazlehead

Bolsterstone

Ewden Village

Ewden Beck

Agden Reservoir

Dale Dike Reservoir

Damflask Reservoir

Redmires Reservoirs

Rivelin Valley

Rivelin Dam

Wyming Brook

Ringinglow

Fulwood

Sharrow

Nether Edge

Ecclesall

Abbeydale

Millhouses

Totley

Dore

Bradway

Beauchief

Greenhill

Norton

Norton Lees

Heeley

Meersbrook

Woodseats

Chapeltown

Ecclesfield

Grenoside

Stannington

Loxley

Bradfield

Low Bradfield

Dungworth

Stocksbridge

Deepcar

Oxspring

Langsett

Midhopestones

Broomhead

Upper Midhope

Hazlehead

Bolsterstone

Ewden Village

Ewden Beck

Agden Reservoir

Dale Dike Reservoir

Damflask Reservoir

Redmires Reservoirs

Rivelin Valley

Rivelin Dam

Wyming Brook

Ringinglow

Fulwood

Sharrow

Nether Edge

Ecclesall

Abbeydale

Millhouses

Totley

Dore

Bradway

Beauchief

Greenhill

Norton

Norton Lees

Heeley

Meersbrook

Woodseats

Chapeltown

Sheffield

Rotherham

Mexborough

Swinton

Wath upon Dearne

Rawmarsh

Parkgate

Greasbrough

Kimberworth

Wincobank

Brightside

Attercliffe

Darnall

Tinsley

Handsworth

Woodhouse

Beighton

Mosborough

Eckington

Dronfield

Dronfield Woodhouse

Unstone

Barlow

Holmesfield

Totley

Bradway

A MAP OF Derbyshire from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

E. Noble delin.t et curavit

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

55 50 45 40 35 30 25 1°20 Longitude 15 West from 10 London 5

WARWICKSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE

STAFFORDSHIRE

YORKSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE

SCARSDALE HUNDRED

HIGH PEAK HUNDRED

MORESTON HUNDRED

APPLETREE HUNDRED

REPTON & GRESLEY HUNDRED

NEEDWOOD FOREST

Sheen
Ausfield
Okeover
Mathfield
Ellaston
Rocester
Uttoxeter
Marchington
Hanbury
Roleston
Eggington
Burton
Repton
Willington
Findern
Chelaston
Aston
Weston
Castle Donington
Shardlow
Great Swine
Sawley
Long Eaton
Attenburgh
Breaston
Sandiacre
Stapleford
Trowell
Cossall
Ilkeston
Heanor
Eastwood
Church Greasley
Selston
Pentridge
Ripley
Alfreton
Mansfield
Sutton in Ashfield
Kirkby
Pleasley
Shirebrook
Tibshelf
Blackwell
Normanton
Shirland
Matlock
Bonsall
Middleton
Dethick
Wirksworth
Ashbourn
Parwich
Alsop
Tissington
Bentley
Osmaston
Edlaston
Shirley
Brailsford
Yeaveley
Marston Montgomery
Cubley
Roylston
Sudbury
Scropton
Doveridge
Sapperton
Barton
Church Broughton
Trusley
Radborn
Etwall
Hilton
Findern
Willington
Newton Solney
Melbourne
Stanton
Ticknall
Calke
Cauldwell
Rosliston
Linton
Lullington
Coton Park
Walton
Stretton
Clifton
Chilcott
Appleby
Swebston
Ashby de la Zouch
Cole Orton
Packington
Normanton
Osmaston
Ednaston
Muggington
Duffield
Derby
Chaddesden
Spondon
Borrowash
Ockbrook
Draycote
Risley
Morley
Smalley
Denby
Heanor
Holbrook
Horsley
Kidsley Park
Shipley
Codnor Park
Langley
Turnditch
Hulland
Kirk Ireton
Wirksworth
Carsington
Brassington
Aldwark
Gotham
Kingston
Weaver Hall
Cold Eaton
Tissington
Parwich
Balidon
Wyaston
Osmaston
Yeaveley
Shirley
Brailsford
Ellaston
Sheen
Longford
Marston Montgomery
Cubley
Roylston
Barton
Church Broughton
Sudbury
Doveridge
Scropton
Hanbury
Roleston
Eggington
Willington
Findern
Chelaston
Aston
Weston
Castle Donington
Shardlow
Great Swine
Sawley
Long Eaton
Attenburgh
Breaston
Sandiacre
Stapleford
Trowell
Cossall
Ilkeston
Heanor
Eastwood
Church Greasley
Selston
Pentridge
Ripley
Alfreton
Mansfield
Sutton in Ashfield
Kirkby
Pleasley
Shirebrook
Tibshelf
Blackwell
Normanton
Shirland
Matlock
Bonsall
Middleton
Dethick
Wirksworth
Ashbourn
Parwich
Alsop
Tissington
Bentley
Osmaston
Edlaston
Shirley
Brailsford
Yeaveley
Marston Montgomery
Cubley
Roylston
Sudbury
Scropton
Doveridge
Sapperton
Barton
Church Broughton
Trusley
Radborn
Etwall
Hilton
Findern
Willington
Newton Solney
Melbourne
Stanton
Ticknall
Calke
Cauldwell
Rosliston
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Aldwark
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Tissington
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Balidon
Wyaston

DERBYSHIRE.

THE weſt ſide of Nottinghamſhire is bounded by the county of *Darby*, Saxon Deopbi ꝛcype, commonly called *Darbiſhire*, which is itſelf bounded on the ſouth by Leiceſterſhire, on the weſt by Staffordſhire, on the north by Yorkſhire, being of an almoſt triangular figure, but not equilateral. For from the ſouth point where it is ſcarce ſix miles broad it extends itſelf ſo much both ways that towards the north it is near 30 miles broad. It is divided into two parts by the river *Derwent*, which riſing in the northern edge runs ſouth to the Trent, diſcoloured by the black ſoil it paſſes through. The eaſt and ſouth part are cultivated and not unfruitful, and have ſeveral parks. The weſt part beyond the Derwent, called *the Peake*, is all rocky, full of barren mountains and wilds, but rich in lead, iron, and coal mines, and very fit for feeding ſheep.

The firſt remarkable place in the ſouth angle is *Greiſely* caſtle, almoſt deſtroyed, built, with a monaſtery in honour of St. George, by the *Greiſleys*, its antient lords, who derive their deſcent from William Fitz-Nigell, ſurnamed de Greiſley, and have lived here in great dignity ever ſince the Norman invaſion, having conſiderably augmented their eſtate by marriage with the daughter and heireſs of the antient family of *Gaſteney*. On the river *Dove*, which parts this county from Staffordſhire, till it falls into the *Trent* nothing remarkable occurs beſides country villages and the market town of *Aſhburne*, where the family of the *Cokaines* long flouriſhed, and *Norbury*, where long lived the noble and very antient family of the *Fitz-Herberts*, of which Anthony Fitz-Herbert was ſo deſervedly reſpected for his ſkill in the common law[a]. The neareſt to this laſt place is *Schirley*, the antient eſtate of the family of *Shirley* deſcended from one Fulcher, who, beſides the antiquity of their family, acquired great honour and property by intermarrying with the heireſſes of *Breos*, *Baſſet* of *Brailesford*, *Stanton*, *Lovett*, &c. Round about this are many places that have given name and reſidence to famous families: *Longford*, *Bradbourne*, *Kniveton*, whence the *Knivetons* of Mercaſton and Bradley, from whom deſcends St. Lo Kniveton, to whoſe ſtudious diligence I am much indebted: *Keidelſton*, where live the *Curſons*, as alſo at *Croxton*; *Radborne*, where ſir John *Chandos* lord of the place laid the foundations of a large houſe, from whom by a daughter it deſcended by hereditary ſucceſſion to the *Poles*, who now live there. But theſe particulars I leave to the perſon who has undertaken a particular deſcription of this county[b].

On the Trent where it receives the Dove we ſee *Repandun* as our hiſtorians call it; Saxon Dnepandun[c], and we now *Repton*, which from a large town has ſunk into a ſmall village. It was formerly very conſiderable both from the burial of Ethelbald, that good king of the Mercians, who loſt his life by the treachery of his own people, and of the reſt of the Mercian kings, and for the misfortune of Burthred, laſt king of Mercia, who having by dint of intreaties and money held his crown 20 years, was here by the Danes ſtripped of it, or rather releaſed from the ſplendid plague of government, and ſtands as an example how unſettled is every thing that reſts on money. Next not far from the Trent is *Melborn*, a royal caſtle running to ruin, in which John duke of Bourbon taken at the battle of Agincourt was kept nine years in the cuſtody of Nicholas *Montgomery* the younger. Scarce five miles hence the river *Derwent* turns north, riſing as I before obſerved in the northern extremity of the county from the mountains of the *Peak*, and ſometimes daſhing among ſtones, ſometimes watering verdant meads, continues its courſe for near 30 miles almoſt due ſouth. In ſo long a courſe it paſſes by nothing remarkable but *Chatteſworth*, a ſpacious elegant houſe worth ſeeing, begun by ſir William *Candiſh* or *Cavendiſh*, of the noble and antient family of *Gernon* in Suffolk, and finiſhed lately at great expence by his illuſtrious conſort Elizabeth now counteſs of Shrewſbury.

Melborn.

Chatteſworth.

Where the Derwent turns eaſt after paſſing *Little Cheſter*, q. d. *the Little City*, where Roman coins are frequently dug up, ſtands *Darby*, Saxon Noꝛth poꝛthiȝ, and "according to the Daniſh idiom, as the antient writer Athelward[d] obſerves, *Deoraby*;" the chief town of the whole county, to which it gives its name derived from the river Derwent on which it ſtands. It is an elegant town, neither ſmall nor ill peopled. On the eaſt ſide the river Derwent makes a beautiful appearance, paſſing with a bold and rapid ſtream under a very handſome ſtone bridge, on which the piety of our anceſtors built a chapel, now neglected. The ſouth part is divided by a clear ſtream called *Mertenbroke*. It has five churches, the biggeſt of which dedicated to All Saints has a tower of remarkable height and beauty. In it the counteſs of Shrewsbury before-mentioned not caring to truſt to the affection of heirs has provided herſelf a tomb, and in the neighbourhood an hoſpital for 12 poor perſons, eight men and four women. This place is remarkable antiently for having been the retreat of the Danes when they harraſſed the country, till Ethelfleda that victorious lady of the Mercians falling upon them by ſurprize with greater ſlaughter made herſelf miſtreſs of it. In the Confeſſor's time, as appears by Domeſday book[e], it had 143 burgeſſes, who afterwards declined ſo much that in the Conqueror's time there were but 100 left, "who at the feaſt of St. Martin paid the king 12 *trabes* or thraves[f] of corn." It is now famous for the aſſizes held here

Little Cheſter.

Derby.

Mertenbroke r-

[a] He died 1538.
[b] Probably St. Lo Kniveton above-mentioned.
[c] Sax. Chron. 59. 82, 83.
[d] P. 843. to diſtinguiſh it from *Tamewortbage*, Tamworth. So alſo Sax. Chron. 100. 114.
[e] Fol. 280. a.
[f] A *thrave* contained 24 ſheaves. Du Cange. v. *trabs*.

for the whole county, and for its excellent malt liquor which we call *ale*, from the Daniſh word *oela*, not as Ruellius derives it from *Alica*. The Britans gave it the old name of *Κορμω*, for which we have by corruption in Dioſcorides [g] *Curmi*, where he ſays the Britans and Iberians (perhaps Hibernians) inſtead of wine uſe *Curmi* *, a liquor made of barley. This is our barley wine which Julian the apoſtate ſmartly calls in an epigram Πυροζηνη και Βρομου ϗ Βρομιον, q. d. Corn made of wheat and oats not the liquor of Bacchus. It is the antient and peculiar liquor of the Engliſh and Britans, and at the ſame time the moſt wholeſome, though Henry d'Abrinces a Norman, poet to Henry III. ſmartly ridicules it in theſe lines:

Neſcio quid Stygiæ monſtrum conforme paludi
Cerviſiam plerique vocant; nil ſpiſſius illa
Dum bibitur; nil clarius eſt dum mingitur, unde
Conſtat quod multas fæces in ventre relinquit.

Sure 'tis ſome monſter of the Stygian pool
They here call *ale*; the draughts how thick and foul
Firſt taken down are piſt ſo wond'rous thin,
Plenty of dregs muſt needs remain within.

But the learned Frenchman Turnebus, in his treatiſe on wine, doubts not but thoſe who drink this liquor, if they avoid exceſs, will be longer lived than thoſe who drink wine; whence it happens, that many of our ale-drinkers live to the age of 100. Aſclepiades, indeed, in Plutarch [h], when ſpeaking of ſome Britans living to 120, aſcribes this to the coldneſs of the climate, which preſerves the natural heat of the body.

The wealth of this town ariſes entirely from buying up corn and retailing it to the people in the uplands; and almoſt all the inhabitants are foreſtallers of this ſort.

Barons *Montjoy*. *Elwaſton.*

Not far from hence the Derwent proceeds to where Radulphus de *Montjoye* held lands t. Edward I. and by *Elwaſton*, whence came Walter *Blunt*, advanced by Edward IV. to the rank of baron *Montjoy* [i], whoſe poſterity have ſet off their illuſtrious deſcent by literary accompliſhments; and among them eſpecially Charles now earl of Devonſhire, baron Montjoy, lord deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter, has ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and learning as to be excelled by none, and equalled by few. Below this the Derwent falls into the Trent, which afterwards receives the Erewaſh that here divides this county from Nottinghamſhire. On this ſtands *Riſeley* belonging to the *Willoughbies*, of whom I am told was ſir Hugh Willoughby, who, going on diſcoveries in the north ſeas, was frozen to death with his men near Wardhous in Scandinavia 1553. Near it is *Sandiacre*, or as ſome will have it, *Saint Diacre*, the ſeat of the noble family of the *Greys* of Sandiacre, whoſe eſtate came in right of his wife to Edward *Hilary*, whoſe ſon took the name of Grey, and a few years after one of his heireſſes married ſir John *Leake*, and the other J. *Welſh*.

Erewaſh r. *Riſeley.* *Sandiacre.*

Codenor. Barons *Grey* of *Codenor.*

On the eaſt ſide in order follow to the north *Codenor*, antiently *Coutenoure*, a caſtle that belonged to the barons Grey, who were called lords *Grey* of *Codenor*, whoſe eſtate in the laſt age came by marriage to the Zouches, John de la Zouch, 2d ſon of William lord *de la Zouch*, of *Haringworth*, marrying Elizabeth, heir of Henry Grey, laſt lord of *Codenor*. *Winfeld*, a noble manor, where Ralph lord Cromwell, t. Henry VI. built a houſe for that time very magnificent. Next comes *Alfreton*, ſuppoſed to have been built and named from king Alfred, which had alſo its lords called from it *De Alfreton*, of whom the ſecond Robert, ſon of Ralph, built the little monaſtery of *Beauchief* in the remoteſt corner of this county, but a few years after, by failure of iſſue male, their eſtate went by two daughters to the family of *Cabors*, or *Chaworth*, and *Latham* in Lancaſhire. Their arms were Az. two chevrons, O. which were alſo borne with a change of colour by the *Muſards* [k], barons of *Stanley*, in this county, who ceaſed t. Edward I. in *N. Muſard*, and his eldeſt ſiſter married *T. de Freſchevill*, whoſe poſterity ſtill flouriſh here. Higher up on the edge of the county in a rough ſoil is *Hardwic*, which gives name to a famous family in this county, of which Elizabeth, preſent counteſs of Shrewsbury, has there begun two fine houſes almoſt cloſe together, by their lofty appearance affording a moſt pleaſing view at a diſtance. This now gives title of baron to William *Cavendiſh* her ſecond ſon, whom king James lately created baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwic*.

More inland is *Cheſterfield* in *Scardale*, q. d. the *vale incloſed with cragg*s; *ſkarres* being the Saxon name for *Craggs*. Its new name and the ruins of its walls prove its antiquity, but its antient name is buried and loſt. It is celebrated among authors only for the battle between Henry III. and the barons, in which Robert *de Ferrars* laſt earl of Derby of that family was taken priſoner, degraded of his honour by authoriry of parliament, and afterwards lived in a private ſtation, and his poſterity enjoyed only the title of barons. To this Cheſterfield adjoins on the weſt *Walton*, which came by inheritance from the *Brctons* by *Loudham* to the *Foliambs* of great fame in theſe parts. On the eaſt is *Sutton*, where the knights of the name of *Leak* have long been eminent.

A little way from hence is *Bolſover*, an antient caſtle ſtanding ſomewhat higher, which belonged to the *Haſtings* lords of *Abergavenny* by exchange with Henry III. who, being unwilling to have the earldom of Cheſter, to which it belonged, parcelled out among women, gave other eſtates in different parts to the ſiſters of John Scot the laſt earl.

The weſt part of the county beyond the Derwent being covered with hills and mountains, whence perhaps it was antiently called by the Saxons Peac-lond, and now perhaps *Peake*, which among us implies *height*, is parted from Staffordſhire by that rapid and clear river the Dove, of which more in its place. Though it has in many places rough and ſlippery craggs, there is in it a great number of graſſy hills and vallies [l] where herds of cattle and numerous flocks of ſheep feed in ſecurity. There is no danger now from the wolves, which were formerly ſo troubleſome here that certain perſons held lands here at *Wormhill* to hunt and catch them, whence they were called *Wolvehunt*, as is evident from the public records †. It abounds ſo in lead that the chymiſts who

* The beer which Dioſcorides calls *Curmi* is by the Engliſh called *ale*, from the Daniſh word *oel*.

† Inq. 2 E. II.

[g] B. II. c. 110. He deſcribes it as made of *wheat* in the weſt, in Iberia and Britain; ω τη προς εσπεραν Ιβηρια ϗ Βριτανια. But in other places of *barley*, which creates head-achs, bad juices, and hurts the nerves.

[h] De placitis philoſoph. V. c. 30.

[i] with a penſion. Holland.

[k] That is to ſay *Doubters* and *Delayers*. Ib.

[l] By reaſon that under the upper cruſt of the earth there is lime ſtone which yields a fruitful ſlough or humour. Ib.

who have condemned the planets to the mines as if they were guilty of ſome crime, ridiculouſly pretend that Saturn, to whom they have aſſigned power over lead, has been very kind to us in giving us lead, and angry with the French to whom he has denied it. But I believe Pliny [m] referred to this county when he ſaid, "In Britain they find ſuch quantities of lead under the ſurface of the earth, that a law has been made to ſtint them to a certain quantity [*]." For in theſe mountains lead ſtones, as the miners call them, are daily dug up in great plenty. On the hills expoſed to the weſt wind by *Creach* and *Workeſworth* (which laſt has its name from the lead works) at ſtated times when the weſt wind blows, which by experience they have found to be the moſt conſtant wind, they melt it with great quantities of wood, and draw it off by channels, by running in which it is formed into maſſes called *Sowes*. Nor do they find only lead here but alſo in diſtinct veins *Stibium*, called in the ſhops *Antimony*, which the Grecian ladies uſed to dye their eyebrows, whence the poet Ion [n] calls it ομμα-τογραφον, *eyepaint*. Here are alſo dug millſtones and grindſtones, and ſometimes a certain white Spar exactly reſembling Cryſtal is found in quarries; for ſtones formed in quarries like diamonds are called by the miners *Spar*.

Beſides *Workeſworth* before-mentioned nothing remarkable occurs except *Haddon* on the river *Wie*, the ſeat of the *Vernons* for many years, a family as antient as illuſtrious in theſe parts, ſo that ſir George Vernon, who lived in our time, for his magnificent manner of living, his houſe open to all men of worth, and his commendable hoſpitality, acquired among the common people the name of *king of the Peak*. But by his daughters and heireſſes this fine eſtate came to John *Mannours* of the family of the earl of Rutland, and Thomas Stanley of that of the earls of Derby [o]. Near this lies *Bakewell* on the ſame rivulet, which opens itſelf a way among the hills into the Derwent. This was called by the Saxons Baðecan ƒell [p], and Marianus ſays Edward the elder built a town [q] there. I know not whether it got the name from the *Baths* which the old Engliſh called *Bade* and *Baden*, as did the Germans in their language; whence *Baden* in Germany, and *Buda* in Hungary. Certain it is that at the head of the river *Wie* not far from hence the warm ſprings bubble up, now called *Buxton well*, being found by experience good for the ſtomach, nerves, and the whole body. The right honourable George earl of Shrewsbury has lately erected buildings there, and they have begun to be reſorted to by the nobility. At this time the unfortunate heroine Mary queen of Scots bid adieu to Buxton in this diſtich of Cæſar's on Feltria, with ſome alteration [r]:

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi poſthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whoſe fame thy milkwarm waters tell,
Whom I perhaps no more ſhall ſee, farewell.

But this by the bye. Theſe waters appear to have been known to the antients by the cauſeway or Roman paved road called *Bathgate* running ſeven miles from hence to a little village called *Burgh*, near which on a hill ſtands an old caſtle formerly belonging to the Peverells, called the *Caſtle in the Peake*, in Latin *de Alto Pecco*, which king Edward III. † gave with the manor and honour to his ſon John duke of Lancaſter upon his ſurrendering the earldom of Richmond into the king's hands. Under this is a cavern or ſubterraneous paſſage, which (with reverence be it ſpoken) is called *the Devil's Arſe*, with a wide entrance and many receſſes, in which Gervaſe of Tilbury, either from ignorance of the truth, or paſſion for fable, tells us a certain ſhepherd ſaw a ſpacious country interſperſed with ſtreams and vaſt bodies of ſtagnant waters. From ſuch fables, however, this cavern is ranked among the wonders of England, nor are there wanting like ſtories about another cave in the neighbourhood called *Elden hole*, which is no otherwiſe remarkable than for its perpendicular deſcent and great depth. But as to what ſome write that they are vents for winds it is a miſtake; nor do theſe lines of Necham on the wonders of England ſuit either of theſe caverns:

Eſt ſpecus Eoliis ventis obnoxia ſemper;
Impetus e gemino maximus ore venit.
Cogitur injectum velamen adire ſupernas
Partes, deſcenſum impedit aura potens.

There is a cave to Eolian winds expos'd,
Its double mouth diſcharges furious vent;
In vain are coverings to each mouth oppos'd,
The force of air forbids the cloth's deſcent.

Bathgate.
Burgh.
Caſtle in the Peak.
Devil's Arſe in the Peak.
Elden hole.

But the remarkables of this hilly rough country have been comprehended by an anonymous poet in this couplet:

Mira alto Pecco tria ſunt; barathrum, ſpecus, antrum;
Commoda tot; plumbum, gramen, ovile pecus:
Tot ſpecioſa ſimul ſunt; caſtrum, balnea, Chatſworth:
Plura ſed occurrunt quæ ſpecioſa minus.

Three wonders has high Peak, among her rocks,
As many bleſſings, lead, graſs, fleecy flocks:
Three beauties, caſtle, bath, and Chatſworth ſeat;
But many more deformities we meet.

The lords of Derby, of the family of the *Peverells*, were the ſame who we before obſerved, were lords of Nottinghamſhire [s]. Afterwards king Richard I. granted and confirmed to his brother John "the earldom and caſtles of Nottingham, Lancaſter, Derby, &c. with the honours thereto belonging, and alſo the honour of Peverell." The next earls were of the *Ferrars* family, as far as I can collect from the regiſters of the monaſteries of Tutbury, Merivall, and Burton. *William de Ferrariis*, ſon of a daughter and heireſs of *Peverell*, whom king John with his own hand (as an old record ſets forth) created earl of Derby ‡; *William* his ſon, and this William's ſon *Robert*, who in the civil war forfeited his dignity; ſo that none of his poſterity, though they lived in the

Lords and Earls of *Derby*.

* Brodæus.
[m] N. H. XXXIV.
[n] In Omphale: Και την μελαιναν ϛιμμιν ομμαλοξεϛον.
† 46 Ed. III.
‡ Simeon Dunelmenſis. Hoveden, M. Par. 214. Chartæ ant. 1 J.
[o] Son of Thomas earl of Rutland, and to ſir Thomas Stanley, ſon of Edward earl of Derby. Holland.
[p] Sax. Chron. 110.
[q] burh. *urbs*. Gibſon; though here he tranſlates it a *fort*.
[r] The lines falſely aſcribed to Julius Cæſar are,
Feltria, perpetuo nivium damnata rigore,
Terra mihi poſthac non habitanda, vale.
See his fragments in the Variorum Edition of his Commentaries.
[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 436.

highest

higheſt ſplendor, were completely reſtored to the honour. King Henry III.[t] gave the greateſt part of this Robert's eſtates to *Edmund* his younger ſon; and king Edward III. (I have the authority of the original grant) by advice of parliament, appointed Henry of Lancaſter ſon of Henry earl of Lancaſter earl of Derby "to him and his heirs," aſſigning him at the ſame time a revenue of 1000 marks "a year during the life" of Henry earl of Lancaſter his father.[u] From this time the title was united to the houſe of Lancaſter till Henry VI. granted it to *Thomas Stanley*, who had before married Margaret the king's mother, and of this family *William* 6th earl of Derby, a moſt honourable perſon, at preſent enjoys the title.

So much for the counties of Nottingham and Derby, part of which was inhabited by the people called in Bede's time[x] the Northern Mercians from their ſettlement north of the Trent, and he ſays "they had the land of 7000 families." North Merc

[t] 12 E. III. Dugd. I. 784.
[x] Ecc. Hiſt. III. 24.
[u] who died 19 E. III. 345. Ib.

ADDITIONS,

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Derby is 56 miles long by 34 in the north or broadeſt part, and 168 in circumference. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains 1 borough, 11 market towns, 21115 houſes, 126900 inhabitants, and 680000 acres.

The principal landholders here at the conqueſt were, the king, the biſhop of Cheſter[a], the abbot of Burton[b], earl Hugh, Roger of Poitou, Henry de Fereires, William Peverel, Walter D'Aincourt, Jeffrey Alſelin, Ralph Fitz Hubert, Ralph de Burun, Haſculth Muſard, Gilbert de Gand, Nigel de Statford, Robert Fitz William, Roger de Buſli, and the king's thanes[c].

Greiſley priory of Auſtin canons was valued at *l.* 31. *per annum*[d].

Dovedale is in every part deep and narrow. It receives its name from the *Dove*, a ſhallow rapid ſtream, that, riſing in the pariſh of *Alſtonfield*, runs through it, and here divides the counties of Derby and Stafford, running ſometimes cloſe to the rocks on one ſide, ſometimes on the other, often barely leaving a foot path. Theſe rocks are grey, of a very wild and groteſque variety of height and ſhape. About a mile from the entrance, the dale, ſuddenly contracting its dimenſions, is no wider than the rocky channel of the river; and ſoon after opens into the meadows where the cattle were grazing. Yew, aſh, white leaf, and other trees grow out of the crevices ſcattered in various parts, and ſometimes form a thick wood from the bottom to the top. Of the ſeveral caverns here one particularly attracts attention, a perforated crag riſing juſt before it in the form of a magnificent arch. This leads to a cavern called *Reynard's hall*, and to another called his *kitchen*. The rocks continue ſome diſtance beyond this, and then are loſt by degrees, ſhooting to a very conſiderable height in the moſt fantaſtic ſhapes. Thoſe on the left are diverſified with wood. The river is of various width, very clear, ſeldom deep, and produces trout and grayling. It almoſt always runs rapidly, and has many ſmall falls, but none of conſequence. Its bed is ſometimes overgrown with weeds, and the ſides often ſo, which takes off much of its beauty.

At the entrance of the dale ſtands *Thorp-cloud*, a conical mountain covered with ſheep.

Ilam, the reſidence of Mr. Porte, is ſituated at the entrance of a little beautiful vale. A hanging wood in front forms a noble amphitheatre, and behind towers Thorp cloud, with a rude chaos of mountain behind mountain.

At the foot of a rock near his garden emerge the rivers *Hamp* and *Manifold*, which ingulph themſelves at a conſiderable diſtance from hence and from each other, the one ſix, the other four miles off, the one running north, the other weſt, yet come out of this rock within ten yards of each other, the former from a hole of about four feet deep, the latter from one of 14. They preſently join their ſtreams, and receiving another current in this meadow run into the Dove at no great diſtance under the name of the *Manifold*. In the rock above is a ſeat of which Congreve was very fond, and where he wrote his comedy of the *Old Batchelor*.

At *Hertiſhorn* was born March 5, 1659-60, Dr. George Stanhope, a truly amiable divine. He was educated ſucceſſively at Uppingham in Rutland, and at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge; became B. A. 1681; M. A. 1697; vicar of Deptford 1703; and Dean of Canterbury the ſame year. He was alſo chaplain to King William and Queen Mary, and to Queen Anne; and died, univerſally beloved, March 18, 1727-8. Hertiſhorn.

"*Aſcheburn*, a market town in the Peake[e]," called in Domeſday *Eſſeburne*[f], is now a neat market town, having a ſtone bridge over a ſmall river which is croſſed in going to Derby: the bridge over Dove is about a mile below on the road going to Staffordſhire. It it not in the Peak as Leland places it, but in the Wapentake of Wirkſworth called ſometimes the *Low Peak*. Aſhburn.

In Aſhburn church is an inſcription on a braſs plate found ſome years ſince in repairing it, and now fixed againſt one of the pillars, purporting that it was dedicated to St. Oſwald king and martyr April 24, 1241, by Hugh Patteſhull, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry[g].

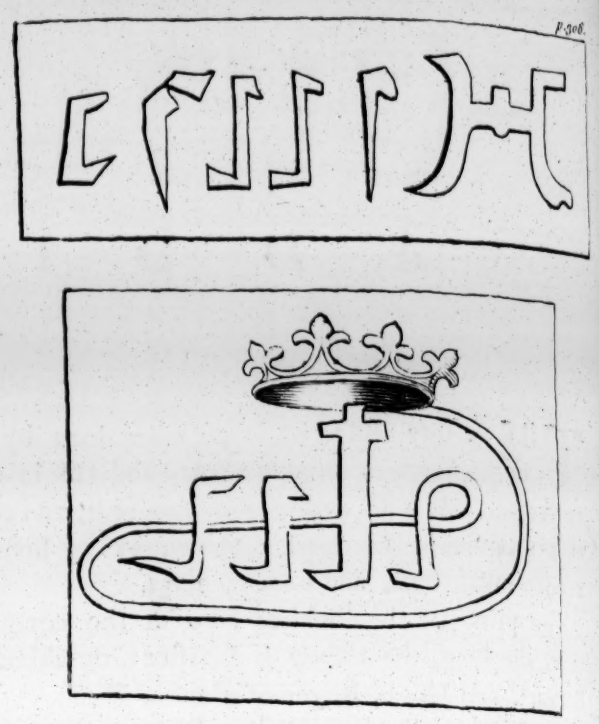
"Anno ab incarnacione domini m° cc° xli. viii°
"kal. Marc̃ dedicata eſt hec eccl̃ia. et hoc altare con-
"ſecratum in honore ſci Oſwaldi regis & martiris
"a venerabili patre domino hugone de patiſhul co-
"ventrenſi epiſcopo."

The vicarage was given to the ſee of Lincoln by William Rufus by the name of *Eſcburna*, and is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln, who holds the rectory.

"Divers well diſpoſed citizens of London being
"born in or near tb Aſhborne in the Peak combining
"their loving benevolence together have builded
"there a fair ſchool-houſe with convenient lodgings
"for a maſter and liberal maintenance allowed
"thereto[h]."

At *Mapleton* near Aſhborne is a remarkable flat arch of the ſtone bridge, the ſpan of the arch being 70 feet and the ſpring or ſemidiameter but 11 feet, as ſir Joſeph Ayloffe was informed by Mr. Neild. Mapleton.

[a] I. e. of Lichfield at that time and after frequently called biſhop of Cheſter, from ſo capital a place as Cheſter being in that dioceſe.
[b] Burton on Trent. [c] Domeſday, fol. 272. [d] Tan. 79. [e] Lel. VII. 44.
[f] Fol. 273. a, [g] Gent. Mag. XLII. 1772. p. 417. 447. 515. 552. 562. 573.
[h] Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 67. Fuller's Worth. Derb. 237.



Norbury. *Norbury*, I believe, belongs now to the Fitzherberts of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford. Here was born ſir Anthony Fitz Herbert, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, author of the treatiſe "de Natura brevium."

Winſter. In the different dales between Matlock and Bakewell are villages, *Winſter* a little mineral market town, and innumerable cottages ſcattered on the ſides of the cultivated hills. The miners employ their leiſure in clearing the ground for the plough, and it repays the labour.

Foſton. At *Foſton*, in or near Sidbury, was born 1540. Arthur Agard, 45 years deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died 1615. Mr. Camden calls him *Antiquarius inſignis* [i]. Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the office of eſcheator and coroner of the whole honour of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the bailliwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting horn, adorned with ſilver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black ſilk, ſet with ſilver gilt buckles, and the arms of Edmund ſecond ſon of Henry III. [k] This horn is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Foxlowe of Staveley, in this county, who enjoys the poſts of feodary or bailiff in fee, eſcheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of Tutbury honor, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in poſſeſſion of this horn, which he purchaſed of Chriſtopher Stanhope, of Elvaſton, eſq; into whoſe family it came by a marriage with the heireſs of Agard. The arms, as repreſented by Mr. Pegge [l], are really thoſe of the houſe of Lancaſter, impaling Ferrars of Tamworth, who probably held thoſe offices before Agard: for Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, who was living 1569, married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Roger Ferrars, 11th ſon of ſir Thomas Ferrars of Tamworth [m]. Foſton is now the ſeat of Mr. Bate.

Ripley. At *Ripley*, an eſtate of the duke of Devonſhire in Morlaſton hundred, was found, 1730, an urn full of coins of Gallienus, Carauſius, Victorinus, &c. [n]

Shirley. *Shirley* belonged to the earl Ferrers, but the late earl ſold ſome part.

Longford. *Longford* is the eſtate and ſeat of Thomas William Coke, eſq; of Holkham, Norfolk.

Radbourne. *Radbourne* was the ſeat of Sacheverell Pole, eſq. who died lately, and was ſucceeded by his ſon a minor.

Kniveton. St. Lo Kniveton was an eminent antiquary. His collections are for the moſt part in the Yelverton library, but Le Neve had three or four volumes of them. His MS. hiſtory of the earls of Arundel, from the Conqueror to his own time, was bought at Le Neve's ſale by Mr. Weſt. I have a copy of Vincent on Brook, with notes by him, Le Neve, and Dugdale. He is quoted Mon. Ang. I. 572-3, for tranſcribing from Swaveſey regiſters Cambridgeſhire; and a paper of his on the deſcent of titles of honor, particularly baronies, in the female line is printed in Archæologia III. 285.

Hopton hall. At *Hopton hall*, the ſeat of Philip Gell, eſq. ſouth of Wirkſworth, are or were theſe two inſcriptions over the hall door about two feet aſunder [o]:

At *Keddleſton*, Domeſday *Cheteleſtune*, the property of Henry de Ferrars [p], the antient ſeat of the Curzons, is a ſtately houſe lately rebuilt by Nathaniel Curzon, created lord Scarſdale 1761. The village and inn for the accommodation of thoſe who come to drink of a medicinal well, which has the virtues of Harrowgate water, are removed out of ſight. The church ſtands cloſe to the weſt end of the houſe.

Holland ſays, whether ſir Robert Curzon, knighted by king Henry VII. and created a baron of the empire by the emperor Maximilian 1500, on account of his ſingular valour, on whom alſo king Henry VIII. conferred the title of a baron of England aſſigning to him a liberal penſion, were deſcended from theſe Curzons, I dare not affirm. But from a viſitation of this county in the Harleian library N° 1486, it appears that that branch of the Curzons is extinct on the deceaſe of that Robert without iſſue.

At *Duffield* has been a caſtle and foreſt of the Ferrars [q].

At *Repton*, or Þpeopandune [r], was before A.D. 660 a noble monaſtery of religious of both ſexes under an abbeſs after the old Saxon faſhion, wherein ſeveral of the royal line were buried. But this being deſtroyed by the Danes, Maud, widow of Ranulph ſecond earl of Cheſter, built here 1172 a priory for black canons, whom ſhe firſt, 1161, placed at Calk, valued at £.118. [s] The Mercian kings who reſided at Tamworth were buried here. In a cloſe north of the church at the end of the laſt century was found near the ſurface a ſquare of 15 feet incloſed by a wall once covered with ſtones laid on wooden joiſts, and containing a ſtone coffin, in which was a human ſkeleton nine feet long, ſurrounded by 100 more of the common proportions, their feet pointing to it, the floor paved with broad flat ſtones, and entered by a door and ſtone ſteps 40 yards from it nearer the church and river. The old labourer who found theſe planted a ſycamore over the ſpot when he covered all up again [t]. The Danes who ravaged Lindſey wintered here 874 [u]. Since the diſſolution ſir John

[i] Ann. Jac. I. 1615.
[k] Blount's ant. tenures, p. 25. MS. St. Lo Kniveton.
[l] Archæologia, III. 6.
[m] MS. Viſitation of Derbyſhire, fol. 6. b.
[n] Ant. Soc. min.
[o] Ant. Soc. min.
[p] Domeſd. f. 875.
[q] Mr. Mander, Ant. Soc. min. 1763.
[r] *Rapendune*. Domeſd. f. 273. b.
[s] Tan. 78.
[t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 400.
[u] Sax. Chron. 82.

Port

ſort of Etwall in this county, now the ſeat of the Cottons, by will founded here a freeſchool, which he endowed with lands in this county and Lancaſhire, as alſo an hoſpital at Etwall, both which ſtill flouriſh [r].

"*Melburne* caſtle, two miles from Dunnington, is pretty and in metely good repair [x]." The Society of Antiquaries engraved it from a draught in the duchy office. It was royal demeſne at the Conqueſt [y], and in the time of Henry II. who gave it to Hugh de Beauchamp, and after his death his ſon Hugh held it by gift of his father. Afterwards his elder brother Oliver claimed it; but it was agreed between them that Hugh ſhould diſcharge Oliver of 100*l.* rent in *Chelerdeſton* [Keddleſton], which ſaid Oliver gave it to William Fitz Geoffrey with his daughter in marriage, and the ſaid William to hold it by the king's grant and confirmation [z].

"Darwent riſeth plaine weſt a little above Blak-
"well [*Bakewell*] a market town, to Darle in the
"Peke, to Wenneſle village and thoro' Crumford
"bridge to Watſtonde Welbridge [a], to Darle, Darby,
"Sawla feri five miles by land from Darby, where
"it goith into Trente [b].

Chatteſworth houſe was begun by ſir William Cavendiſh, and finiſhed by his widow Elizabeth afterwards counteſs of Shrewſbury. The queen of Scots was confined 19 years here, and an iſland planted on the top of a tower in a pool was called her garden [c]. It was rebuilt by William firſt duke of Devonſhire, the chapel and hall painted by Verrio, and the gardens filled with a variety of waterworks [d] in the fantaſtic taſte of the laſt century, now removed except the caſcade, jet d'eau, willow, and cylindrical batteries.

So much has been ſaid of Chatſworth that it is no wonder if the viſitor is diſappointed [d]. The chapel is elegant, and there is a good deal of the exquiſite carving of Gibbon, who loſt his life here in putting it up, by a fall from a ſcaffold. Colley Cibber's father wrought here with eclat. The ſtables and bridge were built about 1760.

Edinſor adjoining, called in Domeſday [e] *Edneſoure*, was then the property of Henry de Ferrars.

At *Little Cheſter* Dr. Stukeley on good ground places the *Derventio* of Ravennas different from that of the Notitia and Itinerary, of which in Yorkſhire. Horſley [f] agrees with him that the *Derventio* of the Notitia is the *Derventio* of the Itinerary, but ſeems rather diſinclined to place that ſtation here. Dr. Salmon ſays [g] we have no ſtation of the Itinerary in Derbyſhire; whether it was that the Romans at that time having had long and quiet poſſeſſion, found not the ſame neceſſity of maintaining as numerous garriſons as at firſt, or whether there were garriſons kept in other places not mentioned in the Itinerary, is not eaſy to determine. Dr. Stukeley traced the wall all round, and ſome vaults and foundations. It is ſquare between the *Ricning way* or Ikenild and the river. Coins, earthen pipes, braſs rings, human bones, and ſtags' horns have been dug up, and the foundations of a bridge may be felt in the river [h] croſſing to Darley hill which overhangs the town [i]. Mr. Degg ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1721, a coin of Antoninus, rev. two hands joined holding a caduceus, COS III. thrown up by a mole at Derventio, and in 1726 ſeveral coins of the lower empire.

"*Darby* a market town [k]." Its privileges and charters are of great antiquity. It is exempted from paying toll in London or any other place except Wincheſter and ſome few other towns, and is an old ſtaple for wool. In the ſouth-eaſt corner ſtood a caſtle, of which remains only the name of *Cow caſtle hill*, and the ſtreet leading weſt to St. Peter's church is called in old deeds *Caſtle gate* [l]. Here are five churches, and was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. James, near which have been dug up large bones and ſtone coffins. That on the bridge dedicated to St. Mary was in Charles II's time fitted up for a meeting-houſe, but has been ſince rebuilt and made a dye-houſe. In All Saints collegiate church [l], whoſe body was rebuilt by Gibbs, is a noble monument for the earl and counteſs of Devonſhire, another for Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewsbury, who erected it in her life time, and one for Richard Craſhaw of London, merchant, who died 1651, and from being the ſon of a poor nailor, and going to London in a ſuit of leather, by induſtry got a conſiderable eſtate, ſo that beſides many charitable acts in his life, he left at his death above £. 4000. to the poor, lecturers, &c. [4] The tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. DERBY.

The looms ſet up here on a model from Italy by Mr. Loomb 1734, were the firſt ſilk manufactory, a curious machine of 26586 wheels, turned by one ſingle water-wheel which goes round three times in a minute, and at each revolution works 73,728 yards of ſilk, puts in motion 97,746 other ſprings and wheels, and employs 3 or 400 hands [m]. After the inventor's death it was ſold, and copied in many places. Here are ſeveral ſmaller. The patent being open it is at preſent worked by one Lloyd of London [n]. Mrs. Duesbury's porcelain manufactury employs 100 hands, and the gold and blue colouring are brought to a great degree of perfection.

Here was a ſmall Cluniac cell belonging to Bermondſey abbey, c. Surrey, about 1140 [o], two hoſpitals for lepers t. Henry II. and a houſe of Dominicans [p].

Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewsbury founded a noble hoſpital at Derby for twelve poor people, who have each £. 10. *per annum* [q]. Here is alſo a freeſchool built by the corporation, and endowed with £. 60. a year [r].

Derby ſtands on the river Derwent, and has a ſpacious market place, in which is the town hall, and an aſſembly room lately furniſhed in a handſome manner by the 4th duke of Devonſhire. In St. Mary gate is the county hall. In the laſt rebellion the Pretender puſhed forward as far as this town, and kept his court in a houſe belonging to lord Exeter, the back of which looks towards the river.

[r] G. [x] Lel. I. 24.
[y] Domeſd. fol. 273. b. [z] Inquiſition 26 E. I. Cotton MS. Julius C. VII.
[a] Or *Watſtonel Bridge*. [b] Lel. VII. 45. [c] Kennet's memoirs of Cavendiſh.
[d] G. [4] Mr. Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 168---174. [e] Domeſd. fol. 276. a.
[f] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 489. [g] P. 450. [h] Stukeley It. I. 50, 51.
[i] G. Mr. Pegge on roads in the country of the Coritani, p. 5, 6. [k] Lel. VII. 44.
[l] G. [l] Tan. 82. [4] G. [m] Stuk. I. 50. [n] Bray, ubi ſup. [o] Tan. 79.
[p] Ib. 82, 83. [q] Kennet, ubi ſup. [r] Fuller, 237.

Robert

Robert Ferrars, ſecond earl of Derby, founded a religious houſe dedicated to St. Helen near this town t. Henry I. or Stephen, ſoon after tranſlated to Little Derby, or *Darley*, a pleaſant village not far off on the Derwent, valued at £. 258.[s] Its abbot founded a ſmall Benedictine nunnery about 1160 at *King's mead* near Derby, valued at £. 18.[t]

Darley.

Kingſmead.

This town gave birth to the learned Thomas Linacre, phyſician to Henry VII. and VIII. and an intimate friend of Eraſmus. He died 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral[u]. John Flamſted the great aſtronomer was born here 1646, and died 1719.

At *Yeveley* in *Appletree* hundred was a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem t. Richard I. valued at £. 93.[x]

Yeveley.

At *Truſley*, in the ſame hundred, was born George Cooke, brother to ſir John Cooke, ſecretary of ſtate, biſhop of Briſtol and Hereford, who died 1650[y].

Truſley.

At *Bredſall*, in the ſame hundred, was an houſe of friars hermits t. Henry III. afterwards a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £. 10. 17s.[z] The priory belongs to and is inhabited by Mr. Greenſmith[a].

Bredſall.

At *Lockay*, or *Lockho*, near Derby, was a preceptory or hoſpital ſaid to be of the order of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem, ſubject to an alien priory in France, and given by Edward III. to King's hall, Cambridge[b].

Lockay.

Ekvaſton belongs now, if I am not miſinformed, to Stanhope earl of Harrington.

Elwaſton.

Dale, or *de parco Stanley* priory, was founded t. Henry II. by Serlo de Grendon for black canons from Calk abbey, ſoon ſucceeded by Premonſtratenſians from Tupholm and Welbec, in whoſe ſtead William Fitz Ralph ſeneſchal of Normandy founded 1204 an abbey of that order, valued at £. 144.[c]

Dale.

In *Riſeley* park was found 1729 a ſilver diſh or ſalver adorned with hunting and rural ſcenes in bas relief and this inſcription:

Riſeley.

Exſuperius epiſcopus eccleſiæ Bogienſi dedit;

ſetting forth that it was given by Exuperius, biſhop of Bayeux and Tolouſe, A. D. 405, to the church of Bouges, where was fought 1421 the battle between the Scots under the duke d'Alenſon quartered in the church and the Engliſh under Thomas duke of Clarence brother to Henry V. who was ſlain there; ſo that it was probably given as a trophy to Dale abbey, five miles from the park[d].

From the Willoughbies of Riſeley was deſcended ſir Hugh Willoughby, who, ſetting out May 10, 1555, with three ſhips to make diſcoveries, was in January following frozen to death with all his crew[e].

Sandiacre.

Sandiacre ſtands by that name in Domeſday[f], the property of three of the king's thanes.

Codnor *caſtle*.

"*Codnore* ſumtyme longing to the lorde Greys, "five miles eaſt from Horeſton. It is now all ru- "inoſe[g]."

"Souche hath Codnor caſtle, ſumtyme the chiefeſt "houſe of the Grayes, where he now doth much "coſte. This Souch is a man of fair landes[h]."

Of this family of Grey was William Grey, biſhop of Ely, lord treaſurer of England t. Edward IV. the laſt clergyman who held that office till biſhop Juxon. He died 1478[i].

Codenor caſtle belongs now to Leigh Maſter, eſq; At the Conqueſt it belonged to William Peverell[k].

Beauchief belongs to Peter Pegge, eſq; couſin to my friend the rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington near Cheſterfield, to whom I owe much information for this county. It was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Robert Fitz Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, valued at £. 126.[l] Edward earl of Oxford had a cornelian ſet in ſilver, inſcribed,

SIGILL IO' HIS DE BECCDEF.

Alfreton is a market town.

Staveley belonged at the Conqueſt to Aſcuith Muſard[m]. Ralph Muſard held it of the king in chief by ſervice of one knight[n]. John Freſcheville was created 17 Charles II. baron Staveley, but died without iſſue male[o].

The manor houſe of *South Wingfeld* belongs to the earl of Thanet and Emanuel Halton, eſq. the latter of whom once lived in it. At the Conqueſt this place belonged to Roger de Poitou[p].

Hardwick gave birth to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, commonly called *Beſs of Hardwick*. She was married firſt to Robert Barley, of Barley in this county; ſecondly to ſir William Cavendiſh, who was anceſtor to the preſent duke of Devonſhire, and finiſhed Chatſworth on her account; thirdly to ſir William St. Lo, and fourthly to George earl of Shrewsbury, whom ſhe ſurvived, and died 1607, aged 87. She built three of the moſt elegant ſeats that were ever raiſed by one hand within the ſame county, Chatſworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotts, or Oldcotes. Of theſe the two firſt were tranſmitted entire to the firſt duke of Devonſhire, but the laſt was always the property of the Pierreponts, one of whom married Frances, the counteſs of Shrewſbury's daughter. She had the cuſtody of Mary queen of Scots 17 years in her laſt husband's time, and that unfortunate princeſs's chamber and rooms of ſtate, with her arms and other inſignia, a carpet and hangings of her work, are ſtill remaining here; though her bed was taken for plunder in the civil war[q]. Here is a portrait of her, inſcribed *Maria D. G. Scotiæ piiſſima regina Franciae dowaria an. æt. regni* 36 *Anglicæ captivitatis* 10 *S. H.* 1578, as at Hatfield, and a picture repreſenting two apartments, in both of which ſhe is working by candlelight, but in one a nobleman putting his hand on her ſhoulder, and guards waiting below.

Hardwick hall is about 7 or 8 miles from Cheſterfield, ſituate on a hill like a caſtle in the midſt of a wood. It was brought into the Devonſhire family by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, who built it near the ſpot where the old manſion of Hardwick ſtood, part of which is ſtill remaining. William earl of Devonſhire, great grandſon of this lady, reſided here and at Chatſworth, and by his weight and influence contributed very much to the Revolution. King William raiſed him to the title of duke, and honoured

[s] Tan. 79. [t] Tan. 80. [u] Fuller, Worth. Derb. 235.
[x] Tan. 82. [y] Fuller, [z] Tan. 83.
[a] Bray, ubi ſup. [b] Tan. 83. [c] Tan. 81.
[d] Stukeley's Diſſertations on it, with two plates. [e] Fuller, Worth. Derb. 234. Hakluit's Voyages, I. 231.
[f] Fol. 278. b. [g] Lel. VII. 44. [h] Lel. VI. 68. [i] Fuller, Derb. 233. Bentham's Ely, 176. 178.
[k] Domeſd. f. 276. a.
[l] Tan. 81. The biſhop miſtakes in ſaying that the founder was one of the murderers of Becket, and that the church was dedicated to that martyr.
[m] Domeſd. fol. 277. b.
[n] Inquiſit. 26 E. I. Cott. MS. Jul. C. 841. [o] Dugd. Bar. II. 482. Le Neve MS. n.
[p] Domeſd. f. 273. b. [q] Kennet's Memoirs of Cavendiſh, p. 67.

him with the higheſt employments. He was a firm and ſteady patriot. The inſcription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable:

Willielmus dux Devon:
Bonorum principum fidelis ſubditus,
Inimicus & inviſus tyrannis.

The houſe is ſquare, built of ſtone dug out of the hill on which it ſtands, and has a lofty tower at each corner, and a ſpacious court in the front. Going through a large hall, a grand ſtaircaſe leads to the apartments on the firſt floor, which conſiſt of a dining-room, and ſeveral bed-chambers; but the ſtate-apartments are on the ſecond floor. In the drawing-room is a good picture of the counteſs. The ſtate-room is very large, and at one end is a canopy and chair of ſtate, where the firſt duke uſed to have a levee. A noble gallery, of about 195 feet in length, extends along the eaſt front, with ſquare projecting windows. Here are portraits of many royal and noble perſonages, but greatly hurt by damps. The bed-chamber uſed by Mary queen of Scots whilſt ſhe was here in cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury is ſhewn, with her arms carved in wood over the door, with MR in a cypher, and round it, *Marie Stewart par la grace de Dieu royne d'Eſcoſſe douariere de France:* Creſt a lion; motto, *In my defens.* In one of the chambers are a ſuit of hangings, with chairs of her work. The counteſs's arms are over ſeveral of the chimnies, and a motto of much vanity, expreſſing that ſhe was eminent for her birth, virtue, &c. &c. but more for her ſplendid fortune. The rooms are moſtly hung with tapeſtry of the time, now looking very dull. When the new houſe at Chatſworth was built a great deal of the old houſe here was pulled down for the timber, which was carried thither; but part of it, and many of the walls, are ſtill ſtanding. In Kennet's memoirs of the Cavendiſh family, he ſays, that one of the rooms in this old houſe was of ſuch exact proportion, and ſuch convenient lights, that it was thought fit for a pattern of meaſure and contrivance of a room in Blenheim; but he does not ſay what room. The duke generally ſpends a few weeks here in the ſpring; and, indeed, the ſituation is much more magnificent than that of Chatſworth [r].

The great manor of *Cheſterfield* belonged to Baldwin de Wake 50 Henry III. when the battle was fought here. Robert Ferrars was deep in the party of the barons, and had ſmarted for it, and after the battle of Eveſham bound himſelf by oath to a forfeiture of his eſtate and honours if he rebelled again. After the barons were diſinherited in the parliament at Northampton 1265, many of them were extremely diſſatisfied, this earl and Wake among the reſt; and Robert the next ſpring aſſembling his friends and followers at Duffield frith or foreſt, where he had a caſtle, was ſoon joined by a number of reſpectable malcontents. They came on, and took poſt at Cheſterfield, where they were ſurprized by the king's nephew Henry and his friends, and many ſlain and taken. Among the laſt were earl Ferrars, who had the gout at the time, and concealed himſelf under ſome wool in the church. He was conveyed in irons to Windſor, and was releaſed three years after, but not being able to perform the terms on which he recovered his lands, loſt them and his earldom finally three years after, as did Baldwin de Wake this manor. The Ferrars eſtate and title granted to Edmund Crouchback; and conveyed by his daughter to John of Gaunt, became in ſome ſort the foundation of the great duchy of Lancaſter, now abſorbed in the crown. The battle itſelf was a ſort of æra in the neighbouring chronicles [s]. Matthew Paris mentions a caſtle here at that time, which Mr. Pegge doubts. Here was a very antient hoſpital for lepers [t]. Cheſterfield is a corporation and market town, and has a freeſchool. King John made it a free burrough, and gave it to William Briwere his particular favourite [u]. It gave title of earl, 1628, 4 Charles I. to *Philip* lord *Stanhope* of Shelford, who was ſucceeded 1656, by his grandſon *Philip*; he, 1713, by his ſon *Philip*; and he 1725 by his ſon *Philip*, born 1695, who died 1773, aged 78, and is ſucceeded by *Philip* ſon of Arthur Stanhope of Mansfield grandſon of Dr. Michael Stanhope, and 5th earl.

"*Ambre* riſith weſt of Cheſtrefeld, and leveth two "miles on the left hand onto us to Winfeld village "an eight mile to Ambre bridge, two miles to "Chriche chace a wood faſt by where it runnith "into Darwent [x]."

Brimington. In a field at *Brimington* near Cheſterfield, was found in a ſtone quarry this inſtrument of iron ſtone, lodged in a bed of yellow clay. It is 22 inches long and from one to two broad, and by Mr. Pegge ſuppoſed a Britiſh club. The Ikenild-ſtreet from Tapton caſtle into Yorkſhire could not go very far from the place where it was found [y].

Brampton. *Brampton* chapel is ſuppoſed by an inſcription on one of the walls to have exiſted ſo early as 1155. It ſeems to have been rebuilt and conſecrated 1253 by Brendan biſhop of Ardfert, ſuffragan to Weſeham biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, but ſtill continued dependent on the rectory of Cheſterfield, which belongs to the dean of Lincoln, the vicarage not being endowed till 1268. The dean and the pariſhioners claimed a right of nomination to this chapel, but at Derby aſſizes 1758 the verdict went in favour of the dean, and a decree iſſued thereupon in the court of the Exchequer [z].

John Hewett, eſq. exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, drawings taken 1775, of the plan, ſection, front of porch, and S. modillions, front and ſection of 1ſt, 2d and 3d arches, and four pillars in the ſemicircular part of *Streetly* or *Stetely* chapel on the north-eaſt extremity of this county near the road between Workſop and Cheſterfield, of Saxon work, and now a barn. Streetly.

Dronfield. Five miles north of Cheſterfield is *Dronfield*, a ſmall market town.

Scarſdale. *Scarſdale*, the diviſion wherein Cheſterfield ſtands, gave title of earl to *Francis Leak*, lord Deincourt of Sutton 1645, ſucceeded by his ſon *Nicholas*, and grandſon *Robert*, and *Nicholas* his great grandſon by the younger branch, with whom it ended [a]. The violent fermentations in the ſtate and the death of the king in conſequence thereof produced an extraordinary effect on the firſt earl. He retired to

[r] Mr. Bray's Tour, 2d ed. p. 161. 167.
[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 701.
[t] Tan. 82.
[u] Pegge's acc. of R. de Weſeham, p. 39—41.
[x] Lel. VII. 45.
[y] See Gent. Mag. 1783, LIII. p. 393.
[z] Mr. Pegge on it, Archaeol. II. 276.
[a] G. Dugdale's Bar. II. 450.

his eſtate at Sutton, and cauſing his grave to be dug, laid himſelf down in it *every Friday* [b]. What the zeal of the laſt age would call an effort of devout horror, the philoſophy of the preſent would ridicule as a piece of folly. The title of Scarſdale was revived in a barony 1761 in *Nathaniel Curzon* of Kedleſton in this county.

Sutton. *Sutton*, at the Conqueſt the property of Roger of Poitou and of the Leakes [c], is now the eſtate of Gilbert Clarke, eſq.

Walton. *Walton* of John Woodyear, eſq. of Crookhill c. York. F. F. Foljambe, eſq. of Walton, now lives at Aldwark near Rotherham.

Bolſover. *Bolſover*, which in Domeſday [d] belonged to William Peverel, was the eſtate of the earl of Oxford, now of the duke of Portland. The ſite of the caſtle is occupied by a moſt ill contrived and inconvenient houſe, which, by the arms carved in ſtone over the door, *Cavendiſh* impaling *Ogle*, is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſir Charles Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, youngeſt ſon of ſir William by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, who married one of the daughters, and at length ſole heir of lord Ogle. The gallery is 72 feet long. The outer court, conſiſting of offices and ſtables, is large, and walled in: the inner is leſs, in which ſtands the houſe built of brown ſtone, ſquare, and lofty. A flight of ſteps leads to a ſmall hall, the roof ſupported by pillars, and from thence into the only room deſigned for habitation on this floor, in the centre of which is a pillar ſupporting a heavy arched roof, round which is a plain circular table uſed to dine on. The reſt of the rooms are ſmall and not numerous, and the floors of plaiſter. A range of buildings, now unroofed and ruined, ſtood on a noble terrace commanding a magnificent proſpect. Theſe are ſaid to have been fitted up for the reception of Charles I. when he viſited the earl of Newcaſtle at Welbeck in his progreſs into Scotland 1633, and a year or two afterwards with his queen. The earl gave up this houſe for their majeſties lodging, and ſpent £. 14000. on their entertainment. Ben Jonſon was employed in preparing the ſcenes and ſpeeches, and all the gentry in the country were ſent for to wait on their majeſties. When the duke went abroad the parliament ſeized the place, and ſold it, and it began to be pulled down, when ſir Charles the duke's younger brother purchaſed it, and reſtored it to the family. In the church is a noble monument of the firſt ſir Charles Cavendiſh, and on the ſouth ſide is an additional building for the burial of the family [e]. Near the altar-piece is ſome carving on a ſtone formed like a ſarcophagus ſix feet by three, repreſenting the Nativity; the child on the Virgin's lap holds a bird [f].

Wirkſworth. *Wirkſworth* is a large town with a hall for holding the manor court. It lies in a bottom eternally overhung with ſmoke from the lead and calamine works, the principal covering being here and there broken into by pillars of white ſmoke from the ſmelting mills. This town, which one would think the winter torrents and land floods muſt unavoidably overflow, has ſcarce any ſupply of water. Here is a ſtrong medicinal water [g], and moſt of the ſtreams or ſprings in theſe parts paſs through, and are tainted by lead mines. It is a large market town with a handſome church, a freeſchool, and almſhouſe. Here the Barmoot court is held by a maſter and 24 jurors, who determine diſputes relative to theſe mines. 83 Roman denarii, from Auguſtus to Verus, were found at or near this town 1735 [h].

We have evidence that the Wirkſworth mines were wrought early in the eighth century by the Saxons, when Eadburga, daughter of Adulf, king of the Eaſt Angles, and abbeſs of Repton in this county, ſent St. Guthlac a leaden coffin and a ſhroud, in which he was buried [i]; and 835 Kenwara another abbeſs gave lead here to the amount of 300 ſhillings to Chriſt church at Canterbury [k]. In Domeſday here were three lead mines [l], beſides others at Bakewell, Aſhford, Crich, and *Meſſesford*. On Cromford nether moor in the pariſh of Wirkſworth was found 1777 a pig of lead 19 inches and ¼ to 22 inches and ¼ by 3 inches and ¼ to 5 inches and ¼ and 3 inches ¼ thick, and weighing 126lb. inſcribed,

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AVG. MEI. LVI.

which Mr. Pegge explains as ſtamped by the 6th legion, in memory of the emperor Hadrian, who brought this legion into Britain about A. D. 120 or 124, and died 138 [m]. Another was found in autumn 1783 on Matlock moor, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Adam Wolley the younger of Matlock. The inſcription is as follows:

L. ARVCONI. VERECVNDI. MEAL. LVND.

which Mr. Pegge interprets, *Lucii Aruconii Verecundi Metalliſci* (or *Metallarii*) *Lundinenſis*, ſuppoſing Aruconius to be the merchant or farmer of the lead works in Derbyſhire, but reſident in London. The weight is 84lb. Hence there is no ſlight ground for conjecture that theſe mines were worked alſo by the Romans. The king claims the 13th penny on the mines round Wirkſworth, for which the owners compound at £. 1000. *per annum*, and the tythe is ſaid to have produced as much formerly.

"*Aegleſburn* riſith in a rocke in the paroche of "Oreworthe, thens to Iderſe three miles, to Doſeld "church three miles. A little beyond Dovefeld "at a place Eglesburn much goith into Darwent [n]."

The village of *Cromford* has alſo lead works. At this place ſtands a mill for ſpinning cotton, invented by one Mr. Arkwright, who has a patent for it, and in conjunction with ſome other perſons carries on the buſineſs with great advantage to himſelf and the neighbourhood. It employs about 200 perſons, chiefly children, and to make the moſt of the term for which the patent was granted, they work by turns night and day. Another mill as large as the firſt is building here, and new houſes riſing round it. A third is begun at Bakewell [o].

On the banks of the Darwent, is *Matlock*, where is a weak medicinal water [p], efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, and cutaneous caſes [q], and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry as an agreeable retreat during the ſummer months for health and amuſement, without the infection of ſouthern manners. Here are two baths. The old bath, as it is called, though there had been a bath at the place long before, was built 1734, the houſe belonging to which is largeſt

[b] Dugd. Bar. II. 452. [c] Domeſd. f. 273. b. [d] f. 276. a.
[e] Bray, 343—346. [f] Lord Colraine in A. S. Min. 1735.
[g] Short's Hiſt. of Min. Waters of England, 4to. 1736, p. 276. [h] Mr. Weſt in A. S. min.
[i] Lel. Coll. II. 590. It. IV. 131. [k] Somner, pp. ad Ant. Cant. p. 38. [l] *plumbaria*, fol. 273. b.
[m] Archæol. V. 370. [n] Lel. VII. 45. [o] Bray, p. 119. [p] Short, p. 270.
[q] Medley on Matlock water. Percival's Experiments and Obſervations on Buxton and Matlock; Phil. Tranſ. LXII. p. 455.

and moſt frequented, though the new one has a handſome houſe in a pleaſanter ſituation. The baths are temperate, and the water lighter than common water poſſeſſes the virtues of Briſtol and Bath waters. It was firſt known about 1698. There is a hot ſpring in a hill beyond the old bath, but notwithſtanding all attempts to prevent it it mixes with a cold one in its way to the river. Here is a water of a ſtrong petrifying quality; a large ſtratum formed by which is uſed for building, and is very ſerviceable. Matlock great Torr is 140 yards perpendicular. Near Matlock bridge are two chalybeat ſprings[r].

Two miles ſouth-weſt is *Middleton* bath, which riſes cloſe by the ſouth ſide of Bonſal brook, at the foot of a very high ſteep mountain, a mile from Middleton, and two from Wirkſworth. It is uſed chiefly to cure mangey horſes and dogs, but is fit to be employed to much greater purpoſes[s]. The manor of Midleton was held t. Edward II. by Thomas de Furnival of Thomas de Chaworth[t].

On the top of the hill called *Riber*, which is above Matlock church eaſtward, is a ſtone ſaid to have been formerly a rocking ſtone, not very large, and placed on two other ſtones[u].

At *Bonſal* there is a ſchool founded and built by Robert Ferne, eſq. who ſettled 20*l. per ann.* on the maſter, 10*l. per ann.* to put two boys apprentices, and other 10*l. per ann.* for the repairs of the ſchool-houſe, and to purchaſe religious books, &c.

On the commons about *Winſtre* are ſeveral barrows. In the largeſt were found two glaſs veſſels eight or ten inches high, with wide round mouths, and containing about a pint of clear greeniſh water, a ſilver bracelet about two inches broad, an ornament of philigrain work, gold, or ſilver gilt, with red glaſs beads, and remains of a wooden box and claſps and hinges. See Pl. IX. fig. 7.[x]

On the ſouth end of *Stanton moor* (which is 24 miles from Derby, 12 from Cheſterfield, and four from Bakewell, a wild uncultivated waſte, very high land, rocky, and about two miles by one and a half in breadth from eaſt to weſt), cloſe to the village of *Birchover*, is a very ſingular maſs of large rocks, called *Roulter*, *Rowter*, or *Roo-Tor*. Theſe rocks ſtand on the top of a hill commanding an extenſive view over the moor, and ſeem to have been a place much frequented by the Druids.

On one of them is a rock baſon. The pillar on the top was ſet up a few years ago to ſupport a weather-cock. In another part is a rocking ſtone eight feet ſeven inches in circumference. There are ſeveral caves among theſe rocks on the north ſide. Many of theſe ſtones appear from their ſituation to have been placed by art. About a quarter of a mile weſt of Rowter, on a ſimilar kind of hill, is [illegible], an aſſemblage of large rocks, called *Bradley rocks*. The largeſt of theſe is a rocking ſtone 32 feet in circumference. It moves with great eaſe, and ſeems, from its extraordinary poſition, to have been placed there by human ſtrength. It reſts upon two ſtones clear of the ground, and, if one may judge from its ſituation, and from the paſſage between the two ſtones it reſts upon, we may ſuppoſe it to have been a ſtone Deity. It anſwers to the deſcription given by doctor Borlaſe of rock idols in Cornwall, called Tolmens. At about a quarter of a mile weſt of Bradley rocks are ſeveral rock baſons. On a hill ſtands another group, called *Carcliff* or *Crackcliff*. Among theſe are four very perfect rock baſons. On the eaſt and weſt ſide of Stanton Moor are ſeveral large rocks and ſtones, none of which have baſons, nor are they to be found but on rocks that ſtand on hills, and in the neighbourhood of Druidical remains. In a cave 11 feet by nine and ſeven feet high, at the foot of Carcliff rocks, is a hermitage. At the eaſt end of the cave is a crucifix, the figure three feet high, cut out of the ſolid rock in high relief, the ſculpture not bad. On the top of the croſs there appears to have been ſomething like letters, but now ſo defaced by time as not to be made out. On the left hand of the crucifix is a niche, as if intended for a ſtatue. Facing the entrance are the remains of ſeats hewed out of the rock. On Stanton Moor, about half a mile north of Rowter, is a Druid temple of nine ſtones, called by the country people the *Nine Ladies*. At 34 yards weſt of the temple is a ſingle ſtone, which they have named the *King*. The diameter of the circle is 11 yards; the ſtones are about two feet ſix inches high; there appears to have been one in the centre. Near it are ſeveral cairns; one had been opened a few years ago, and much rummaged: bones were found, and a large blue glaſs bead with orifices not larger than the tip of a tobacco-pipe[y].

Hartle Moor.

On Hartle Moor, about half a mile weſt of the Nine Ladies, is another Druid temple. It conſiſts at preſent only of ſix ſtones; but the field they ſtand in goes by the name of the *Nine Stone Cloſe*, and if we may judge by the eye, there were formerly that number. The height of the talleſt ſtone is 17 feet. At 75 yards ſouth ſtand two ſtones ſomewhat ſmaller[z].

Caſtle Ring.

About two hundred yards north from the abovementioned temple is a circular Britiſh work called *Caſtle Ring*. It has a deep ditch and double vallum; the entrance is very viſible on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt is 143 feet, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt 165 feet. As no coins or Roman utenſils have been found near it, there ſeems to be ſufficient grounds to ſuppoſe it to be a Britiſh and not a Roman encampment. It has been thought by ſome to have been a Daniſh work. Certain it is that the Danes ſecured themſelves for ſome time in Derby, after they had driven out the Saxons; but as this place is at a great diſtance from that town, and is near to many Druidical remains we may rather ſuppoſe it to be Britiſh[a].

Durwood.

In removing a large ſtone at *Durwood* near Hartle moor was found a large urn half full of burnt bones, and near it two antient querns, or hand mill ſtones, flat at top, and ſomewhat convex on the under ſides, about four inches and an half thick, and about a foot diameter, the upper ſo much leſs than the under that being placed on it it could be turned round within the rim of it. Such ſtones Mr. Thoresby[b] deſcribes as found at Cookridge in Yorkſhire. Others are found in Bratton camp, Wilts[c], and ſuch are in common uſe in the Hebrides[d]. Three circles of ſtones are to be ſeen very near the ſpot where theſe

[r] Bray, 120—129.
[s] Ib. 124.
[t] Madox' Hiſt. of Exch. 376.
[u] Bray, Ib. 129, 130.
[x] Archæol. III. 274.
[y] Account of ſome Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor in the Peak, by Major Rooke, Archæol. VI. p. 110—115.
[z] Ducat. Leod. p. 160.
[a] See before, Vol. I. p. 100.
[b] Leonard's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 281.

mili-

millſtones were found, and on a ſtone at the entrance of the largeſt circle is a rock baſon [c].

At the eaſt ſide of Stanton Moor are three very remarkable ſtones. They ſtand at the edge of a declivity looking over Darley dale, and about a quarter of a mile from each other in a north and ſouth direction. They have at a diſtance much the appearance of towers. That to the ſouth is called *Cats Stone*, and has a road leading to it cut through a ſurface of looſe ſtones and rock. This was evidently intended as an approach to the ſtone, where it ends, and meets a precipice. Another ſtone is called *Gorſe Stone*. This name is undoubtedly derived from a Britiſh word *gorſeddau* (ſetting aloft), which Dr. Borlaſe, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, explains to be Druidical places of elevation. In ſome places they were made of earth, and ſometimes upon high rocks, from whence they uſed to pronounce their decrees. The other, which is the largeſt of the three, is called *Heart Stone*, and meaſures 83 feet in circumference. A ſtone of a very ſingular ſhape, called *Andle Stone*, ſtands by itſelf on Stanton Moor, about a quarter of a mile north of Rowter. It ſeems to have been formed by art, and might probably have been a rock idol. On the middle of Stanton Moor is a ſmall work 16 yards diameter; the vallum is of earth and ſtones, but there does not appear to have been a ditch: the entrance is towards the ſouth. There are ſeveral cairns near it, and many traces of Britiſh works are perceivable on various parts of the moor, but nothing perfect can be made out. Some rocks in a ſmall encloſure at the north-weſt end of the moor near the village of Stanton appear to have been a Cromlech. The ground theſe rocks ſtand in belonged to the family of the Caltons, whoſe anceſtor about one hundred and fifty years ago had a Latin inſcription cut in Roman capitals on two of them. On one; *Res ruſtica, quæ ſine dubitatione proxima et quaſi conſanguinea ſapientiæ eſt, tam diſcentibus eget quam magiſtris.* On the other, *Nihil eſt homini libero dignius, et quod mihi ad ſapientis vitam proxime videtur accedere.*

By the number of Druidical remains on Stanton Moor we may reaſonably ſuppoſe this place to have been inhabited by the Druids. Here are temples, caves, rock baſons, rocking ſtones, gorſeddaus, rock idols, and cairns. Their ſacred groves have long ſince given way to cultivation; but their more durable monuments have ſtood the ravages of time, and remain as helps to illuſtrate their hiſtory [d].

Mr. Bray gives the following deſcription of this wonderful aſſemblage of rocks, or rather huge ſtones piled on one another, forming an hill which runs in length for 70 yards or more from eaſt to weſt, the north and ſouth ſide being nearly perpendicular. You go up at the eaſt end by a moderate aſcent, when prodigious maſſes of ſtone preſent themſelves, and a paſſage about ſix feet higher appears, which formerly went under part of them, and came out on the north ſide, but the middle of it is now fallen in. On the north ſide you find ſome immenſe ſtones, which form a kind of alcove, ſeeming as if ſcooped out for that purpoſe. Going up to the higher part are two rocking ſtones, which can be moved by the hand; one of them, ſuppoſed to weigh 50 ton, reſts on two points of leſs than a foot diameter each, but there is now earth and graſs collected which cover the ſtone on which they reſt, yet not ſo as to prevent its being moveable. On the higheſt ſtone of all a round pillar of three joints, with a weather-cock at the top, has been let into ſuch a hole as that which appears in the ſtone on Riber. On the north ſide of one of the upper ſtones towards the weſt end of the hill is cut a chair with two arms, of very rude workmanſhip, and a ſeat for one perſon on each ſide of it. One of the uppermoſt ſtones meaſures 37 feet or more in length. When ſeated in this chair you ſee towards the right a ſingle ſtone on an oppoſite hill, called the *Eandle*, or *Anvil ſtone*; and to the right of that another, called *Thomas's Chair*. On this laſt there was a few years ago a ſtone cut in ſhape of a chair, with a ſeat on each ſide, but it is now thrown down. Looking to the left on the points of a crag are two upright ſtones, called *Robin Hood's Stride*. A little to the right of them, at the other end of the range, terminating in a heap of looſe ſtones, is *Cratcliff Torr*. South of Robinhood's Stride is *Bradley*, or *Bradwell Torr*, where is another ſhaking ſtone. This laſt is probably that which Dr. Borlaſe ſays he heard of as being four yards high, and twelve round. Of the two at Routar, he ſays, the largeſt is computed to weigh at leaſt 20 ton, and that it is on a Karn 20 feet high [e]. At the foot of Routar, on the ſouth ſide, is a houſe called Routar hall, once the habitation of a gentleman's family lately belonging to Henry Eyre, eſq. of Derby, from whom it deſcended to the preſent lady Maſſareen his daughter. There is alſo a ſmall chapel. From this houſe is a way up to theſe ſtones, where part of them is ſeen in a moſt extraordinary poſition. The higheſt heap of them here forms a face to the weſt, where they hang over one another almoſt without ſupport in the manner of that deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe in Plate XI. fig. 5, but much larger. The guide would make you believe that the ſacrifices were performed here, and that the marks of fire are ſtill viſible on theſe ſtones. The north ſide at this end conſiſts of vaſt maſſes piled on one another in the ſame manner, ſmall ſtones ſeeming to have been put in to ſupport the large ones. The heap goes further towards the weſt; but leſs high, and is terminated by a ſingle ſquare ſtone placed on ſome others.

It ſeems incredible that theſe ſtones ſhould have been brought and placed here by any human art, as no engine now known would be equal to the taſk of bringing and placing them in the poſition in which they are now ſeen. Yet when one conſiders Stonehenge, which is beyond doubt the work of art; when we hear what maſſes of ſolid ſtone were carried to Palmyra and raiſed to a great height, one cannot ſay it is impoſſible that this ſhould be the work of human hands. Dr. Borlaſe [f] obſerves that the ancients had powers of moving vaſt weights, of which we have now no idea. Whatever knowledge was poſſeſſed by the Druids, and they are ſuppoſed to have had ſo abſolute a command of the people that nothing would be wanting to effect what they might deſign, there are other certain marks of their having been in this neighbourhood. But after all, may not this heap be the effect of that convulſion which has left ſuch aſtoniſhing marks of its violence in this country, and might not the Druids finding the ſtones here remove

[c] Pegge in Archæol. VII. 19—23. [d] Rooke ubi ſupra. [e] Ant. of Cornwall, p. 182. [f] Ib. 175.

the ſurrounding earth and uſe them as a place of religious worſhip, taking advantage of the uncommon circumſtance of ſuch large ſtones being moveable by ſo ſmall a force, to make the multitude believe they were inveſted with ſupernatural powers.

Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes a tolman in Cornwall, and another in Scilly, to conſiſt of a large orbicular ſtone ſupported by two ſtones, between which there is a paſſage, and ſays they are both in the decline of hills beneath a large karn of rocks ſtanding on two natural ſupporters. He adds afterwards, "Another thing is worthy of our notice in this kind of monuments, which is, that underneath theſe vaſt ſtones there is a hole or paſſage between the rocks." Whether this was uſed as a ſanctuary for an offender to fly to, or to introduce proſelytes, novices, people under vows, or about to ſacrifice into their more ſublime myſteries, he does not determine.

The ſtones on Routor do not ſeem to anſwer the deſcription of a Tolman, but that on Bradley Torr does; the paſſage, however, might be for a ſimilar purpoſe.

Cratcliff preſents a broad and very lofty perpendicular front of ſtones wonderfully large facing Winſter and Elton. Some of the upper ones are worn on the edges as if jagged, and many of them are marked with ſeams, probably occaſioned by the rain waſhing away the ſofter parts. Mr. Rooke ſays there are four rock baſons on the top. At the weſtern end is a ſmall cave in the rock open to the ſouth, which was formerly the habitation of a hermit. At the eaſt end of it the figure of our Saviour on the croſs was carved on the ſtone, and great part of it is ſtill remaining. On the left of it is a niche. Facing the entrance was a ſeat hewed out of the rock. A bed-place ſeems to have been ſeparated from the reſt, the holes remaining in which the poſts were probably placed. On the ſame range of hills two ſtones ſtanding upright in a direct line from one another have got the name of *Robinhood's Stride*. They are alſo called *Mockbeggar-hall* from the reſemblance they have to chimnies at each end of a manſion-houſe, and which on the north ſide particularly migh induce the poor traveller to make up to it in hopet of refreſhment. Still more weſt of this is another craggy rock, which from the road to Elton ſeems to hang almoſt without ſupport[g].

In a paſture ground adjoining to a farm of the duke of Devonſhire, called *One Aſh Grange*, ſouth-eaſt of Monyaſh and north of Newhaven, is a circle of ſtones or Druidical temple called *Arbe Lows*, 50 yards diameter, ſurrounded by a large circular bank of earth, 11 yards high in the ſlope, higher towards the ſouth or ſouth-eaſt, formed by a large barrow; the ditch within four yards wide, with two entrances eaſt and weſt. On the rampart by the eaſt entrance is a tumulus with a ditch and appearing to have been opened. To the ſouth-weſt 400 or 500 yards off in the open paſture, through which the road above-mentioned paſſes, is another barrow, which by a low faint rampart deſcribing an irregular ſemicircular direction ſeems connected with the temple at its eaſtern entrance. In the middle of the area of the temple towards the eaſt are ſtones which formed the Kiſtvaen. The ſtones are thrown down, amounting to 32, and three in the centre, probably about eight feet high. The entrance is at the north or north weſt. Weſt or ſouth-weſt of the great barrow a little diſtance from the bank is a ſmaller barrow, whence one ſees many more on the tops of the adjacent hills, and one very large one about half a mile off, called *Endlow*, in which have been found aſhes and burnt bones. They all have a baſon on the top[h]. Endlow.

The ſummits of moſt of the hills in the two Peaks are called *Lows*, which in Saxon ſignifies a hill, and on the tops of moſt of them are to be ſeen barrows of ſtone. Near Braſington by the road ſide leading to Buxton on the right is a vaſt barrow called *Stanhope low* or *Stoneheap low*, where human bodies have been found in caſes compoſed of four large ſtones ſet edgeways, covered with a fifth large one. Theſe are covered with leſſer ſtones, and raiſed to a mount. Human bones have of late years been taken out of this barrow. There are many more in this neighbourhood, ſome of which have been rifled, and others remain perfect. Some, particularly in *Eyam* pariſh, on the moors, over which turnpike roads have lately been made, have been broken up for the materials, and in ſome were found urns containing bones and beads, &c. and in others what is called a Druid's ring. Stanhope low.

The effect of the earthquake which deſtroyed Liſbon November 1, 1755, on the lead mines at *Eyam edge* in the Peak, was very ſenſibly felt by the miners in a drift about 60 fathom or 120 yards deep, and above 50 yards from one end to the other. A miner in the eaſt end of the vein about ſix fathoms below the others called them down, when they all felt three more ſhocks at the interval of about four or five minutes, and after each heard a loud rumbling in the bowels of the earth. The time between the firſt and fifth ſhocks was about twenty minutes, and the ſecond was ſo violent as to cauſe the rocks to grind one upon another[i].

In the High Peak the king has a large manor called *de Alto Pecco*, and within it was formerly a foreſt, now diſafforeſted, and the king's eſtates here were called the *Honour of High Peak*, and had many dependent manors, a caſtle, and foreſt. Edward III. granted it to John of Gaunt, and it became, as it ſtill continues, part of the duchy. The courts, receipts, &c. were always at the caſtle till it fell to ruin, and then the records were transferred to Tutbury, ſo that it is now ſaid to be within the honour of Tutbury.

In the Low Peak the crown has alſo a manor called the manor of the Wapentake of Wirkſworth, parcel of the duchy.

The peculiar dialect of this country begins on theſe hills, and runs into Lancaſhire, moſt high countries having a dialect of their own.

Haddon Grange is a venerable ſeat of the duke of Rutland, one of the moſt curious and perfect of our old caſtellated manſions. The houſe ſtands on a gentle hill in the midſt of thick woods overhanging the Wye, which winds along the valley at a great depth beneath. The houſe conſiſts of two courts. The firſt is entered by an arched gateway in a corner. In the centre building between the two courts is the great hall with its butteries and cellars. At the other end of the hall is a drawing room, and in a corner of the hall a ſtaircaſe formed of large blocks of ſtone leading to the gallery, 110 feet by 17, the floor of Haddon.

[g] Tour, p. 130-136. [h] Ib. p. 242. [i] Phil. Tranſ. vol. XLIX. p. 398.

which is ſaid to have been laid with boards cut out of one oak, which grew in the park. In one of the windows are the arms of *England* in the garter ſurmounted with a crown. In another are thoſe of the earl of *Rutland*, impaling *Vernon* with its quarterings, in the garter. In the ſame window are the arms of the earl of *Shrewſbury* alſo in the garter. In the eaſt window of the chapel were portraits of many of the family of *Vernon*, parts of which ſtill remain, and a date of *Milleſimo* ccccxxvii. In the north window *Edwardus Vernon*, and his arms; and in a ſouth window is *Willmus Truſſell*. In the great eaſt window, and others on each ſide of it, are ſome good remains of painted glaſs. At right angles within the gallery are three ſmaller apartments. All theſe rooms are ſtill hung with arras, which conceals their clumſy doors. At the other ſide of the drawing room were two or three other apartments handſomely fitted up, and joining it to the chapel, which has a low antechapel, a nave, two ailes, and a font. The reſt of the houſe is taken up with a number of ſmall rooms above and below for ſervants and retainers. Over the door of the great porch are cut in ſtone the arms of *Vernon* and *Fulco de Pembridge* lord of Tonge, c. Salop [k], whoſe daughter and heireſs Iſabel married ſir Richard Vernon, and brought him a great eſtate.

The rooms (except the gallery) are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favourable idea of our anceſtors' taſte of domeſtic pleaſures; yet was this place for ages the ſeat of magnificence and hoſpitality. It was at length quitted by its owners, the dukes of Rutland, for Belvoir caſtle in Lincolnſhire. The antient garden is but ſmall, conſiſting of parallel terraces placed one above another, each having a ſort of ſtone baluſtrade. The great park was ploughed up about twelve years ago [l].

For many generations Haddon was the ſeat of the Vernons, of whom ſir *George*, the laſt heir male, who lived in the time of queen Elizabeth, gained the title of King of the Peak, by his generoſity and noble manner of living. His ſecond daughter and heir Dorothy married *John Manners*, ſecond ſon of the firſt earl of Rutland, which title afterwards deſcended to their poſterity 1641. For more than one hundred years after the marriage this was the principal reſidence of the family, and the neighbourhood did not feel the loſs of their old patrons. So lately as the time of the firſt duke of Rutland (ſo created by queen Anne) ſeven ſcore ſervants were maintained; and during twelve days after Chriſtmas the houſe was kept open with the old Engliſh benevolence. This nobleman was ſo fond of the country that he rarely left it; and when he married his ſon to lord Ruſſell's daughter, made it an article in the ſettlement, that he ſhould forfeit part of the jointure if ſhe ever lived in town without his conſent. The character of this nobleman was truly great [m].

In the grounds was dug up an altar of rough ſtone, ſuch as the houſe is built of, with this inſcription, now quite evaneſcent, fixed in a dark part of the antechapel:

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACAE
OSITIUS
COECILIAN
PRAEFECT
TRO . . .
V. S.

Mr. Horſley takes *Braciacæ* for the name of a place [n]. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Pegge [o] rather think it is an epithet of Mars. This inſcription, with one or two more much broken and without any direction where found, were copied for biſhop Gibſon by Mr. Stonehouſe, rector of Darfield, c. York [p], whoſe large and valuable collection was purchaſed by Thomas lord Fairfax, and after his deceaſe by Mr. Thoreſby. Among the reſt was a large piece of bone, and a tooth dug up near *Bradwall*, about ſeven miles from Haddon. The tooth, though a quarter of an inch broke off, was 13 inches and an half in compaſs, weight 13lb. 10 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, with which were found ſeveral other bones broken and diſperſed, and a very large ſcull. Dr. Johnſon wrote an eſſay on the tooth, which is ſuppoſed the grinder of an elephant [q].

At *Overhaddon*, which is the name of the village, Ov
happened in the middle of the laſt century a caſe of extraordinary abſtinence; a girl, Martha Taylor, faſted for twelve months. An account of it was drawn up and publiſhed, 1660, by John Reynolds, addreſſed to the Royal Society, and dedicated to Dr. Walter Needham, proving that without any miracle the texture of human bodies may be ſo altered that life may be continued without the ſupplies of meat and drink [q]. A maiden of Confolens in Poitou faſted above three years in the beginning of that century [r].

Bakewell is at the foot of an hill; the church, Ba
with a handſome ſpire, ſtanding on a little eminence makes a good appearance. In one of the chancels is a raiſed tomb for ſir George Vernon and his two wives, with their figures at full length recumbent on it; and againſt the wall are two magnificent monuments of alabaſter, one for ſir John Manners and Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheireſs of ſir George Vernon; the other for ſir George Manners and his wife (who erected it in her life-time) and their four ſons and five daughters, with all their figures. In the eaſt chancel is a ſmall raiſed tomb of alabaſter for John Vernon, ſon and heir of Henry Vernon, who died 12th of Auguſt, 1477. The font is of great antiquity, and the weſt arch of the church is of Saxon architecture [s].

Here was a chantry founded 44 Edward III. 1371, by ſir Godfrey Foljambe, knt. then living at Haſſop, and the gild of Holy Croſs at Bakewell, valued at the diſſolution at £. 4. *per annum*. The houſe engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 97, is now pulled down.

In the church-yard is an old croſs, ſaid to have been brought hither from ſome other place. On the upper part of the weſt face are viſible the remains of

[k] Fretty impaled by Barry of 6 O. and Azure.
[l] Mr. King, Archæol. VI. 346—359. [m] Bray's Tour, 2d Ed. [n] P. 318. [o] Coins of Cunobelin, p. 17.
[p] Mr. Walter Stonehouſe was a great ſufferer in the civil war, being both diſplaced from his living and impriſoned.
[q] G. [q] One H. A publiſhed another tract on her caſe.
[r] See her caſe in Ames's Hiſtory of Printing, 541, in a tract printed 1603, with the like diſcuſſion.
[s] Bray, Ib. p. 154.

a cru-

a crucifix. On the top of the eaſt face a figure on horſeback like St. George. Below are other figures of very rude ſculpture and much damaged. The pariſh is ſo very large that it comprizes ten or twelve chapels of eaſe[t]. On the right hand of the bridle road hence to Chatſworth in a paſture is a ſquare plot with a tumulus, hollow at the top; part of the caſtle built by Edward the elder A.D. 924. Near the foot of the caſtle was lately found a copper bolt head or celt[u].

At *Haſſop*, two miles from Bakewell, in the Sheffield and Cheſterfield road, is a handſome ſeat of Thomas Eyre, eſq; in whoſe family it has been from 13 Henry VII. when it was purchaſed by his anceſtor of ſir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton. He purſues a plan begun by his father of making large plantations of trees[x].

Near two miles north or north-weſt beyond Bakewell is a village called *Aſhford in the water*. On a hill in this pariſh called *Trincop* is a large circular rampart encloſing the whole ſummit. On riſing the hill beyond the village (in the road to Tidſwell) a wall guards a precipice on the left, from whence is a moſt enchanting ſcene. The bottom is a narrow dale, called *Monſall dale*, running between the mountains on the left hand, fertilized by the little river Wye, which riſing near Buxton, about 10 miles off, finds its way between the hills, and runs through this dale, by Aſhford, Bakewell, and Haddon hall, into the Derwent. The deſcent from the point of view is ſteep and abrupt. The river runs through meadows, mixed with a few corn-fields, ſometimes of a conſiderable width, ſometimes narrowed by banks ornamented with fine trees; widening again it runs round a ſmall iſland; here it breaks over rocks, there it ſteals ſoftly along; and, twiſting in a thouſand meanders, is at length loſt behind the point of a hill; but the ſound of a conſiderable fall of its waters is heard. The ſide of the left hand hill, which is very ſteep, is in ſome parts of the fineſt turf, in others covered with underwood from the brow to the water's edge. The projecting hill, which is oppoſite, is of green turf, and after riſing to ſome heighth, becomes nearly flat; its plain is adorned with ſingle trees diſperſed over it, after which it riſes again[y].

At Aſhford a conſiderable work is carried on in poliſhing black marble dug there, and brown or yellow brought from the diſtance of about three miles. About 1748, one Mr. Watſon erected the mill for this purpoſe, the mechaniſm of which is very ingenious, and was his own invention. It both ſaws and poliſhes the marble. The black ſort which is dug here takes ſo fine a poliſh, that at firſt doing it might be taken for a looking-glaſs[z].

In 1759, in making a turnpike road through *Wardlow* village near *Aſhford*, on opening a heap of ſtones 32 yards diameter and about five feet high, that had been there time immemorial without any tradition concerning it, though manifeſtly a work of art, was found a monument to the memory of 17 or more perſons who had been there interred. The bodies appeared to have been laid on the ſurface of the ground on long flat ſtones ſeven feet and an half long, and their heads and breaſts protected from the incumbent weight of ſtone, by ſmall walls [or rather cheſts] made round them, with a flat ſtone on the top, excepting the two principal ones, which were completely incloſed in two ſtone cheſts about two feet high and ſeven feet long. On removing the rubbiſh, many jaw bones and teeth were found undecayed, but none of the larger bones. The ſtones of which theſe coffins were compoſed appeared plainly to have been taken from a quarry about a quarter of a mile diſtant. Near half the circle was vacant, which might be owing to accidental diſturbance by lying nearer the road or inattention on the firſt opening. The rev. Mr. Evatt of Aſhford, who communicated the account and drawing to the Royal Society 1761, ſuppoſed the circle later than the fence-wall above which interfered with part of it, and therefore referred it to the ſlain in the wars between the houſe of York and Lancaſter[a]. But it is much more probable that it was a family burial-place of the ſame kind with that at Repton in this county before-deſcribed, p. 306. Mr. Bray[b] draws a different concluſion from the poſition of the wall, and thinks it more likely that they would carry the wall ſtrait (eſpecially as the ſtones removed furniſhed materials for it, than that the monument ſhould be thrown up on both ſides of ſuch a wall and be intercepted by it. See Pl. IX. fig. 6.

Mr. Gale, in Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 475, deſcribes a foſſil ſkeleton found in *Lathkill dale* near Bakewell.

At *Stoney Middleton*, the unuſual figure of the church, or rather chapel, which is an octagon, rebuilt 1759, ſtrikes the eye. It is a chapel of eaſe to the church of Hatherſage. Over the town is ſeen the ſmoak of the numerous kilns uſed for burning the rocks into lime for manure, by means of which the moſt barren of theſe hills are fertilized. Theſe kilns work only in the ſummer, except one which is conſtantly employed in burning lime for a ſmelting cupola here. It takes up two days to burn a kiln. The lime is drawn out at the bottom, and ſold for two-pence a ſtrike or buſhel. The men earn eight or ten ſhillings a week. Carts bring a load of ſlack (the ſmall part of the pitcoal) from about Sheffield and Cheſterfield, and receive for it a load of lime. Three ſtrikes of lime are conſidered as a load, and from forty to fifty loads are laid on an acre. Coals are ſold here for ſix-pence the hundred. Stoney Middleton.

In this village is a bath, called St. *Martin's*, nearly as hot as that of Buxton. It is incloſed by four walls, but is open at the top, and has been uſed by poor people with good ſucceſs in rheumatic caſes. There are alſo three warm petrifying ſprings on the weſt ſide of the church-yard and a chalybeat ſpring.

In the lead mines on the other ſide the mountain above theſe ſprings, and about two fathoms above the lead ore was a bed of boulder ſtones, any one of which being broken is found to contain from a gallon to half a pint of bitumen like Barbadoes tar, which melts to oil before the ſun or fire. There were alſo in the mines ſeveral ſprings that took fire with a candle, and would burn a week or fortnight, and all the water drilling through the ſtratum of boulder ſtones will take fire and burn many days. This bed was continued two or three miles all

[t] Bray, Ib. p. 155. Ecton.
[u] Bray, Ib. 156.
[x] Ib.
[y] Ib. p. 157, 158.
[z] Ib. p. 159.
[a] Phil. Tranſ. LII. part II. p. 544. See Pl. IX. fig. 6.
[b] Ubi ſup. p. 184, 185.

along

along *Hucklow edge* with its burning water. The firſt diſcovery of theſe ſtones happened by a workman breaking one of them. On the north ſide of the mountain oppoſite to theſe ſprings is a mine wh ch cannot be worked; for in picking or ſtriking the ore the ſudden ſhaking of the metal gives ſuch a violent motion to the ſulphur that it makes an exploſion like fired gunpowder[c].

Tidſwell. *Tidſwell* is a market town five miles north-eaſt of Buxton. John Danyel held the manor in fee farm by charter of king John[d]. Except two or three houſes the buildings are mean, but the church is large. In the chancel is a flat ſtone in memory of John, ſon of Thomas Foljambe, who did much towards building the church. The date is 1358. There is alſo a raiſed tomb (on which bread is given away every Sunday) for Samſon Meurrill, with a date of 1388, and another for Robert Purſglove, prior of Giſburn abbey, prebendary of Rotheram, and ſuffragan biſhop of Hull, who died 1579. In the ſouth tranſept is a tomb with whole-length figures of a man and woman, their names not known. A ſchool adjoins to the church yard. A ſmall clear ſtream runs through the town, coming down the valley from Buxton[e].

Here is a ſpring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice in an hour after great rains; but in dry ſummers it entirely ceaſes. The well here mentioned is one of the wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep and broad, and the water riſes and falls three quarters of a yard. The water guſhes from ſeveral cavities at once, for the ſpace of five minutes. This phænomenon is occaſioned by the diſcharge of a ſubterraneous reſervoir, ſupplied by ſprings through a channel in the form of a ſiphon.

There being nothing remarkable in this ebbing and flowing well, beſides its ſecret ſupply with great quantities of water, which it throws out in ſudden gluts at uncertain times, even ſeveral times in an hour after great rains, and not once a week in dry weather, Dr. Short omitted it. It is hereby evident, however, that it has no communication with the ſea, nor its flux and reflux[f].

The deſcent of the hill to Caſtleton is long and ſteep. A fine vale is ſeen below, in which are two towns with handſome ſpires; but at the point of the hill, a ſhort turning to the left leads by a ſtill ſteeper road to Caſtleton, which appears on turning this point; the other town is called *Hope*. The church of this laſt place was granted by king John while earl of Moriton to the canons of Lichfield, to which grant he affixed his gold ring with a turquoiſe ſtone, which he uſually wore, and which is there expreſſed in the charter. "*Non ſolum* ſigilli "mei *impreſſione* ſed proprii annuli appoſitione robo-"ravi[g].

Hope.

At this point are ſome objects to be attended to. The vale below is of conſiderable width, fertile, and divided into cornfields and paſtures, watered by a rivulet which ſhews itſelf here and there. On the range of hills which riſe on the oppoſite ſide (and ſtretch away on the left to Caſtleton, terminating in a point called *Mam Torr*) near to Hope is a pointed knob, almoſt circular, round which is a trench, and nearer to Caſtleton is another, leſs conſpicuous. The former is called *Win-hill*, the latter *Looſe-hill*, from the event of a battle ſaid to have been fought between two parties poſted here, but who they were, or when it happened, the people cannot give any information.

On *Win* hill and *Looſe* hill are ſome ditches, whether for fences or ſlight temporary defence uncertain. About 1778 or 9, on removing large heaps of ſtones a little eaſt of Winhill pike, an urn of rude work ill baked, was found under them ſtanding on the ſurface of the ground, the top covered with a flat ſtone. At a dip of theſe hills, near Hope, the entrance of another dale is ſeen, which runs behind them, and is called *Edale*, of which hereafter. About a mile north of the *Nether booth* in *Edale* is a druidical tumulus, circular, about 66 feet diameter, 18 high, of rough ſtones of various ſizes, top hollow, four feet deep, ſix diameter, the inſide of the hollow black by fire, was deſtroyed a few years ago for the ſtones. It ſtood in a rough heathy paſture called the *Nether More*, on the ſummit of an hill, on one ſide of which is a level ground of 30 or 40 acres, at whoſe end at the foot of a circular mountain is a ditch about 660 yards long, ſloping to the other mountain. A few years ago a large ſtone lying on the ſide of the hill on the right of Edale village being removed, diſcovered 15 or 16 beads, about two inches diameter, one of amber, the reſt glaſs, ſome black and white, and of different colours[h].

Mam Torr is diſtinguiſhed by an abrupt precipice of brown ſtone, with a large area incloſed with a double trench running up to the edge of it. The vulgar ſtory is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminiſhed, and they call it *The Shivering Hill*, from the ſhivers of ſtone brought down by the froſt. That it is diminiſhed, and moſt viſibly ſo, I ſhall mention more particularly by and by. A more wonderful thing here is a rich lead mine, which though it has been worked much longer than any other which is known, ſtill abounds with ore, and finds employment for about 100 people[i].

Mam Torr ſtands on the right hand of the road from Caſtleton to Buxton about a mile. It is ſaid to be near 1000 feet above the level of Caſtleton valley[k]. In its bowels is the oldeſt mine worked in High Peak called *Odin* or *Oder*, perhaps *Woden*, from the great Saxon chief or deity[l]. The fore or eaſt part of this precipice is a frightful torr. On its weſt or back part is *Adyn torr*, the continual mouldering of which has carried off a large piece of the trenches on that ſide, as perhaps they never met on the foreſide. On the top and ſides of this hill is a camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman, of an oblong or pentagon form, running from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, the broad end to the ſouth-weſt, where Mam Torr forms one part, Little Mam Torr the other, the ſmaller end to the north-eaſt on the ridge, which continues on towards Looſe hill. There has been a double trench all round it, but the ſouth corner is broken off by the falling of the earth at Great Mam Torr, and the weſt by that at Little Mam Torr, whereof remain to this day 1170 yards beſides what is decayed and fallen down; ſo that, ſuppoſing it to have been whole, it has not been leſs than 1650 yards in circumference. The inner trench is about 15 yards below the ſummit of the hill, on the very top whereof are two fine mounts about three

[c] Bray, ib. 171—177.
[d] ex record E. II.
[e] Bray, p. 186, 187.
[f] Short's Hiſtory of the Mineral Waters of England, p. 29—34. notes.
[g] Dugdale, Warwickſh. p. 922. col. 1.
[h] Bray, p. 213, 214.
[i] Ib. 188.
[k] Whitehurſt's Enquiry, &c. p. 153.
[l] Mander.

yards higher. It is ſo contrived that it is impoſſible for ſo much as one man to riſe the hill undiſcovered, and far leſs any flying ſcouts or ſtraggling plunderers to come from any part to ſurprize the entrenchment undetected. The ſummit of the hill is not level, but runs in a ridge nearly from weſt to eaſt, along which is built a ſtone wall as a paſture fence now dividing the camp into two parts. The aſcent to it is very ſteep every way except at the north end, where the ditch croſſes the ridge. The principal entrance ſeems at the weſt corner very near the top of Little Mam Torr, but there is a track of an old road leading from Mam gate up the north ſide of the hill to a gate of about four yards wide at the ſmall end of the camp oppoſite to the other gateway. A third of like width, towards the north-weſt ſide, going down to Edale. Near the north-eaſt corner is a good ſpring. At the ſouth-weſt corner are two ſmall mounts within the camp. The trench is about 16 feet wide at bottom, and incloſes ſomething more than 16 acres. The whole circumference about 1200 yards. Mr. Aubrey mentions this camp in his Monumenta Britannica, and ſays that elephants' bones have been dug up near the hill. The mountain overtops the whole country, commands a proſpect over the whole *Peak* country, and into Staffordſhire, ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, and Lancaſhire. Its top is covered with corn mould two yards deep, then clay three quarters of a yard: after that a bed of ſhale and a row of iron ſtone alternately for about 20 yards lower: but the iron ſtone bed is ſtill the thickeſt, being often a yard, and the other not half ſo much: then begins an intermixture of ſhale and a mixed ſtone between iron ſtone and greet ſtone in beds of the ſame thickneſs, continuing to the foot of the Torr. Theſe ſtrata in this precipice lie all horizontally from north to ſouth, in the moſt exact order. In the upper part it is perpendicular, but in the lower it ſhelves or ſlopes, ſo as three ſtrong conceited youths in ſundry ages have attempted, and with imminent danger have climbed it. Its height from the top to the foot of the bare rocks is about 196 yards, or 456 feet, and from this to Caſtleton we may gueſs at 200 yards more. On the top it is about 60 yards broad, at the bottom of the running ſhale it is about 400 yards broad. It is daily mouldering down by the wind; for ſhale expoſed to the air a few days crumbles into very thin broad plates, ſo that the wind has carried up and covered the top of the mountain with it. It is as different from ſlate as ſpar or diamonds, for it corrodes and deſtroys all minerals near it except iron and coal, of whoſe vitriol it partakes, and has no ſolidity to be wrought upon. The above trench runs from the north ſide of *Mam Torr* along the ſouth ſide of the hill, north of Caſtleton: then turns ſouth, and croſſing the vale, falls in below the town, taking it and the caſtle in; then turns weſt, ſo goes up to Mam Torr; its whole circumference being about ſeven miles [m].

Little Mam Torr is 243 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it, near Mam gate, is a field called *Hills paſture*, from a number of ſmall hillocks irregularly diſperſed about it on the level ground. Among theſe were diſcovered a few years ago foundations of ſeveral buildings grown over with graſs. The ſtone was carried away to be uſed in other places; the walls were from 18 inches to two feet thick, compoſed of ſtone roughly hewn juſt enough to make them ſtick together with mortar or cement; ſeveral door ſills, one of them circular, about twenty-four feet diameter, with a door on the ſouth ſide. Eight feet weſt of it a ſmall building, containing three ſides of an oblong ſquare, one end open, the whole incloſed by an irregular triangular wall, the longeſt ſide about 50 yards. Near this were two other buildings nearly ſquare, wider at one end than at the other, the ſmalleſt end 12 feet, the other three ſides 18 feet each, the ſmall end of one to the ſouth, of the other to the weſt. At a little diſtance from the wide end of each is a heap of ſtone or rubbiſh, ſix feet long, and one high, covered with graſs. Two other larger buildings of irregular ſhape. From this camp a ditch is carried down the ſouth ſide of the hill croſs the valley to *Micklow* hill about three miles off, and thence ſouth-eaſt by ſouth croſſing the *Bathom gate*, and a ſtream riſing at Bradwell, and running by Brough. It goes in a ſtrait line to Shatton or Bradwell edge, about three miles more. It is called the *Grey ditch*, and probably was a *prætentura*. On the ſide of Mam Torr hill it is very viſible, but deſtroyed by the plough in many places in the valley; yet from Muklow hill to Chetton edge it is plainly ſeen. The ſlope or front towards Brough is about 20 feet high, and 12 broad at top. Pieces of ſpears, ſwords, ſpurs, and bridle bits have been found on both ſides, and very near it, between Bathom gate and Bradwell water. Juſt where it croſſes the former on the eaſt ſide of it is a large limeſtone rock, called *Iden*, or *Eden tree*, where it is ſaid one king Eddin had a houſe. One hundred yards from this ſpring is a ſaltiſh, purgative, clear cold ſpring, uſed with ſucceſs in ſcorbutic and ulcerous complaints by the poor, which runs into Bradwell water at a part of it vulgarly called *Bird's waſh*, perhaps *Burgh* waſh, a little before it joins the *Nooe*. On the point of land formed by the junction of theſe two ſtreams was the Roman ſtation called *Brough* or *Burgh*. The road called *Bathom* gate went hence to Buxton, and is plain for a mile from Brough parallel to the preſent road to Smaldale. After croſſing Grey ditch it turns north-weſt up the hill to the moor on this ſide Bathom edge, where it is plainly ſeen, and again for a mile on the Buxton ſide of the edge, and again, near Buxton, where the rev. Mr. John Watſon, 1772 [n], found a Roman ſtation unnoticed before, nor deſcribed by him. Where this road is moſt intire it meaſures 18 feet over compoſed of ſmall flinty gravel different from the natural ſoil. At the *Dam of the foreſt*, or *Chapel of the foreſt*, a few yards within *Hernſtone lane*, it enters the encloſures on the left, plainly diſcernable by the colour of the graſs till it enters that ſtrait lane that goes to Fairfield. Afterwards it winds to the left towards Fairfield, and proceeds by that village to Buxton, where it ends. There is no trace of a road to the north or north-eaſt of Brough, and therefore Mr. Pegge [o] concludes that it was only a communication between Brough and Buxton on Tideſwell moor, about 11 Italian miles in length. But Mr. Watſon [p] deſcribes a road from Melandra caſtle to Brough, called *the Doctor's gate*, which goes thence to a place in Yorkſhire called the *Doctor's head*, where it joined the great Roman road from Mancheſter to York.

Brough is a ſmall hamlet in *Hope* pariſh. The caſtle lies a little north of this road, communicating Brough.

[m] Short, p. 32.
[n] Bray, ubi ſup. p. 204—207.
[o] Account of Roman roads in Derbyſhire, p. 10—12.
[p] Archæol. III. 237.

with it from the ſouth corner. Many foundations have been ploughed up, and bricks between the caſtle and river. On the other ſide urns have been found. Mr. Pegge ſaw 1761 rude buſts of Apollo and another deity in ſtone found in the fields, with a coarſe pavement compoſed of tile and cement in the lower of the two fields, called *Halſteds*, at the confluence of Bradwell brook and the Nooe, and in the other were marks of an oblong ſquare building, whoſe angles were of rude grit ſtone, and the area covered with bricks and tiles, and here was found a fragment of Roman pavement, and alſo a fragment of a tile inſcribed O H, part of the word *Cohors*, a brick 8 inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick, with C H fair in the middle, and a broken one with C. Mr. Wilſon of Bromehead hall near Sheffield has a piece of an urn found here inſcribed,

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and part of a fine red patera. In a field at the conflux of the two ſtreams a double row of pillars is remembered to have croſſed the point of land, but they have been entirely deſtroyed ſome time. On the left of a gate by the road ſide near the mill is a baſe and part of a column of grit ſtone, and on the ground by the gate lay a baſe or plinth, with part of a column on it, and a torus moulding to a pedeſtal ſerves now to cover a well. Two large well preſerved urns full of aſhes were found, and a third two years ago, and before that a half length figure of a woman in grit ſtone, the arms folded acroſs the breaſt. In 1780 at the north corner of the caſtle, a baking ſtone, ſuch as now uſed in the country for baking oat bread. Oppoſite the ſtation on the ſouth ſide Bradwell water a few houſes retain the name of *Brough*, where the common people ſay *king Peverel* had a houſe, meaning William Peverel [q]. At Brough, about 20 years ago, were dug up ſome Saxon idols [r].

The moors of Hope pariſh afford an extraordinary inſtance of the preſervation of human bodies buried in them. One Barber, a grafier, and his maid-ſervant going to Ireland in 1674, were loſt in the ſnow, and remained covered with it from January to May, when they were ſo offenſive that the coroner ordered them to be buried on the ſpot. About twenty-nine years afterwards ſome countrymen probably having obſerved the extraordinary property of this ſoil in preſerving dead bodies, had the curioſity to open the ground, and found them no way altered, the colour of the ſkin fair and natural, their fleſh ſoft as that of perſons newly dead. They were expoſed for a ſight during the courſe of twenty years following though they were much changed in that time by being ſo often uncovered. In 1716, Dr. Henry Bourn, M.B. of Cheſterfield ſaw the man perfect, his beard ſtrong and about a quarter of an inch long, the hair of his head ſhort, his ſkin hard and of a tanned leather colour pretty much the ſame as the liquor and earth they lay in. He had on a broad cloth, of which he tried in vain to tear off a ſkirt. The woman was more decayed having been taken out of the ground and rudely handled: her fleſh particularly decayed, her hair long and ſpringy like that of a living perſon: he took out one of her fore teeth, the upper part of which as far as contained in the ſocket was as elaſtic as a piece of ſteel, and being wrapt round his finger ſprung again to its firſt form, but this power was loſt in a few minutes after it had been in his pocket. Mr. Barber of Rotheram, the man's grandſon, had both bodies decently buried in Hope church, and upon looking into the grave ſome time afterwards, it was found they were entirely conſumed. Mr. Wermald, the miniſter of Hope, was preſent at their removal. He obſerved that they lay in about a yard deep in moiſt ſoil or moſs, but no water ſtood in the place. He ſaw their ſtockings drawn off, and the man's legs which had never been uncovered before were quite fair: the fleſh when preſſed by his finger pitted a little, and the joints played freely and without the leaſt ſtiffneſs. The other parts were much decayed. What was left of their clothes not cut off for curioſity was firm and good: the woman had on a piece of new ſerge which ſeemed never the worſe [s].

On the ſouth ſide the Merſey or Edrow in *Gloſſop* pariſh near Woolley bridge, is a Roman ſtation called *Melandra caſtle*, 122 yards by 112; the ramparts three yards broad, the ditches on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſides partly remaining; the area called *Caſtle-yard*, and eleven fields adjoining the *Caſtle carrs*. The four entrances very viſible, and within is the ſite of the prætorium 25 yards ſquare. The road runs from Brough hither; the track ſtill uſed; another to Buxton, and perhaps a third into Yorkſhire. At the eaſt angle was found this inſcription on a ſtone 16 inches by 12, now in a farm-houſe wall [t].

The *Rykeneld* or *Ikeneld ſtreet* runs through this county by Derby and Cheſterfield into Yorkſhire. This is the ſecond ſtreet of the name in Britain; and in an old ſurvey or map of the country about Tupton moor made in the laſt century, it is called *Rignall-ſtreet*. *Ad Trivona*, a ſtation placed by Richard of Cirenceſter 12 miles from *Derbentio*, is *Streeton* on Trent, where the road enters the county, and croſſes *Egginton* heath to Derby or Little Cheſter by Little Over, down Darley ſlade to the Derwent; thence over *Morley* moor by *Horſley* park lodge to *Pentrich* by a ſquare camp with a double vallum on Pentrich common to *Higham* in Shirland, *Stretton*, *Egſtow*, a farm of ſir Henry Hunloke's, to the middle of whoſe avenue it points; and thereabouts in 1700 was found a braſs celt, now in his poſſeſſion. Between this place and Cheſterfield it cannot be traced. At *Higham* or *Linbury* was probably a ſtation, whoſe name, though not the diſtance, is loſt in Richard, and which Stukeley places at *Alfreton*. Ravennas puts *Lugudarum* or *Lutudaron* next to Derbentio, and

[q] Bray ubi ſup. p. 210—212.
[r] King in Archæol. VI. 248.
[s] Dr. Balguy in Phil. Tranſ. N° 434. p. 415.
[t] Archæol. III. p. 236.

Baxter makes this Chesterfield. If the station was here it might be at *Tapton*, called *Castle hill*, though the road is carried by common tradition to *Kilmarsh* cross the river into Yorkshire [u].

Castleton, and the cultivated country about it inclosed with green hedges, viewed from the hills near the caverns, affords a beautiful prospect. Though a small poor town at the foot of a hill, it has a good church and inn, and a house belonging to John Bagshaw, esq.

The remains of the castle stand on the point of the rock jutting over the mouth of the great cavern on the south and west sides 87 yards perpendicular. The outer walls of the keep in the south-west corner 55 feet high and 8 thick, with part of a staircase in them, are pretty entire; as is also the outer casing of freestone in many places. The ascent to it was by a narrow winding path up a most formidable steep, and the castle walls possess nearly the whole summit. The great gate on the east side is destroyed, and there appear to have been no buildings within the area, but only two little turrets and the keep; which last is only about 20 feet square within, and consists of two rooms. In the uppermost Mr. King [x] imagined he found an idol cell, in which he was confirmed by the discovery of some *Saxon* idols at Brough 18 years ago. But not to insist that these idols might be *Roman lares* or *penates*, we have no authority for placing any religious apartment in our castles prior to the introduction of Christianity among us. This castle must have been built with prodigious labour, the stone being brought from the hill on the opposite side of the town, and the approach being very difficult. The hills behind it are much higher, and seem to command it entirely; but there is a great chasm between those hills and the castle, and the only way of getting at it is by the ascent from the town, or by a very narrow pass on the side next the cavern. There is no appearance of a well within the walls. There is some water on the hill above, but it is beyond the precipice on which the castle stands; and how it could be fetched, if any enemy was near, is not easy to be guessed. Within the wall there is a little herring-bone ornament. This castle is ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, who spent a Christmas here [y]. It seems to have been sometimes called the castle of *Hope*, of which John earl of Warren and Surrey was governor 18 Edward I. and John his grandson and successor had a grant of the castle and honor of Peke in as ample a manner as Peverel had before it escheated to the king [z]. It was taken from the barons 16 John by William de Ferrars great grandson of Margaret daughter and heir of William Peverel; and in the reign of Henry III. the custody of it was granted to Bryan de Lisle, who was much trusted by that prince [a]. It was used for keeping the mine court records till removed to Tutbury t. Elizabeth. An entrenchment beginning at the lower end of the valley inclosed the town, ending at the great cavern forms a semicircle, there called the Town Ditch. Here, at Burgh, and at Hope, are some chalybeat springs [b].

Dr. Short gives the following description of this castle [c]:

"The castle, which gives name to the town, is situate on the top of the rising ground on the south side of the town. It is about 100 yards higher than the village, and has either been a watch tower, armory, or fort, having no chimnies or other necessary conveniencies of habitation. The wall still remains at its first height, having besides the roof two other floors, each about sixteen feet high. Its length within from east to west is eight yards, without twelve and a half: from north to south eleven and a half, and seven within, with a very narrow stone stair within one corner of the wall. It has only one small room on a floor, with two small narrow lights on each fortified and inaccessible side. It is built all of the hardest freestone, which must have been a Herculean labour, first to bring them, and then to get them up to this place, there being no such stone in that country. The inside has never been plaistered, but only faced with smooth stones, cut a yard above and below the lights on each side full of antique figures which I could make nothing of. On the north side is the castle yard, from east to west between two and three hundred yards, and from north to south about one hundred and fifty. The castle and yard are fortified on the east by the castle cave, over which as Cotton tells us Tom Wilson and his master's mare tumbled. This cave is a small streight, shut up on both sides by great precipices of limestone rocks, open above, and about 200 yards broad at the narrowest place: at bottom is a most charming green walk, from 15 to 50 yards wide, and half a mile long. From the top of the torr before the castle gate is about sixty yards high. On the west side it is fortified by that shocking torr over the entry of Peak's hole. On the north side has formerly been another inaccessible rock, now covered with earth and the ruins of the castle-yard wall. On the south side was the entry into the castle, by a drawbridge, over a deep gulph cut out of the rock, accessible only by a small isthmus from the mountain above."

The ascent from Castleton is exceedingly steep; a small vale appearing beneath, in the center of which spires Hope steeple, on the margin of a meandering brook that issues from the cavern, called the *Nooe*.

Devil's Arse.

Two hundred yards from the surface of the ground is the entrance of the Devil's Arse, an irregular imitation of a Gothic furbast arch, whose extreme height is 30 yards, width 50. About 120 yards from this entry is *Russet well*, which rises with such impetuosity that it repels flat stones or pieces of wood thrown into it. The face of the rock over the entry is in the middle 89 yards and an half high. At 35 yards from the mouth are some wretched cottages; on a terrace below which is a blackish stream in a stoney bottom, running out of

[u] Pegge on the Roman roads in the country of the Coritani, p. 2—10.
[x] King on Castles, Archæol. VI. 248—250.
[y] Dugd. Bar. I. 81. "Castrum de alto pecco est escheat. de Henrico Peverel. Comes de Ferrariis tenet illud cum tota foresta per donum reg. Johannis." Inquisit. 26 E. I. Cotton MS. Julius. C. VII. In Domesday, fol. 276. a. it is called "castellum in *pechesers*."
[z] Dugd. Ib I. 261. [a] Ib. I. 737. [b] Bray, p. 189—196.
[c] Short on mineral waters, p. 30, 31.

a cave.

a cave. 40 yards from the cottages begins a gentle deſcent of a ſand-bank. The cave here is 28 yards wide, and a little on this ſide is a very rude reſemblance of a bacon flitch. The roof declines here ſo as to require ſtooping

This celebrated cavern is viſited without danger, and with much leſs trouble than may be imagined by thoſe who have not gone into it. The mouth, in which are a few huts of ſome packthread-ſpinners, is 40 yards wide, and 14 high. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the ſame height, 40 yards wide, and above 100 in length. At 150 yards the roof ſlopes down to about two feet from the ſurface. Here you come to the firſt water 14 inches deep, which is croſſed in a boat or kind of trough about a foot deep and juſt 15 inches and an half long, filled with ſtraw, on which the paſſenger muſt lie down on his back, the rock not allowing him to ſit upright. This is puſhed forward by a man who wades through the water. There is a way by the ſide through which one may paſs ſtooping very low, but often ſtopped with floods. This river is 16 yards over, and the rock beyond it riſes two yards and a half, to the height of 40 yards, and 70 wide, having ſeveral high openings in its roof. The ſtream is croſſed ſeven times before reaching the extremity, ſometimes on ſtepping ſtones, once on mens' backs. In one place the ſtream is loſt in a quickſand, but emerges again. The deepeſt part of the cave is 207 yards from the ſurface of the hill above. After croſſing on the guide's back a ſecond water, nine yards and a half broad, 87 yards from the firſt you come under three regular natural arches to a third cavern called *Roger Rain's* houſe, becauſe of the perpetual dropping. About the midway is a lofty vault on the right called *The Chancel*, 19 yards from the ſurface, on coming to which you are ſurpriſed with a number of lights above you, and a ſong by ſeveral men who have taken another path to it. At the ſide of this cavern, at the top of a ſteep rugged ſtoney aſcent, a ſmall irregular hole leads into a long, narrow, and very high cavern, which has ſurpriſing openings of various ſhapes on the top, but is not viſited by the generality of travellers. The ſecond river is 17 yards over, and four feet deep, fordable by great ſtepping ſtones, or at moſt only ancle deep, over which you are carried on the guide's back. Beyond this is a bank of brown ſand or clayey mud ſloping down for 50 yards to a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in the roof of which is a large opening, through which the ſmoke of fires made in it has been ſeen to eſcape out of the rock above ground. Hence you advance under a low roof to an opening in the roof like a bell, and called *Tom of Lincoln*, and others ſimilar: at the farther end of which is the ſwallow that drinks the water that runs along the cave ſide, then to a channel with a clear ſtream which Cotton calls the third river, whoſe bank is a narrow ſlippery rock of the ſame ſand, on which you walk ſtooping. This leads to lower ground, over which the rock is ſo formed as to preſent a view through piazzas 70 yards long, terminating at the third river, where the rock cloſes, and the water beat back by the guide is heard after ſome interval to rebound from it very loudly. The proprietor of this curious cavity, having concluded from the ſound that there is another at no great diſtance, is endeavouring to effect a communication by gunpowder. In the rainy ſeaſon the water riſes in it above ſix feet. Theſe rivers are ſupplied by a ſtream which riſes without the cavern, and may be heard falling into it near the bell. The length of the whole cavern is 480 yards, the narroweſt part three yards, the thickneſs of ground above it 70 yards. At the diſtance of about 750 yards from the entrance, the rock comes down ſo cloſe to the ſurface of the water that it precludes all further paſſage. Not long ſince a gentleman determined to try if he could not dive under this rock, and riſe in the cavern which is ſuppoſed to be ſtill beyond it. He plunged in, but, as might be expected, ſtruck his head againſt the rock, and fell motionleſs to the bottom, from which the attendants, with difficulty, dragged him out [d].

Dr. Short gives the following deſcription of this cavern [e]:

"*Peak's Hole*, or the *Devil's Arſe* in the Peak, is five miles from Poole's hole, juſt by Caſtleton, on the ſouth or ſouth-weſt ſide of the town. About ſix ſcore yards before you come to the entry, on the left hand is the Ruſſet well, which riſes up with ſuch an impetuous force, that it throws back great heavy broad ſtones or pieces of wood thrown into it. It throws out a quantity of water ſufficient for three or four overſhot mills. Its depth I could not take, being filled up with great ſtones. It is about a yard over, and riſes from below the caſtle yard, and whether this might not be the ſpring that ſupplied the caſtle above with water, or whether the third river in the caves does not diſcharge itſelf this way, or whether both, is uncertain. However, it forms a large brook, or rivulet, which runs through the town, and has a ſtone bridge over it. Over the entrance both before and on each hand is certainly the moſt auguſt and awful front in the univerſe, being fifty-two yards and a half perpendicular rock on the right hand, and ſeventy-five and a quarter on the left, and directly in front from the caſtle wall to the ground is eighty-nine yards and a half. The precipice which ſlopes down all the way on the left hand from the caſtle is above 200 yards long, that on the right above 100. The breadth of the outer entry is above 40 yards, about 30 high, and all a ſloping bank from the bottom on the left hand to the ſide of the rock on the right, where is the foot-way in. From the fall of the drop at the entry to the faireſt of the four poor cottages within the cave's mouth is 35 yards and three quarters. Theſe cottages were formerly ten, but now reduced to four, only covered over with ſtraw and ruſhes, no walls nor chimnies, but a few ſtones cobbled up about three feet high. A little from the faireſt cottage to the top of the ſteps or top of a gentle deſcent on a ſand bank is thirty-nine yards and a half. The breadth of the cave is here twenty-eight yards. A little on this ſide is the Flitch of Bacon, though not like one. Oppoſite to it on the left hand is the entry into another ſmall cave called the Swine hole, twenty-eight yards and a half long, two wide, and two high. This has the ſmoothеſt drieſt roof of all, being directly under the caſtle. When you are got in 28 yards you come to the four cave ends, where you have one cave going ſtrait forward, but ſo filled with ſtones brought thither by great floods of the rivers in the hole that I could not get into it. On the left hand is another cave, no end whereof I could ſee. On the right hand is a third with a very good roof and floor of the ſame rock. Here I ventured to creep in 20 yards on knees and elbow

[d] Bray, 196—199. James Ferguſon in Gent Mag. XLII. 518.

[e] Ubi ſup. p. 30.

elbows, and might have gone further had I taken to the belly; for it reaches the firſt river, and in that twenty yards there went off two other ſmall caves on the left hand, but I could not trace them. From the top of the ſteps to the bottom is twenty-nine yards and a half; from this to the river ſide along a ſand bank 46 yards and a half. Here it is twenty yards broad and ten high; but both height and breadth contract the river, the firſt not being above half a yard above water, the latter only eight yards. This firſt river, at the ſide of the rock on the left hand, is only 14 inches deep; on the right hand two yards and a half. The rock ſlopes down within 15 inches of the water, and in a flood it dips in. This river is ſixteen yards and a half over; the rock at the far ſide is about four inches higher; but three yards beyond it is two yards and a half high, and nine broad. From the farther ſide of this river you either aſcend a very rough ſteep way on the right hand to the chancel, or go ſtraight forward on a level to the ſecond river, which is forty yards, at midway whereof the cave is forty yards wide. The ſecond river is three yards wide, ſeventeen over, four feet deep. The entry into it is two yards and a half high; or if you aſcend on the right hand from the firſt river, it is thirty-five yards and a half long, and the entry into it ſix yards wide. From this entry to the level below at the ſecond river, it is twenty yards and a quarter high; the narroweſt place in the chancel is two yards and a quarter, and from three to four yards and a quarter high; a very ſmooth roof, with ſeveral petrefactions, and turned at the top like an arch. From the chancel to the level at the other ſide of the ſecond river is forty-two feet and a half; the farther end of the roof of the ſecond water is yet five feet higher. Beyond the ſecond river is a large high ſtately opening, with petrefactions ſpangling on the roof and ſides of the arch, which is 20 yards high. Then you come to the ſandy hills and the Devil's cellar, which are ſixty yards long, at the farther end of which is the ſwallow mouth which drinks in the water that runs along the cave's ſide. Then you come to the arches, which are 70 yards long. Then to a place ſo high that no roof is viſible: thence to the Devil's church and ſteeple; ſo on to Tom of Lincoln, and the figures of other fine bells all in arch work: thence to the third river, upon which the rock dipping down there is no further paſſage. The whole length of this cave is 480 yards."

At the foot of Mam Torr is another cavern called *Water-hull*, into which the people will uſe their endeavours to prevail on the traveller to deſcend. The deſcent, however, is very dirty and difficult, and there is not any thing at the bottom worth ſeeing. They get out of it ſome blue john, uſed for vaſes, &c. by the poliſhers; and petrifactions, amongſt which are ſome exactly reſembling the bones, vertebræ, and ſhells of fiſhes of various ſorts, cockles, oyſters, pectunculi, patellæ, and the nautilus; ſnails, ſtars, ſkrews, and various ſtriated figures; and pieces of the capſulæ of inſects, like thoſe of butterflies [f].

Caſtleton is a royal manor, leaſed to the duke of Devonſhire. Lady Maſſareen, daughter and heir of Henry Eyre, eſq; of Derby, and widow of the late lord Maſſareen, has conſiderable property here, and particularly a leaſe from the crown of a large tract of common, which has been incloſed, and is now good land.

A level is driving through a hill between the caſtle and Mam Torr, in the King's Field, which is carried on in the manner of the duke of Bridgewater's at Worſley-mill, and under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, his manager there. But the duke has this advantage, that his ſubterraneous canal is on a level with, and forms the outer canal, whereas here the water is all under ground, and runs to waſte, and at the mouth the rubbiſh carried ſo far by the boats is drawn up in buckets. To avoid the neceſſity of going into the grounds of the freeholders, they ſunk a ſhaft of about ten yards, and then found chinks enough in the rock below to carry off all the water that can come down. There is a flight of wide ſtone ſteps down to the water. Eight men are employed, who work about a fathom in a week. The expence is about fifty ſhillings a yard; but no difficulty, danger, or expence, can damp the ardour of the undertakers in this buſineſs. Between Matlock and Rooſley one is carrying on which has already coſt 10,000*l.* and ſcarce a third of the work is done, through the hill near Darley bridge, a rock of ſuch hardneſs that tools will ſcarcely touch it. The whole is performed by the tedious proceſs of blaſting with gunpowder, and even this is ſo impeded by the great quantity of water and moiſture, that the powder muſt be incloſed in tin pipes [g].

The hills on the different ſides of the town produce ſtone of very different quality. Thoſe on the ſouth, on one of which the caſtle ſtands, furniſh a ſtone which burns into lime, and is uſed for manure; thoſe on the north yield a grit-ſtone fit for building. The hill on the north, viewed at a diſtance, appears brown and barren, but is in fact very good paſture. The Yorkſhire drovers bring their cattle here the beginning of May, and keep them all the ſummer, paying about thirty ſhillings a head for their feed. It is not very eaſy to climb this hill, but it is worth the labour. Caſtleton-dale ſpreads as you aſcend, and on gaining the ſummit a ſequeſtered valley called *Edale* opens to the view in a beautiful manner. It is wide and fertile, the incloſures running up the ſides of the hills, and yearly increaſing. Other ſmall dales come into it from between other hills, and their verdure is contraſted by the brown tops of the yet uncultivated ridges. Near the end of one of theſe is the principal part of the village of Edale, and an humble chapel without ſpire or tower. A rivulet runs down by it, ſhewing itſelf in many places, and by the noiſe of its fall directs to a mill placed in a little grove. Two or three other clumps of houſes, and ſmall tufts of trees, and another ſtreamlet falling into this, enliven the ſcene. From hence various other dales branch off to what is called *The Woodland of Derbyſhire*, through which no high road has yet been made. This tract is of great extent, but much of it has been cleared of late, and the plough introduced, by the duke of Devonſhire, to whom it moſtly belongs [h]. Edale.

Oats is the only corn they ſow, which they do three or four years together on the gritſtone ſide, and ſix or ſeven on the limeſtone ſide, and then lay it down into graſs, in which ſtate it continues from four to ſix years before it is ploughed again. When

[f] Bray, ubi ſup. 199.
[g] Ib. 213, 214.
[h] Ib. 200.

they break up new ground on the hills, they denſhire[i] and lime it, or lime it only, which is found to kill the heath; and it does not fail to produce good crops[k].

Haſelberge. *Haſelberge*, an hill near the Peak, is ſaid to change in three years time the hair of ſuch cattle as feed thereon to a grey colour[l].

Hobbes has comprized the wonders of the Peak in one line:

Ædes, mons, barathrum, binus fons, antraque bina.

Houſe, mountain, pit, two fountains, and two caves[s].

Through a wild and romantic avenue, the correſpondence of the oppoſite ſides of which ſuggeſts the idea that they have been ſeparated by a convulſion of nature, you at length deſcend into a fertile valley, encircled by mountains.

Elden hole. A mile ſouth of Mam Torr, and four miles eaſt of Buxton in the ſide of a graſſy hill, is that terrible perpendicular gulph or chaſm in a lime-ſtone rock *Elden hole*, which Dr. Short tried to plumb at ſeven different ſtations, at ſix whereof he could only reach 192 yards; from the ſeventh he plumbed it ſeveral times, and could only get 295 yards down, about 40 of which ſeemed to be in water. This place is 40 yards long above ground, and 10 over at the broadeſt: 40 yards from the day begins the mouth of the chaſm, not above four yards long and one and an half broad. About eight yards below this grip on the left hand opens a moſt diſmal and frightful cave, where one no ſooner enters than he ſeems loſt in a ſpacious boundleſs ſubterraneous abyſs of both ſpace and horror, which one wants words to expreſs, and, no doubt, theſe again communicate with others. Three ſtones being let fall perpendicularly into it, the time taken by the ſound, from the delivery to the ear, was 9″ 11″ 10‴. Dr. Halley ſays, that heavy bodies near the earth fall 16 feet and an half in one ſecond. The meaſure of ſound in one ſecond is 1142 feet. Hence, from a compound equation of the deſcending body and aſcending ſound, we trace it little more than 1266 feet or 422 yards deep. This cavern ſeems to have been occaſioned by ſome ſhake, as they are called here, or depreſſion of the earth, of which the cauſe is this. When the ſubterraneous paſſage which carries off the circulating water from theſe inviſible caverns is plugged up ſo that its vent is irrecoverably ſtopped, water being an incompreſſible body, its weight and preſſure on every ſide, eſpecially when the weight of ſeveral columns of water of different lengths are added to it and the cave full, the prodigious preſſure muſt and will force ſome vent, but the water having lifted up the earth above it, when once the firſt has got vent the laſt ſubſides. Theſe ſhakes and caverns are in the drieſt hardeſt places, as Dr. Short obſerved in ſeveral of them in this county[m].

Mr. Lloyd, who examined this cavern more attentively, gives the following deſcription of it.

The entrance of Elden hole is a chink about 30 yards long from north to ſouth, and nine wide. For the firſt 20 yards Mr. Lloyd deſcended obliquely; afterwards the paſſage was difficult by projecting craggs. When he had deſcended ten yards more, he found his rope at leaſt ſix yards from the perpendicular. From hence the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length ſix, the ſides irregular, moſs-grown, and wet. Within 14 yards of the bottom the rock opened on the eaſt, and he ſwung till he reached the floor of the cave, 62 yards from the mouth, the light from whence was ſufficient to read any print. The cavern conſiſts of two parts, one like an oven, the other like a dome of a glaſs houſe, communicating with each other by a ſmall arched paſſage. The diameter of the cavern may be above fifty yards, the height not viſible. On the ſouth ſide of the ſecond cavern was a ſmaller, about four yards long, and two high, lined with a ſparkling ſtalactites of deep yellow. A noble column above 90 feet high of the ſame incruſtation faced the firſt entrance. To the north lay a large ſtone covered with the ſame ſubſtance, as was a hole two yards under it, from whoſe edge ſprung a rocky buttreſs of vaſt ſolid maſſes againſt the ſide. Here alſo were various piles of incruſtations, which are of three kinds, the deep yellow ſtalactites, a thin coating covering the limeſtone like varniſh, and a rough efflorescence. In the floor of the great cavern had been a ſecond ſhaft covered by the miners, but formerly reaching a great depth to water, ſuppoſed to be a continuation of the ſubterraneous river that runs out of Caſtleton cave, which there diſcharges quantities of griſtone found only about Elden hole. Notwithſtanding the accident to Leiceſter's man in the reign of Elizabeth no damps are there now[n].

By the cuſtom of the miners, any one who finds a ſpot unworked, which he thinks likely to produce a vein of lead, though in another man's field, may put down a little wooden croſs called a *ſtoter* or *ſtow*, and enter his name with the proper officer, who ſets out a certain number of *meers* (a meer is twenty-nine yards), and he is then at liberty to work it, ſink pits, and lay the rubbiſh about ſixteen yards on each ſide as he proceeds. If he does not work it, and another has a mind to try his fortune, he goes to the officer, tells him ſuch a ſpot is not worked, and deſires him to *nick* it. The officer, with two of a jury of twenty-four, who are ſworn for the purpoſe of attending to this buſineſs, go to the ſpot, cut a nick in the croſs, and give notice to the firſt undertaker that they ſhall go again at ſuch a time for the ſame purpoſe. If no notice is taken, they go a ſecond and third time, after which the property is veſted in the new adventurer, ſubject to the like rules.

The lead ore when brought out of the mine is broken with heavy hammers on a ſtone called a knock-ſtone, then put into a wooden ſieve, and rinced in a large tub. The ore falls through, and leaves the lighter rubbiſh, which is ſkimmed off, thrown out at a hole in the wall, and thence taken to the *buddle*, where it is rinced again by a ſmall current of water, the lead falling to the bottom. What is carried down by the current is waſhed once more in the ſame manner, and the depoſit here, which is almoſt as fine as flour, is called *belland*. The beating and firſt rincing is done by women, who work nine hours in the day, and earn about ſeventeen pence, and the men about eight ſhillings a week.

After all this is gone through, an officer known by the name of the *Barmaſter* comes on behalf of the lord of the manor, and takes the proportion due to him, which is, in ſome places, every tenth, in

[i] See vol. I. p. 32.
[k] Bray, p. 201.
[l] Ray's letters, p. 346.
[s] G.
[m] Short, ubi ſup. p. 34.
[n] Phil. Tranſ. lxi. art. 31. Gent. Mag. 1772. xlii. 583.

ſome

ſome every thirteenth, in others every twentieth or twenty-fifth diſh; and till this is done, none can be removed or ſold. A *diſh* or *hoppet* is a *peck*, or ſixteen pints in the High Peak, and fourteen in the Low; nine diſhes make a *load*, and four of theſe a *horſe load*. When the dues are thus taken, the ore is carried to the *ſmelting-houſe* and *run* into *pieces*, two of which are called a *pig*, and weigh about eleven ſtone. Sixteen pieces make a *fother*, the weight of which is different according to the market it is deſigned for; to London, nineteen hundred and an half; to Hull, twenty-four hundred; to other places, the medium between theſe two. The price is, however, the ſame, and this difference in the weight is made to anſwer the expence of carriage, which is paid by the owner. On an average the fother is worth £.16 or 17. The lead is moſtly carried to the navigation of the river Donn or to Cheſterfield, to be ſent to market.

Pieces of ore of about the ſize of nutmegs are called *bing*; a ſmaller ſort *peſey*: in a ſtill ſmaller ſtate it is called *ſmitham*. Some years ago the miners contended that toll was not to be taken of this laſt; but as they had it in their power to reduce as much as they pleaſed to that ſize, they would have annihilated the toll. The duke of Devonſhire, therefore, who is leſſee of the crown throughout the High Peak, tried the queſtion, and ſucceeded. By this determination he is intitled to the thirteenth diſh of the whole, but he takes no more than a twenty-fifth, except occaſionally to aſſert his right. Mr. Rowles, who is leſſee of the crown in the Low Peak, has had the ſame diſpute, but takes the thirteenth.

The ore is run into *pieces* either in ſmelting-houſes or cupolas. The latter were introduced near fifty years ago, and are conſidered as leſs prejudicial to the health of the workmen than the former; but ſmelting-houſes are ſtill uſed. The ſmoke of the lead produces palſies, conſumptions, the *byon*, which reſembles the quinſy, and a diſorder in the bowels called the *belland*, and affects cattle which feed on the graſs or heath contaminated by the ſmoak. It gives a ſweetneſs to the herbage, and makes them eat it greedily, but the proprietors are often forced to pay damages for cattle which are killed by it.

A charge of lead, which is eighteen hundred weight, takes up from ſeven to ten hours in ſmelting. Two men are employed about it; the pay of the firſt is 1*s*. 3*d*. of the ſecond 1*s*. For ſuch trifling wages do men undertake ſuch an unwholeſome employment!

Diſputes between miners are tried at the Barmoot Court, which is held about Lady-day and Michaelmas, and at any intermediate time, if required. It conſiſts of a maſter and 24 jurors, choſen from among the miners, and exerciſing juriſdiction over them both above and below ground. At the general courts a jury of twenty-four *working miners* is ſworn, who are ſummoned when a ſpecial court is called, and twelve make a jury to try the cauſe. A ſpecial jury of *holders of mines* may be had, if demanded. On complaint to the court, the twenty-four view the matter in diſpute and give their opinion. If either party is diſſatisfied, a trial is had before the ſteward of the court, who is the judge, and council often attend. If the verdict is not ſatisfactory, the matter is removed to Weſtminſter-hall; and in caſes of importance this is generally done.

People often undertake to drive a *ſough* to carry off the water from their own or others mines. If they relieve the mine of another, they are intitled to a certain proportion of all the ore got in that mine after it is cleaned; ſometimes ſo much as one ſixth. If, in carrying on the work, they hit on a vein of lead, they frequently find that it is within the *meers* of ſome other miner, and then they are obliged to account for the produce [o]. The miners in this country are a ſet of the hardieſt and moſt brutiſh fellows imaginable. They dig about a quarter of a peck in four and ſometimes ſix hours, which they call a *cope*, at the rate of 10*d*. by which they earn a guinea a week, working all the while on their ſides. Some mines are 80 yards, others a great deal more from the ſurface, under which are three ſtrata of ſtone. The women, children, and old men earn a livelyhood by waſhing and ſifting the ore. It is carried to the forges on horſeback, each horſe carrying 20 ſtone, or 2¼ cwt. or ſix diſhes or pecks at one penny each, which in five turns, or a morning's work, earns 2*s*. 6*d*.

Buxton. At *Buxton* Dr. Gale [p] places AQUIS of Ravennas, which in a MS. note he had put at *Aidon* in Northumberland. Mr. Watſon diſcovered a Roman ſtation here [q]. Buxton was certainly well known to the Romans, and it is extremely probable that they uſed the tepid ſprings of this place for bathing. This people made two roads in the county of Derby, of which the leſſer croſſed a part of the Peak, namely from Buxton to the ſtation at Brough near Hope; which was intended probably to afford a communication between this place and the baths at Buxton. From Brough to Buxton this road may be traced, becauſe the materials of which it is compoſed are very different from the natural ground on each ſide. Upon Tideſwel moor the ſides of this cauſey may be diſtinguiſhed for many yards together where it is about ſeven or eight yards broad [r]. There was a Roman wall cemented with red Roman plaiſter near St. Anne's well, where were the ruins of the antient bath.

There are no records to ſhew clearly that Buxton was a place of requeſt in the ages ſubſequent to the Roman empire in England. The Monkiſh hiſtorians appear to have known little concerning it [s].

If theſe baths were uſed by the Saxons, as by the name of *Batham gate* going to the road leading to the *Bath* by way of eminence it ſhould ſeem they were, one may deduce the name from boc, *coxit*, q. d. the warm ſtones or rocks, or warm ſprings among the rocks, or from boc, or buc, a beech tree, if it were certain any ever grew there, and Skinner derives it from beocce, bocce, beech, and ton town. Mr. Pegge [t] inclines to this laſt derivation, or to that from becca, *caper*. Jones [u] fancied it from wild bucks, or from one *Buck* an owner, which is too vague; alſo that from wounded bucks taking ſoil here the hunters named the place *Buckſtand* [x], and again from bock-ſtein or ſtein-bock, boucſtein, the ſtein-buck, a

[o] Leigh, b. 1. p. 78. Bray, p. 219—224.
[p] MS. n.
[q] Archæol. III. 237.
[r] Mr. Pegge's account of the roads through the country of the Coritani.
[s] Ib.
[t] Ubi ſup. p. 11.
[u] The benefit of the antient baths of Buckſtones, by John Jones, 1572, 4°.
[x] Jones, ib.

kind

kind of goat which antiently inhabited the Peak. It ſeems to occur in Domeſday under the name of *Beſtune* [y].

Buxton was a place of note ſome time before queen Elizabeth's reign [z]. St. Anne was then the patroneſs of the place, and its tepid waters were in high requeſt both for drinking and bathing. At this time accommodations were provided for the reception of patients. In 1572 we find the following deſcription by Dr. Jones, of the principal building at Buxton, which was probably upon the very ſpot where the hall now ſtands. "Joining the chief "ſpring between the river and the bath is a very "goodly houſe, four ſquare, four ſtories high, ſo "well compact with houſes of office beneath, above, "and round about, with a great chamber and other "goodly lodgings to the number of thirty, that it "is and will be a beauty to behold, and very nota"ble for the right honourable and worſhipful that "ſhall repair thither, as alſo for others; yea, and "the poor ſhall have lodgings and beds hard by for "their uſes only. The baths alſo ſo bravely beau"tified with ſeats round about, and defended from "the ambient air, and chimnies for fire to air your "garments in the bath ſide, and other neceſſaries "moſt decent."

This building was erected by the earl of Shrewsbury, and occaſioned the waters of Buxton to be much more reſorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary queen of Scots being at that time in the cuſtody of the earl of Shrewsbury, was brought along with him and his wife Elizabeth to Buxton in one of his viſits to that place, upon which occaſion this heroic and unfortunate princeſs applied to Buxton Cæſar's verſes npon Feltria as before given. About 120 years ago or in 1670 this building was demoliſhed, and a new edifice erected by William third earl of Devonſhire. This building with various ſubſequent alterations is now the principal hôtel called the Hall.

The antient wall of Roman workmanſhip about St. Anne's well above-mentioned, together with its baſon which had been uſed from the time of Jones, was razed in 1709, when ſir Thomas Delves of Cheſhire, in memory of a cure, erected the late arch [a], which was deſtroyed about four years ago to make room for the foundation of the ſuperb building called the Creſcent, now erecting.

Several large and excellent houſes for the accommodation of viſitors for health or pleaſure have been erected within the laſt 40 years, and they have of late continued to increaſe almoſt annually. At preſent a ſpacious pile is erecting at the expence of at leaſt 50,000*l*. which is deſigned to afford various ſorts of accommodation.

Among other alterations ſubſequent to the building of the hall by the earl of Devonſhire, appear to have been the addition of two other baths, one for the uſe of female bathers, the other for the poor adjoining to the old bath, now appropriated for the men, called the gentleman's bath.

The tepid ſprings of Buxton are in a vale environed by hilly or more properly uneven wavy land, on the ſouth ſide of the rivulet Wye, within the diſtance of forty or fifty yards from each other, and about half a mile from the ſource of this rivulet.

The uppermoſt ſtratum on the ſouth of the Wye at Buxton is the firſt or black lime-ſtone, which is covered in ſome parts with fragments of ſhale of a few feet in thickneſs. Under this ſtratum lies the firſt bed of toad ſtone, and ſubjacent to this is the ſecond bed of lime-ſtone, under which is the ſecond ſtratum of toad ſtone, which is incumbent on a third bed of lime-ſtone. On the north ſide the Wye at Buxton the upper ſtratum is ſhale, but after aſcending towards the ſummit of the hill on this ſide the Wye it is the grit-ſtone bed incumbent on this ſhale and the lime-ſtone and toad-ſtone beds which conſtitute the "Cruſt of the Earth" of the Peake [b]. The above ſtrata on each ſide the Wye are ſeparated by apparently a chaſm that has been filled up with rubble conſiſting of the broken beds of the earth on each ſide of it [b].

The tepid ſprings of Buxton iſſue out of the bowels of the earth either through fiſſures in the black lime-ſtone upon the ſurface, or from the rubble that covers ſome parts of this ſtratum [c].

The gentleman's bath is 25 feet ſix inches in length, 12 feet 8 inches broad, and the average depth is four feet 10 inches: therefore it contains 2,697,696 cubic inches, and 9,566$\frac{8\,4}{2\,5\,1}$ ale gallons of water [d].

After the demolition of ſir Thomas Delves's arch and well above-mentioned, about four years ago the ſtreams which ſupplied this well were conducted in a different direction and to a greater diſtance to a new baſon called New St. Anne's, incloſed within an elegant temple of Grecian architecture. But the water in this new baſon was found to be diminiſhed in its heat, namely, to expand the quickſilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 80° or 80$\frac{1}{2}$, inſtead of 81° or 81$\frac{1}{4}$. This circumſtance, joined to the prejudices of the people in favour of the former well, excited general diſſatisfaction, ſome clamours and menaces. To appeaſe theſe complaints, a temporary well was made at the ſource of the ſprings that ſupply New St. Anne's well in the ſummer of 1781, until the water in the new baſon ſhould acquire its priſtine heat, which it was natural to ſuppoſe it muſt in time do from the occaſion of its loſs of heat, namely, the being conveyed in a channel through the earth near it much colder than itſelf, and the addition propoſed of covering the new baſon with a cover in contact with the water and receiving it through a hole in the ſide of it as through a pump ſpout. The effect of further time and this alteration was ſuch as was expected, ſo that the water in the new well is now 81° or 81$\frac{1}{4}$, and it is drunk with the advantages of being conveyed in a grit-ſtone channel inſtead of a leaden pipe, of being drunk without previous expoſure to the air, and in a neater manner as to the filling of glaſſes or other veſſels [e].

Buxton water is of the temperature of 81$\frac{1}{2}$ or 82° in the Gentleman's Bath, and 81° or 81$\frac{1}{4}$ in New St. Anne's Well. It has no colour, taſte, or ſmell, is perfectly tranſparent, but it contains a ſubſtance, apparently a permanent vapour, in the form of bubbles ſuſpended therein. Theſe bubbles are the peculiarity of this water as far as can be diſcovered by the ex-

[y] Fol. 273. b. 277, 278.
[z] Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water 1784, 8vo. vol. I. p. 2. by George Pearſon, M. D.
[a] Jones. Lambarde's Topograph. Dict.
[b] Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water 1784, vol. I. p. 139.
[c] Ib. p. 140.
[d] Ib. 145.
[e] Ib. p. 158.

terna

ternal ſenſes without inſtruments or experiments. Theſe bubbles ariſe in great abundance through the ſeams of the pavement in the old bath, paſs through the whole bulk of water, and burſt upon its ſurface. The nature of theſe bubbles was never examined by Short and others, although they pronounced confidently with regard to their properties. Of late years the opinion univerſally prevailed that they were gas or fixed air, a vapour that unites with quick lime, and forms calcareous earth with cauſtic Alkali, and compoſes mild Alkali, certainly not becauſe they were ſhewn by experiments to poſſeſs theſe properties, but perhaps becauſe they had been found to extinguiſh flame and animal life. The error of this opinion was detected in February, 1782, when it was diſcovered that theſe bubbles did not poſſeſs the properties of gas, although they are not reſpirable, and did not contain the ſmalleſt portion of air.

A number of experiments and obſervations ſhew theſe bubbles to be a permanent vapour reſembling in many properties air united with phlogiſton, ſometimes called phlogiſticated air. From the analyſis juſt made it appears that Buxton water contains the uſual impregnations of common hard waters, namely, vitriolic gypſum, ſea ſalt, calcareous earth, and air in unuſually ſmall quantity; that its medicinal efficacy muſt be founded as far as can be learned from chemiſtry, on its *temperature*, *purity*, and *impregnation* with a peculiar permanent vapour that ariſes from it ſpontaneouſly, which is wholly unfit for reſpiration and inflammation, but which is not gas or fixed air [f].

About one mile from Buxton in Aſhford road is a hill called *Staden low*, between which and the road is the ſquare vallum with the circle adjoining, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley [g], now ploughed down, yet ſtill diſtinguiſhable. He ſuppoſed it a circus, and ſays it is 160 feet diameter, the vallum 50 feet on each ſide, in one place the ditch inward, and on the point of the circle furtheſt from the ſquare a little ſemicircular cave of earth. His barrows on the tops of the hills may be two beacons on ſome adjacent hill [h].

About three miles from Buxton are the *Marble ſtones*, probably Dr. Stukeley's druidical marble ſtones near Hope, a natural rock, about 180 feet long and 80 broad, three feet above the ſurface, the face deeply channelled and full of holes. At the eaſt and weſt ends many irregular-ſhaped ſtones, a few inches from each other [i]. At the *Tong*, a white heap, under earth and ſtones quantities of human bones are found, and at a paſture called *Perry* in this peak foreſt, a very great quantity, in general found, under a bank ſeveral yards in length. Another collection of bones in a paſture called *Harrod low*, in the ſame foreſt, and one on *Wormhill* moor [k].

"*Wye* river, good for troutes, riſith in Darbyſhire, "near St. Anne of Buckſtane's welle, ſo to Bakewel, "a market towne to Haddon, and thereabout Wye "cummith into Darwent [l]."

Chee torr is about five miles from Buxton. The river Wye runs between the rocks, which ſeem to have been forced aſunder. One is ſaid to be 360 feet perpendicular [m].

On the moor between *Stoncy Middleton* and Sheffield, on the top of a hill called *Great Owlar Torr*, is a heap of large ſtones, on the top of which are three rock baſons perfect, and one broken off. Not far from this, on the edge of a hill, a vaſt ſtone near 20 feet high, poiſed on a tapering ſmaller, on a broad baſe ſix or ſeven feet, and covered with a cap. To the right of this a fortification called the *Carles work*, a wall of large ſtones eight or nine feet high, piled againſt a wall of ſloping earth, croſſes the neck of land higher than the adjoining part of the moor, and full of looſe ſtones. The ground to the right is irregular, incloſed with a fence of ſtones rudely placed. On the ſide towards Chatſworth is an entrance opening inwards without flanks. Near the turnpike road from Caſtleton by Hatherſage to Sheffield was a rocking ſtone, lately deſtroyed. Above Hatherſage church is a place called *Camp green*, a high large circular mound of earth incloſed by a deep ditch. In the church-yard they ſhew two ſtones 13 feet four inches diſtant [n], that mark the grave of Little John the friend of Robin Hood.

Great Owlar Torr.

Carles work.

At the foot of the hills called *Coy moſſe* [o], behind the town of Buxton, under a hill of limeſtone of nine or ten different ſorts, is *Pool's Hole*, 232 yards long, pretended to have been a retreat to a robber of that name. The path to it is ſo narrow, and the entrance ſo low, that it is ſcarce perceivable. On firſt entering, for a few yards one is obliged to ſtoop, but the cave preſently riſes, and the firſt thing you are ſhewn is Pool's *ſaddle*, no bad reſemblance. Further on his chair hangs from the roof, and by it an exact imitation of a flitch of bacon, with its white edge: in other parts are Cotton's haycock, a lion's head, Pool lying in ſtate, which has a tolerably exact figure of a corpſe, with the eyes cloſed, and the chin ſunk in the cheſt, of which it exhibits the brawny muſcles; his horſe, repreſenting the haunches, back, and bare ribs of a ſmall headleſs beaſt lying down; the dark lantern or bee-hive; the organs like Gothic fretwork. The queen of Scots pillar, a ſmooth maſs like alabaſter, projecting from the ſide of the cave about a yard from the ground and two yards high, beyond which the paſſage narrows, and few go further; but beyond this is a ſteep aſcent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates near the roof in a hollow called the *Needle's eye*, in which a candle being placed repreſents a ſtar. Returning you are ſhewn a vault called Pool's cellar, and over it lies the ſhelf. The whole bottom of the vault is ſtrewed with ſtones, and the water continually dropping from the incruſtrations above deſcribed.

Poole's hole.

Dr. Short [p] gives the following deſcription of this cave:

"*Poole's hole* is a very little mile off Buxton. The rock over the front of its entry is ſeven yards perpendicular, the breadth of the outward entry at the ground nine yards. The door is two yards and a half wide in the rock. Here the height is from three to five feet, therefore we muſt enter ſtooping for 18 yards before we can ſtand up. Then we come into a large cavern 20 yards high, and ten broad, till at laſt its height riſes from 20 to 45 yards, and from

[f] See Chemical Hiſtory of Buxton Water, vol. II.
[g] Ib. II. 26. [h] Bray, p. 236.
[i] Ib. p. 239. [k] Lel. VII. 45
[l] Ib. p. 243—245. [m] Bray, p. 240.
[n] Ib. p. 237. [o] G.
[p] Ubi ſup. p. 29.

20 to 50 wide. When you are 28 yards from the outer entry, you come to Pool's ſhelf, a great long broad flagſtone lying over head the whole breadth of the entry. Juſt on the right hand about five yards above the level is Pool's chamber and dining room, which ſhelve into the rock a pretty depth. From this ſhelf you enter another ſubterraneous paſſage on the left hand, which opens into the other at the Queen of Scot's Pillar; but here is nothing remarkable. Returning to the firſt, when you are 60 yards in you riſe up a ſteep aſcent, and leave a hollow on one ſide, climb up eleven yards and a quarter to the Flitch of Bacon, of which whoever can ſee any reſemblance muſt have a ſtrong fancy. Fifty-eight yards beyond this is the font, four feet high, and ten feet in circumference at the bottom, with a ſmall baſon of water on its top, which dropping from the roof has formed this large pedeſtal. Juſt by, on the ſame ſide, are four very large ſtalactitious concretions called haycocks and very like them. Six yards beyond the Flitch is the queen of Scots chair, whoſe fore and lower part is exactly in the form of an old chair. From the font to this chair are moſt magnificent, high, perpendicular walls of beautifull carved work, adorned with variety of figures as well of vegetables as others. Nine yards beyond the chair is the Lion couchant on his belly on a ſtone, with his head up. Juſt by it is the effigies of an old man, dead and laid out, of a dun blackiſh colour. Two yards and a half further is the queen of Scots pillar, and all upon the oppoſite wall is very noble carved work of ſtalactites. Thirty-four yards further is St. Andrew's needle, a ſmall paſſage three yards long under a great ſtone. You aſcend 60 yards and a half beyond this a moſt frightful precipice of rocks, this aſcent being 40 yards above the level, and all a rough rock, reaching very near the day. When you are here, your candles ſeem twinkling ſtars to the company below, as theirs do to you. Here you are at the end of the cave. At the foot of this precipice riſes up the water, which glides gently along the ſide of the hole to a ſwallow which drinks it in except in time of a very great flood. The organs are between the queen of Scots pillar and the lion."

Near this cave are found hexagonal quartz-chryſtals, which are coloured red by the iron they contain, but they are not ſo clear or handſome as Briſtol ſtones[p].

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1748, p. 581, is a deſcription of *Granvill's hole*, in Perigord, reſembling Pool's hole. The whole length of this cave is 230 yards.

Chapel in the foreſt.

Chapel in the foreſt is a little village on the road from Mancheſter to Tidſwell, with a chapel of independent juriſdiction, ſo called from being ſeated in what was once the Peak foreſt, reduced to one clump of about 20 trees round a farm-houſe called the *Chamber*, ſaid to have been once a lodge[q].

In the high peak between Caſtleton and Hope was an hoſpital or ſpital houſe, t. Edward III. valued at 40*s.*[r]

Barleborough in the north-eaſt corner of the county, not far north of Cheſterfield, was the ſeat of the antient family of Rodes, originally of Nottinghamſhire. Gerard de Rodes was a great favourite with king John. His deſcendants Ralph and John lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. In the days of Elizabeth ſir Francis Rodes, one the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, built the preſent manſion, where he and his poſterity have ſince reſided. Barle.

According to Dugdale, (I. 259,) *Robert Ferrers* was created earl of Derby 1138 by king Stephen, for the battle of the Standard, which he won; but as he died next year, the title ſeems to have laid dormant till king John revived it in the perſon of his great grandſon *William* in his firſt year. The charter by which that prince gave him livery and reſtitution of his earldom is printed in Selden's Titles of Honour, Part II. c. 5. p. 153. He died of the gout 31 Henry III. as did his ſon and ſucceſſor *William* 1254, of a fall from his chariot, to which he was confined by it. He was buried at Merevale[s]. His ſon Robert died about the end of Henry III.[t] His deſcendants remained without a title till Walter was ſummoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Chartley, from whom the late earl of Eſſex and the late viſcount Hereford deſcended[u]. Earl of Derby.

Thomas Stanley, who joined Henry VII. and ſet the crown on his head at Boſworth, was by him created earl of Derby in the firſt year of his reign, and died 1504, 19 Henry VII. and was buried in Burſcough priory. His ſon *George* died 3 Henry VII. and was buried in St. James Garlikehythe, London. The title fell to his grandſon *Thomas*, who dying 1521, 13 Henry VIII. was buried at Sion abbey, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*. He died 1572, 14 Elizabeth, and was buried at Ormſkirk, as have been all his ſucceſſors. His immediate ſucceſſor was his ſon *Henry*, 1594, and his ſon *Ferdinand* 1595. He was ſucceeded by his brother *William*, and he, 1642, by his ſon *James*, whoſe diſtinguiſhed loyalty and baſe execution at Bolton, 1651, have rendered his name illuſtrious, as the defence of his caſtle at Latham, 1644, have immortalized his lady, who was daughter of Claude duke of Tremouille. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Charles*, who died 1672, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*[x]. He died 1702 without iſſue male, and was ſucceeded by his brother *James*, and he dying 1735-6, the title devolved on ſir *Edward* Stanley of Bickerſtaff, c. Lancaſter, deſcended from a younger ſon of George ſon of Thomas the firſt earl. He died 1776, æt. 86, and is ſucceeded by his grandſon *Edward*, 12th and preſent earl.

[p] Eray, 255. [q] Ib. p. 239. [r] Tan. 83.

[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 262, 263. Mat. Paris, p. 884.

[t] Dugd. Ib. 264. In Mr. Charles' Collections MS. Cotton. Julius. C. VII. is depicted his ſeal with his figure on horſeback, the capariſons of his horſe charged with his arms, circumſcribed *Robert de Ferrars filius & hæres Domni Willi de Ferrars quondam comitis Derb.* Conntерſeal an eſcutcheon of his arms.

[u] Ib. 266. Search being made in the Exchequer for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged *inter alia* with £. 100. *pro comitatu Derby integro*, and therefore he was now charged with the like. Com. Hill. 25 E. III. Rot. 4, ex parte Rem. Theſ. and Hill, 6 E. III. Fines.

[x] Dugd. Bar. II. 247—254.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Derbyſhire.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle or Bear's-foot; in mountainous meadows and paſtures: common.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; in the Peak about *Wirkeſworth*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *hypnoides*. Wooly Bryum; on mountainous heaths: at *Matlock* bath.

—— *hypnoides* ζ. A variety of the laſt; on the mountains in the Peak.

Byſſus *ſaxatilis*. Stone Byſſus; on limeſtone rocks.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; in the mountainous paſtures by the hedge ſides, plentifully.

Cardamine *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies-ſmock; about the mouth of *Pool's hole*, plentifully.

—— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies-ſmock; by brooks in mountainous meadows and on moiſt rocks and ſtones.

Cochlearea *officinalis*. Common or Garden Scurvy-graſs; on the mountains at *Caſtleton* in the Peak about the great ſubterraneous vault or cavern called *Peak's hole*.

—— *officinalis* γ Grœnlandica. Grœnland Scurvy-graſs; at the entrance ihto *Peak's hole*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; near the ebbing and flowing well at *Tideſwell*.

Draba *muralis*. Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-graſs; in the fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous and ſtoney paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake-Berries; on the mountains in the Peak, common.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine-leaved Heath; on the mountains near *Hatherſedge* in the Peak.

Eryſimum *chierantboides*. Treacle Wormſeed; near *Aſhburn* in the Peak.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Lichen *jubatus*. Fennel Liverwort; on the rocks near *Darwent* in the Peak.

—— *omphalodes*. Purple Liverwort; on the rocks in the Peak.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Club Moſs or Wolves-claw;
—— *Selago*. Fir Club Moſs; on rocks and } on the mountains near *Darwent* in the Peak.

Polypodium *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody; in marſhy and ſhady places: about *Wingerworth* common.

—— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; about *Peak's hole*.

—— *marginale*. Marginal Polypody; about *Buxton*: this plant has not been long known to be a native of *England*.

Polytrichum *commune*. Common Polytrichum, or Golden Maidenhair; in the Peak.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce; on old walls, and about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry Buſh, Framboiſe or Hindberry; in the hedges in the Peak.

Rumex *maritimus*. Golden Dock; in the meadows by the road ſide leading to *Swarſton* bridge, which in floods are overthrown by the *Trent*.

Saxifraga *hypnoides*. Trifid Sengreen; on the mountains.

Thalictrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow-Rue; about the entrance into *Peak's hole*.

Thlaſpi *montanum*. Mountain Mithridate-Muſtard; in the Peak.

Tremella *utriculata*. Bladder Tremella; on ſtones in rivulets: near *Tideſwell*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moſsberries, or Moorberries; on boggy places in the Peak.

—— *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts, or Whortleberries; in the mountains of the Peak, plentifully.

Valeriania *officinalis* β. Mountain Valerian; near *Buxton well*, above a ſtoney and thorny place called *Aſhwood*.

Viola *grandiflora*. Yellow Violet or Panſies; about *Pool's hole* and *Elden hole*, and in the Peak.

—— *tricolor*. Panſies or Heart's-eaſe; in the mountains among the corn, and upon the mud-walls and fences of ſtone.

LEICESTERSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
Derby Shire
from Litchfield 6 Miles
from Wolverhampton
from Thomas port
Hinckley
Burbach
Leicester Grange
Sherford
Copston Parva
Copston Magna
Wolvey
Smockington
High Cross
Withibrook
Hopsford
Monks Kirby
Over Smite
Newbold Revel
Brinklow
Willey
Lodge
Lutterworth Land
Watling Street
Newham Paddox
Cesterover
Church Over
Harborow Magna
Harborow Parva
Coton
Stanford
Shawell
Calthorpe
Tripontium or Dove Bridge
Lilburn
Newbold upon Avon
Brownsover
Clifton
Hill Morton
Rugby
Bilton
Ecenhill
Lawford Hall
Church Lawford
Newnham Regis
The Stade
Burton Hastings
Shilton
Bramcot
Wibtenhill
Bulkington
Ribton
Nuneaton
Bede
Horton
Sheriton
Bedworth
Coal Pits
Fire Engine
Anty
Longford
Exhall
Wiken
Sow
Wiken in Arden
Holly Hurst
Barnacle
Binley
Combs Abbey
Bretford
Brandon
Wolston
Wappenbury
Wappenbury Hall
Weston
Broome Bridge
Bagington
Finham
Coventry
Allesley
Allesley Hall
Whoburley Chap.
Fleetchamfield Chap.
Canley
Hurst
Kenilworth
Hill Farm
Milburn Grange
Frogshall
Dunsmore Heath
Seckington
Newton Regis
Austrey
Shuttington
Bramcote
Priory
Warton
Polesworth
Hermitage
Ortons on the Hill
Morebarn
Newhouse
Grendon
Hall End
Birch Coppice
Whittington
Badesley Ensor
Fenton Br.
Witherley
Manduessedum a Roman Camp
Atherstone
Mancester
Oldbury
Caldecot
Higham
Wedington
Nuneaton
Ridge Lane
Harkshill
Ansley Hall
Ansley
Arley
Arley Street
Whitacre Heath
Shustoke
Maxstoke Hall
Maxstoke Priory
Old Fillongley
Fillongley
Goat Yard
Corley
Corley Hall
Birchley Place
Birchley Hall
Master land
Allon End
Newland
Exhall
Caroley
Smercote
Arbury
Temple House
Arbury Street
Whitacre Priory
Whitacre Low
Whitacre Heath
Hollyhall
Bentley Chap
Bentley Hall
Flandershall
Hallaton
Meriden
Packington Magna
Packington Parva
Allgrath Hall
Kinwaldsey
White House
Hawkesweed
Duke End
Blythe Hall
Blythe Bridge
Marston Jabbet
Stone fm
Church Bickenhill
Hampton in Arden
Berkswell
Morcroft Hall
Balsall
Balsall Street
Barton
Knoll
Heywood Estate
Packington Park
Chapel Yard
Marston Green
Water Orton
Castle
Park Hall
Middleton
Drayton Basset
Drayton Manor
Bourne River
Tame
Tamworth Castle
Lady Bridge
Mile Oak
Amington
Bole Br
Bramcote Priory
Pooley
Hermitage
Polesworth
Wilnecote
Hall End
Birch Coppice
Whittington
Badesley Ensor
Freasley
Baxterley Hall
Baxterley
Azenbeley Hall
Merevale Hall
Merevale
Witherley
Fenton Br.
Sence Riv.

A MAP of WARWICKSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1. Hemlingford
2. Coventry County
3. Knightlow
4. Barlichway
5. Kineton

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

E. Noble delin.t et curavit

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CORNAVII.

HAVING ſurveyed the countries of the Coritani who lived neareſt the weſt, I come next to the Cornabii, or Cornavii. The etymology of their name I leave to others: I might, indeed, twiſt the words to different meanings; but, as none of them anſwer to the nature of the ſoil, or the character of the inhabitants, I ſhall not croud my deſcription with them. My preſent deſign is to deſcribe ſeparately thoſe counties, which, by Ptolomy's account, ſeem to have been occupied by the Cornavii, viz. *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Cheſhire*: in which not the leaſt traces of their antient name remains though this name ſeems to have continued to the decline of the Roman empire. For under the later emperors *numeri* and *turmæ* of Cornavii ſerved, as appears from the Notitia.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE county of Warwick, called by the Saxons as by us at preſent *Warwickſhire* [a], bounded on the eaſt by thoſe of Northampton and Leiceſter, and the military way before-mentioned; on the ſouth by Oxford and Glouceſter ſhires, on the weſt for the moſt part by Worceſter, and on the north by Staffordſhire, is divided into two parts, *Feldon* and *Woodland*, or the Feild and Woody Country, parted from each other by the river Avon running obliquely through the middle of the county from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt.

The *Feldon* lies on this ſide the Avon, being a champain country, diverſified with corn and graſs, and yielding a moſt delightful view from the hill called *Edge hill*. At the extremity of this hill by *Warmington* I ſaw a very large circular entrenchment, which, like others of the ſame kind, I take to have been originally made for preſent defence upon ſome invaſion. From the red ſoil hereabout *Rodway*, *Rodley* [b], take their names, and the greateſt part of the valley itſelf is called the *Vale of Red Horſe*, from the ſhape of an horſe cut by the country people on a red hill near *Pillerton*. The remarkable places in this part are *Shipſton* and *Kinton*, one a market for ſheep, the other for cows, for a long time back, whence alſo they had their names: *Compton in the hole*, ſo called from its being concealed in a valley under the hills. This laſt place is not, however, without its pleaſures, and from it an illuſtrious family takes its name, of which Henry Compton was by queen Elizabeth, 1572, advanced to the degree of baron. *Wormleighton*, famous for feeding ſheep, but more eminent ſince king James created the moſt illuſtrious John *Spencer* before-mentioned *baron Wormleighton*; *Shugbury*, where they find the Aſtroites or Starſtones, which the *Shugburies*, lords of the place, have adopted for their arms: *Southam*, a well-known and frequented market; alſo *Leamington*, ſo called from the little river *Leam*, which waters this part of the country, where is a ſalt ſpring. *Vehindon*, now *Long Ichindon* and *Harbury*. Theſe two laſt are memorable only for the death of Fremund, ſon of king Offa, baſely ſlain by ſurprize between them: a perſon of great renown and ſingular piety, envied only becauſe in a moſt unhappy criſis his good fortune had given the enemy a check. But this his undeſerved fate turned to his greater glory. For being buried at his father Offa's palace, now called *Off-church*, he ſtill ſurvives to poſterity, having been ranked among the ſaints, and had divine honours paid him by the common people, and his life was written in tolerably elegant verſe by an antient author, from which I may, without offence, ſubjoin theſe few lines on the murderer, whoſe ambition to reign prompted him to this deed:

Southam.
Leamington.
Off church.

Non ſperans vivo Fremundo regis honore
Optato ſe poſſe frui, molitur in ejus
Immeritam tacito mortem, gladioque profanus
Irruit exerto ſervus, dominique jacentis
Tale nihil veritum ſævo caput amputat ictu.
Talis apud Wydford Fremundum palma coronat,*
Dum ſimul & fontes occidit & occidit inſons.

Hopeleſs to reign, while Fremund lives, he frames
Secret deſigns againſt his guiltleſs life; his ſword
The daſtard ſlave forth draws againſt his lord,
And, as ſecure he ſlept, ſtrikes off his head:
Such crown at Wydford waits on Fremund dead,
The guilty wretches ſlain his guiltleſs ſoul is fled.

Theſe are the places in *Feldon* or the plain country. I muſt not forget to obſerve that the antient *Foſſe* way croſſes it, whoſe ridge appears in paſture

* Some copies read more truly *Radford*.

[a] Jaenungreyne. Sax. Chr. 147. Warrewicana provincia. Flor. Worc.

[b] *Radway*, *Ratley*, [*Rottelsic* Domeſd.]

grounds

Cheſterton. grounds, now out of the road near *Cheſterton*, the reſidence of the very antient family of the *Peitos*, of which was that William *Peito* of the Franciſcan order whom Pope Paul IV. out of pique to Cardinal Pole ſuch) reſentments harbour in heavenly minds) in vain created Cardinal and Legate in England, having cited Pole to Rome on a charge of hereſy. But queen Mary, though moſt devoted to the church of Rome, interpoſed, or rather oppoſed, ſo that Peito was forbid to come into England, and the legatine authority was left intire to Pole. I know not whether it is worth while to mention here that certain writers in the reign of Edward IV. complained that the avarice of aſſembling great flocks of ſheep like armies beſet populous town, drove away the huſbandmen, and made ſuch havoc that one of them, a learned man in that age, exclaimed with the poet,

Quid facerent hoſtes captâ crudelius urbe!
What worſe than this could we from foes expect!*

Rugby. But on the river *Avon*, where it enters this county ſoon after its firſt riſe, *Rugby* firſt preſents itſelf, a great market for butchers: then *Newenham Regis* on the other ſide the river, where riſe three ſprings that ſeem to have paſſed through alom mines, whoſe water, of a milky colour and taſte, is accounted good againſt the ſtone: it certainly is extremely diuretic, heals and cloſes up wounds preſently, taken with ſalt purges, with ſugar binds. Then *Baggington*, which has a caſtle, and once belonged to the *Bagots*, a very illuſtrious family. Not far from it is *Stoneley*, where king Henry II. founded a ſmall monaſtery;† and oppoſite to it was formerly a caſtle on the Avon called *Stonely holme*, built on *Holmehull*, and deſtroyed while the Danes ravaged England under Canute.

Newenham Regis Medicinal ſprings.

Baggington.

Stoneley.

Stoneley holme.

WARWICK. The Avon now paſſes by the chief town of this county, which we call WARWICK, the Saxons Wappyngpyc, Ninnius and the Britans *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Leon*, all which names ſeeming to be derived from the Britiſh word *Guarth*, which ſignifies a *garriſon*, or from the *Legions* quartered for the defence of places, in ſome ſort perſuade us (though I confeſs myſelf rather a ſceptic than a critic in etymologies), that this is the town called by the Romans in Britain PRÆSIDIUM, where the Notitia places a captain of Dalmatian horſe, under the command of the Dux Britanniarum. This cohort was raiſed in Dalmatia, and I ſhall here obſerve by the way that ſuch was the prudent foreſight of the Romans, that they ſtationed foreign ſoldiers in garriſons in the provinces, who, by the difference in their manners and language were prevented from caballing with the natives. For, as Florus obſerves[c], "Nations not accuſtomed to ſlavery, "would otherwiſe be forward enough to ſhake off the "yoke." Hence we find among the Roman armies in Britain, Moors from Africa, Aſtures and Vettones from Spain, Batavi, Nervii, Tungri, Turnacenſes from Germany, Lingones, Morini from Gaul, and from other parts Dalmatians, Thracians, Alans, &c. as will be mentioned in their place. But to return. We are not to ſuppoſe the Britans had that word *Guarth* from the Franks, ſince, if we may believe Lazius, it is of Hebrew extraction, and uſed by many nations. But that this was a garriſon both the authority of our own annals ſhews, aſſerting that the Roman legions were ſettled here, and the ſituation of it almoſt in the heart of the province implies; for it is equally diſtant from the eaſt coaſt of Norfolk one way, and the weſt coaſt of Wales the other, and Præſidium a town of Corſica has the ſame ſituation in the centre of the iſland. Nor is it to be wondered that the Romans had a garriſon and ſtation of ſoldiers here, as it ſtands on the river Avon on a ſteep rock, and all the approaches to it are hewn out of the rock. It appears to have been well defended by a wall and ditches; and the caſtle ſtrong both by nature and art, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Warwick, faces the ſouth-weſt. The town itſelf is adorned with handſome buildings, and owes much to Edelfleda lady of the Mercians, who repaired it A.D. 911. At the Norman invaſion it was in a very flouriſhing condition, and had many burgeſſes (as they were called), 12 of whom were bound to attend the kings of England in time of war, as appears by Domeſday book[d]. "He that failed to attend on ſummons, paid 100 ſhillings to the king: but if the king went by ſea againſt his enemies, it ſent either four Boteſuenes[e], or £. 4. of money[f]. In this town the king has in demeſne 113 burgeſſes[g], and the king's barons have 112." Roger, ſecond earl of Warwick of Norman race, built in the middle of the town a moſt beautiful church to the Virgin Mary, which the *Beauchamps* his ſucceſſors honoured with their burial places, particularly Richard the laſt of the Beauchamps earl of Warwick, and governor of Normandy, who died at Rouen 1439, and was buried here with a moſt magnificent funeral.

PRÆSIDIUM.

Foreign ſoldiers in garriſons.

Near Warwick to the north is *Blacklow hill*, where Piers *Gaveſton*‡, whom king Edward II. advanced from low rank to the earldom of Cornwall, was beheaded by the nobles of the realm. By the prince's favour, and the indulgence of fortune, he had aſſumed ſuch a liberty, that having poiſoned the king's mind, he diſdained every man of worth, inſolently ſeized the property of every individual, and being an artful and cunning man, fomented diviſions between the king and the nobility.

Below this on the Avon, ſtands *Guy cliffe*, or, as others write it, *Gib-cliffe*, now the reſidence of Thomas de Beaufoe, of an antient Norman family, and itſelf the ſeat of pleaſantneſs. There is a ſmall ſhady grove, clear and cryſtal ſtreams, moſſy caves, evergreen meadows, a gentle murmuring rivulet running among the rocks, and to crown all, Solitude and Quiet the friend of the Muſes§. Here fame reports Guy of Warwic, that celebrated hero, after all his labours, built a chapel, led the life of an hermit, and was at laſt buried here. Perſons better informed think the place had its name from *Guido de Beauchamp*, a much later perſon; and it is certain Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwic built here a chapel in honour of St. Margaret, and erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy.

The Avon runs down from hence with a fuller ſtream by *Charlcott*, the ſeat of the noble and knightly family of the *Lucies*, which came antiently by inheritance from the *Charlcots* to them, who piouſly founded a religious houſe for the reception of poor and ſtrangers at *Thellisford*. *Thelley* was the name of a little rivulet which runs through *Compton Murdac*, formerly belonging to the *Murdacs*, now to the

* Roſs & T. B. contra villarum deſtructores.
† Stoneley abbey regiſter.
‡ or *Gaverſden*.
§ *Roſs of Warwick.*
[c] IV. c. ult.
[d] fol. 238.
[e] *Batſuteins.*
[f] *libræ denariorum.*
[g] The original is *domus*, houſes.

knightly family of the *Verneys*, and through this Thellisford to the Avon, which afterwards paſſes by *Stratford*, a handſome ſmall market town, which owes all its conſequence to two natives of it, John *de Stratford*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who built the church, and Hugh *Clopton*, mayor of London, who, at great expence, laid a ſtone bridge of 14 arches acroſs the Avon. He was a younger brother of an antient family, who derived their ſurname from the adjoining manor of *Clopton*, ever ſince Walter de *Cokesfeld*, named the *Knight Marſhall*, had ſettled himſelf and his poſterity at Clopton. Their eſtate fell in my time to two ſiſters, coheireſſes, one of whom married the illuſtrious ſir George *Carew*, vice-chamberlain to our moſt gracious queen Anne, on whom king James conferred the title of *baron Carew of Clopton*, and I mention him on this further account becauſe he is a great admirer of venerable antiquity. The Avon now approaching Worceſterſhire, has nothing elſe remarkable on its banks except *Bilford* a market town, and ſome ſmall country villages.

Let us now take a view of the *Woodland*, which lies north beyond the Avon, occupying a larger extent, being the moſt part covered with woods, though not without paſtures, corn-fields, and iron mines. As it is at preſent called the *Woodland* ſo it had antiently the much older name of *Arden*, but, as I take it, to the ſame purport; for *Arden* ſeems to have ſignified a *foreſt* among the antient Britans and Gauls, the largeſt foreſt in Gaul being called *Arden*, a town in Flanders near another foreſt *Ardenburgh*, and that famous foreſt in England we ſee is called by abbreviation *Den*; not to mention that Diana in antient inſcriptions is ſtyled ARDUENNA and ARDOINA[h], i. e. if I miſtake not *Sylvan*, and was the ſame who, in the inſcriptions found in Italy, is called NEMORENSIS. From this tract *Turkill de Arden*, who lived here in great honor under Henry I.[i] took his name, and his poſterity ſpread themſelves over England in great credit in after times. The weſt ſide of this country is waſhed by the river *Arrow*, haſtening to join the Avon by *Studly* caſtle, once belonging to *J. Fitz Corbution*. Whether this river has its name from its rapidity as antiently the *Tigris* in Meſopotamia (which ſignifies an *arrow* in Perſic), or, on the contrary, from its ſlow courſe, which is the meaning of *Arra* among the old Gauls and Britans, let others determine. On it ſtands *Coughton*, the principal reſidence of the knightly family of the *Throckmortons*, a very numerous, illuſtrious family, productive of many bright geniuſes, and ſettled here ever ſince their marriage with the heireſs of *Speney*. Not far from hence is *Ouſley*, famous alſo for lords of its own, the *Butlers*, barons *Wem*, from whom it deſcended by inheritance to the *Ferrars*, called from it of *Ouſley*. Their eſtates were ſoon divided between J. lord of *Greſtocke* and Ralph *Nevill*. Lower on the Arrow ſtands *Beauchamp's Court*, ſo called from baron *Beauchamp* of Powike, from whom it came by the only daughter of Edward *Willughby*, ſon of Robert *Willughby*, baron Broke, to Fulke *Grevill*, diſtinguiſhed as well by the order of knighthood as by his affable diſpoſition, whoſe only ſon, of the ſame name, has ſo devoted himſelf to true virtue and genuine nobility, that the nobleneſs of his mind far ſurpaſſes that of his birth. My great obligations to him I ſhall ever moſt gratefully acknowledge, whether I utter them or them or not, although I can neither diſplay nor enhance them ſufficiently.

Alne r. Below this the Arrow receives the *Alne* or *Alen*, which, running among the woods, waſhes *Henley*, a *Henley.* ſmall market-town, adjoining to which the noble family of *Montfort* had a caſtle, which from its pleaſant ſituation in the middle of the foreſt they called by the French name of *Bel deſert*; but it is now buried in its ruins. They derive their deſcent not from the *Montforts* of Almaria, but from Turſtan of *Baſtenburgh* a Norman. The eſtate came at laſt by two daughters to the barons *Sudley* and the *Frevilles*. At the conflux of the Arrow and Alen, I ſaw *Aulceſter*, called by Matthew Paris[k] more properly *Aulceſter.* *Allenceſter*, which the inhabitants affirm to have been a moſt famous and antient town, whence they will have it to have been called *Ouldceſter*. "This was" (as appears by an antient inquiſition[l]) "the free "burgh of our lord Henry I. and the king gave it to "Robert *Corbet*[m] for his ſervice; and when the ſaid "Robert died, it went by deſcent to ſir William de "*Botereux* and ſir Peter Fitz Herbert; and William de "Botereux dying, that moiety of the town fell into "the hands of ſir Reginald de Botereux by deſcent "as heir, who now holds it; and when Peter *Fitz* "*Herbert* died that moiety deſcended to Herbert Fitz "Peter, which Herbert gave it to Robert de Chaundays." Now from a great town it has ſunk into a ſmall market-town, but is ſtill very famous for its wheat fair. Higher up, among woods, now gradually growing thinner, are *Wroxhall*, where Hugh de *Hat-* *Wroxhall.* *ton* built a ſmall monaſtery or priory[n]; *Badſley*, for- *Badſley.* merly the ſeat of the *Clintons*, now of the *Ferrars'*; and *Balſhall*, once a preceptory of Templars*, given *Balſhall.* them by Roger de *Mowbray*, who was ſo munificent to their order that they unanimouſly decreed in chapter that he ſhould have power to remit and pardon the offences of any of their brethren againſt the rules of the order, upon his confeſſing it before him. The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, to whom the eſtates of the Templars in England were aſſigned, (our anceſtors at that time thinking it a ſin to apply what had been dedicated to God to profane uſes) granted out of gratitude to John *Mowbray* of *Axholme*, ſucceſſor to this Roger, that he and his ſucceſſors ſhould in all their aſſemblies have the next place of honor after the knights †.

More to the north-eaſt where a number of ſmall ſtreams uniting among parks form a lake, which ſoon after being confined in banks makes a canal, ſtands *Kenelworth*, antiently called *Kenelworda*, *Kenelworth* though now corruptly *Killingworth*, which gives *vulgo Killing-* name to a large beautiful and ſtrong caſtle, ſur- *worth.* rounded by parks, not built by Kenulphus, Kenelmus, or Kinegilſus, as ſome dream, but as can be made appear from records by Galfridus *Clinton*, chamberlain to Henry I. and his ſon, after he had founded here a church for canons regular. But his

* Reg. of the Templars and order of St. John of Jeruſalem. † V. Statuta de Templariis.

[h] Grüter. XL. 9. CCCXIV. 3.

[i] William I. Lib. Abingdon MS. n. Gale.

[k]

[l] In the Exchequer.

[m] Whoſe daughter he had debauched, and married her to his chamberlain Fitz Herbert, by whom ſhe had lord Peter Fitz Herbert. (Vincent ap. Dugd. War. 568.) Her ſiſter married William Botreux. Reginald, the king's baſtard, was created earl of Cornwall, and kept the Fitz Herberts out of this eſtate till his ſon's forfeiture of it in the reign of John. Dugd. 568.

[n] A Benedictine nunnery, founded t. Henry I. or Stephen, valued at 72*l. per ann.* Tan. 577.

great grandſon Henry having no iſſue ſold it to king Henry III. who beſtowed it in dower with his ſiſter Eleanor on Simon de *Montfort* earl of Leiceſter. The king and earl ſoon after falling out and differing, and the latter being ſlain in the barons' wars after moſt unhappy diſturbances, it held out a ſix months ſiege, and at laſt ſurrendered to Henry III. who united this caſtle to the eſtates of the houſe of Lancaſter. At this time was publiſhed here that edict which our lawyers call *Dictum de Kenelworth*, enacting, that all who took up arms againſt the king, "ſhould pay him the value of their lands for five "years," &c. a ſalutary ſeverity without bloodſhed againſt rebels who diſturbed the public peace, having no hopes but in confuſion. Lately by the bounty of queen Elizabeth it was the reſidence of Robert *Dudley* earl of Leiceſter, who omitted nothing to enlarge and beautify it, ſo that whether we regard the beauty of the buildings or the extent of the parks, it ſcorns to rank lower than with the ſecond caſtles in England.

Solybill. To proceed hence as I took my own route I came next to *Solyhill*, which has nothing remarkable but its church: then to *Bremicham*, full of inhabitants and echoing with forges, moſt of the inhabitants being iron manufacturers. The lower part of it is very wet, the upper adorned with handſome buildings. I conſider it as a circumſtance not a little to its honor that the noble and warlike family of the Bremichams [o] in Ireland derive their deſcent and name from hence. *Bremicham.*

Sutton Colfield. Next on the northern edge of the county ſtands *Sutton Colfield*, in a woody and barren ſituation, boaſting for its native John *Voiſy*, biſhop of Exeter, who in the reign of Henry III. raiſed the town from its declining ſtate by buildings, privileges, and a grammar-ſchool.

Coleſhull. Going down from hence ſouthward I came to *Coleſhull*, formerly belonging to the *Clintons*; and near it *Maxſtoke* caſtle, which owned for its lords, almoſt by uninterrupted ſucceſſion, the *Limſeys*, who were lords of *Wolverley*, the *Odingſells* of Flemiſh extraction, and the *Clintons*, who have been very famous in this county. *Maxſtoke* [p].

Coventry. Lower down in the centre of this woodland ſtands *Coventrey*, as I ſuppoſe, named from *Conventus*, which is called in our language *Covent* and *Covenn*, and in our hiſtories and the papal decrees it is often named *Conventria*; as in that of Honorius III.* "either the biſhop "of *Conventrey* is out of his ſenſes, or he ſeems to have "too great a contempt for learning [r]." Some indeed derive it from the little river running through it, now called *Shireburn*, but in an antient charter of the priory *Cuentford* [q]. Whatever occaſioned the name, its wealth ariſing in the laſt age from the woollen and camblet manufacture made it the only mart of this part, and more reſorted to than could be expected from its midland ſituation. The city is very conveniently placed, large and neat, defended with ſtrong walls, and adorned with very handſome buildings, among which are two churches of rare workmanſhip, contiguous to, and as it were, rivaling each other, one dedicated to Holy Trinity, the other to St. Michael. It has nothing very antient about it except the monaſtery or priory, whoſe ruins I ſaw near thoſe churches. It was founded by king Canute for nuns, who being ſoon after turned out, Leofric earl of Mercia A. D. 1040, enlarged, and in a manner rebuilt it "with ſuch a profuſion of gold and ſilver that (to borrow the words of Malmeſbury [r]) the walls of the church ſeem too confined to contain the treaſures which ſtrike all beholders with aſtoniſhment, no leſs than 50 [s] marks of ſilver being ſcraped off one ſingle beam." He endowed it with ſuch revenues that Robert de *Limſey* biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter transferred the epiſcopal ſee hither as to the golden ſands of Pactolus, that (as Malmeſbury goes on) "he might filch from the church's treaſures enough to fill the king's coffers, deceive the Pope, and gratify the avarice of the court of Rome." But this ſee a few years after returned to Lichfeld: yet ſo as that the ſame biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfeld*. The firſt lord of this city I have met with was Leofric, who being angry with the citizens, oppreſſed them with heavy taxes, which he reſolved not to leſſen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earneſtly with him for their relief, ſhould ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city, which, if we may credit the common report, ſhe did, covered up in her very long hair, unſeen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from ſuch a number of taxes for ever †. From Leofric it came by Lucia, his ſon Algar's [t] daughter, to the earls of Cheſter, by her marriage with Ranulph, firſt of that name, and third of that family, earl of Cheſter, who allowed the inhabitants the ſame privileges as thoſe of Lincoln enjoyed, gave great part of the city to the monks, reſerving the reſt to himſelf and his heirs, with *Chilmore*, a manor in demeſne [u], out of the city. On their death without iſſue male the eſtate was parcelled out among ſiſters. Conventry fell to Roger de *Monthault* immediately by the earls of Arundel. His daughter's ſon Robert gave up all his right "for want of heirs male of his body, to queen Iſabel the king's [Edward III's] mother, to hold during her life, and after her death to remain to *John of Eltham* the king's brother, and the heirs of his body begotten, and in failure thereof to remain to Edward king of England, &c." So it runs in the fine 2 Edward III. John of Eltham was afterwards created earl of Cornwall, and this place annexed to the earldom of Cornwall. From that time it became conſiderable. Our kings beſtowed on it various privileges, eſpecially Edward III. who gave them leave to chooſe a mayor and two bailiffs [x], and Henry VI. who annexed to it ſeveral ſmall villages adjoining, granted it power to be a county corporate (ſuch are the words of the charter) of itſelf, in reality and name, and diſtinct from the county of Warwick." At the ſame time he ſubſtituted to the two bailiffs two ſheriffs, and the citizens began to incloſe their city with ſtout walls; in which are very handſome gates, and at that called *Gosford*, the huge blade bone of a monſtrous boar, which you may ſuppoſe Guy earl of Warwick, or Diana Nemorenſis, killed in hunting, after he had with his ſnout dug that

* Honorius III. c. 14. Decret. † Florilegus, p. 423.

[o] Earls of Louth in Ireland. Holland.

[p] This ſeems to relate to biſhop Alexander de Savenſby, conſecrated 1224, in the time of Pope Honorius III. who was a learned man, but pretended to incredible viſions and apparitions. Godwin. G.

[q] As *Conway*, *Coway*, *Conventiæ*, *Covennæ*, MS. Gale. *Cunc.* Dugd. 34.

[r] De geſt. pont. IV. 165. [s] 500.

[t] Leofric and Algar are both reckoned earls of Cheſter and Mercia. Dugd. 135.

[u] The earls had a caſtle here. Dugd. 139.

[x] and to build and embattle a wall about it. Holland.

pit

pit or pool now called *Swaneſwell Poole*, but anti-ently *Swineſwell*, as appears by antient charters.

This city ſtands in longitude 25° 52″ in latitude 52° 25′.

So much for Coventry, for the account of which my readers are not ſo much obliged to me as (that I may acknowledge my information) to *Henry Ferrars* of *Badſley*, a perſon deſervedly illuſtrious both for his family and for his knowledge of antiquity, and my worthy friend, who often guided me in my wanderings and allowed me to borrow light from him.

Near Coventry to the north is *Anſley* caſtle, formerly belonging to the *Haſtings* who were lords of Abergavenny; and *Brand* formerly the habitation of the *Verdons*. To the eaſt *Caloughdon*, commonly called *Caledon*, the antient ſeat of the barons *Segrave*, from whom it came to the barons *Berkeley* by one of the daughters of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk. Theſe Segraves ever ſince Stephen Segrave was Chief Juſtice of England bore the title of barons, and came to the eſtate of the *Chaucumbs*, whoſe arms they have ever ſince born, S. a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or. The laſt of them John married Margaret ducheſs of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas de *Brotherton*, and had a daughter Elizabeth, who carried the rank of marſhal of England, and title of duke of Norfolk into the *Mowbray* family*. Not far from hence alſo is *Brinklo*, where was an old caſtle of the *Mowbrays*, which had many eſtates in the neighbourhood belonging to it: but time has almoſt deſtroyed its very ruins; as alſo thoſe of *Combe* abbey, endowed by the *Camvills* and *Mowbrays*, and out of whoſe aſhes aroſe the fine houſe of the *Harringtons* in this place. As we go eaſt we meet with *Ceſter Over*, the property of the *Greville*s before mentioned, near which the Roman military way *Watlingſtreet* dividing this county from Leiceſter runs north by *High Croſs* already deſcribed, near *Nun Eaton*, antiently called *Eaton*; but when Amicia, wife of Robert *Boſſu* earl of Leiceſter, as Henry Knighton writes[y], "founded a houſe for "nuns, in which ſhe herſelf took the veil," it came to be called from the nuns *Nun Eaton*. It was in great repute in former ages for the ſanctity of theſe holy virgins, who by their devotion ſet an example of a good life.

Below this was *Aſteley* caſtle, once the principal reſidence of the family of Aſteley[z], whoſe heireſs was the ſecond wife of Reginald *Grey* lord of *Ruthin*, from whom deſcend the *Greys* marquiſſes of Dorſet, ſome of whom are buried in the neat collegiate church here[a].

A little above on Watling-ſtreet (for ſo I call the Roman way in compliance with common practice) where is a ſtone bridge over the river *Anker* ſtood MANDUESSEDUM, a very antient town mentioned by Antoninus, which has not totally loſt its name, but it ſtill called *Manceſter*, in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Mancegued*. This name I ſuſpect it had from the ſtones dug out of the adjoining quarry fit for building. The Gloſſaries of the Britiſh language tell us that *Main* ſignifies *a ſtone*, and *Foſſewade* in the language of the county *digging*, which united ſeem to make the old name MANDUESSEDUM. How great and conſiderable ſoever it once was, it is at preſent only a little village of ſcarce fourteen houſes, and ſhews no marks of antiquity but an antient earthwork called *Oldbury* or the *Old Burgh*. For *Oldbury*. on one ſide *Atherſtone*, a conſiderable market-town, *Atherſton*. where was a houſe of Friars Minors[b], converted into a chapel, ſtill, however, acknowledging the church of Manceſter for the mother church, and on the other Nun Eaton, have reduced Manceſter to its preſent condition. Contiguous to Atherſton is *Meri-* *Merivale*. *vall*, q. d. the *chearful vale*, where Robert de *Ferrars* erected a monaſtery in honor of God and the Bleſſed Virgin, in which he was buried in a bull's hide[c]. Beyond this to the north is *Polleſworth*, *Polleſworth*. where Modwena, an Iriſh virgin of great ſanctity, founded a nunnery, repaired by R. *Marmion*, a noble perſonage, who had his caſtle in the neighbourhood at *Stipperſhull*. Near it flouriſhed in the Saxon *Stipperſhull*. times, though now it is almoſt gone, *Secandunum*, now *Seckington*, where Ethelbald king of Mercia *Seckington*. was aſſaſſinated by Beared in the civil war A. D. 749. Beared himſelf was ſoon after put to death by Offa, and thus ſuddenly loſt the kingdom he had acquired by guilt.

Now follow the earls of Warwick; for, not to Earls of *Warwick*. mention Guar, Morind, Guy, with whoſe acts all England reſounds[d], and ſuch like men the offſpring of a fruitful invention; *Henry*, ſon of Roger de *Bellomont* brother of Robert earl of Mellent, was the firſt earl of Norman extraction[e], who married Margaret daughter of Ærnulphus[f] de *Heſdin* earl of Perche, a powerful nobleman. Of this family this honour was enjoyed by *Roger*[g] ſon of Henry, *William* ſon of Roger, who died 30 Henry II.[h] *Walleran*[i] his brother, *Henry*[k] ſon of Walleran, *Thomas* his ſon, who died 26 Henry III.[l] without iſſue, leaving his ſiſter *Margery*, who died counteſs of Warwick without children, and whoſe two huſbands firſt *John Marſhall*, next *John de Placetis*[m] in right of their wife, and by favour of their ſovereign, roſe to the title of earls of Warwick. They dying without iſſue by the ſaid Margery, *Walleran* her uncle ſucceeded them. On his death without iſſue his ſiſter[n] *Adelicia* had the eſtate; afterwards her ſon *Maledoctus*, *Malduit*, and *Mauduit*, ſurnamed *de Hanſlap*, who died without iſſue. But *Iſabel*, ſiſter of William Maledoctus, marrying *William de Beauchamp*, baron Elmeſley, brought the title of Warwick into the Beauchamp family[o], who (if I miſtake not) becauſe they are ſprung from a daughter of Urſo d'Abetot took a bear for their arms and left it to their poſterity. Of this family were ſix earls and one duke; *William* ſon of Iſabel, *John*[p], *Guy*, *Thomas*, *Thomas* jun. *Richard* and *Henry*, to whom by a new example Henry VI. granted† that he ſhould be premier of all England, and take this title, "Henry

* Plac. Ed. III. rot. 234. † Rot. Parl. 23 Hen. VI.

y P. 2346. z Out of which flouriſhed barons in the time of Edward I. II. and III. Holland.

a In a moſt fine and fair collegiate church which Thomas lord Aſtley founded with a dean and ſecular canons. Id.

b Auguſtine friars. Id. c Reg. de Merivale, Dugd. 1090.

d *Angliæ tympanum*, the *echo* of England. Gibſon—with whoſe acts all England reſoundeth. Holland.

e t. William the Conqueror. Dugd. Bar. I. 68, 69. He died 1123, and is buried in Preaux abbey.

f *Rotrede*. Ib.

g He conquered Gowerland in Wales, and died 1153. Ib. 69, 70. h He died 1184. Ib. 71.

i He died 6 John. Ib. k He died 13 Hen. III. Ib. l 1242, buried at Warwick. Ib.

m He died 47 H. III. buried at Miſſenden abbey. Ib. 773. n daughter. Ib. 399.

o See Leland, It. VI. 71. p A miſtake, not mentioned by Dugdale in his Baronage or Warwickſhire, 381; or by Brooke.

24 H. VI.

Præcomes of all England and earl of Warwick." He made him alſo king of Wight, and afterwards created him duke of Warwick, and granted by the expreſs words of the patent, "that he ſhould take his "ſeat in parliament and elſewhere next to the duke "of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham." He had an only daughter *Anne*, who is ſtyled in the inquiſitions "counteſs of Warwick," and died young. She was ſucceeded by *Richard Nevill* (who married a ſiſter[q] of the duke of Warwick aforeſaid) a man of an invincible ſpirit but wavering loyalty, and the very ball of fortune. Though not a king, he gave law to kings, having dethroned his moſt gracious ſovereign Henry VI. and placed Edward IV. on the throne, afterwards pulled him down, and ſet up Henry VI. again, and involved England in all the calamities of civil war, which his own blood hardly extinguiſhed[r]. *Edward* his grandſon by one of his daughters, and George duke of Clarence ſucceeded him, and was, though a harmleſs child, put to death by Henry VII. for the ſecurity of himſelf and family. The title lay dormant being an object of fear to Henry VIII. on account of the diſturbances raiſed by Richard Nevill that ſcourge of kings, till Edward VI. conferred it on *John Dudley*, deſcended from the Beauchamps, who, like Richard aforeſaid, endeavouring to alter the ſucceſſion under queen Mary, paid the forfeit of his boundleſs ambition with his head. His ſons, firſt *John* while his father was duke of Northumberland by the courteſy of England bore this title a little while; and afterwards *Ambroſe*, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed bravery and courteſy by favour of queen Elizabeth recovered his father's title in our time[s], bore it with great honour, and died without children[t].

In this county are 158 pariſh churches.

[q] *Daughter.* Holland and Gibſon.

[r] After his death, Anne his wife, by act of parliament, was excluded and debarred from all his lands for ever, and his two daughters, heirs to him, and heirs apparent to their mother, being married to George duke of Clarence and Richard duke of Gloceſter, were enabled to enjoy all the ſaid lands in ſuch wiſe as if the ſaid Anne their mother was naturally dead. Whereupon the name, ſtyle, and title of earl of Warwick and Saliſbury was granted to George duke of Clarence, who ſoon after was unnaturally diſpatched by a ſweet death in a butt of malveſey, by his ſuſpicious brother king Edward IV. His young ſon Edward was ſtyled earl of Warwick; and being but a very child was beheaded by king Henry VII. to ſecure himſelf and his poſterity. The death of this Edward our anceſtors accounted to be the full period and final end of the long laſting war between the two royal houſes of Lancaſter and York, wherein as they reckoned from the 28th year of Henry VI. unto this, being the 15th of Henry VII, there were thirteen fields fought, three kings of England, one prince of Wales, twelve dukes, one marquis, eighteen earls, with one viſcount and twenty-three barons, beſides knights and gentlemen, loſt their lives. Holland.

[s] It was reſtored to him and his heirs male, and for defect of them to Robert his brother and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Id.

[t] 1589, ſhortly after his brother Robert earl of Leiceſter. Id.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Warwick, antiently part of Mercia, is in circumference about 150 miles; in length from north to ſouth, 49 miles; in breadth, from eaſt to weſt 35 miles; containing 5 hundreds, 670,000 acres, 13 market towns, and 158 pariſhes [a].

The principal landholders in this county at the Conqueſt were the king, the biſhops of Cheſter, Worceſter, Bayeux, and Coutance; the abbies of Coventry, Abingdon, Burton, Malmeſbury, Winchelcombe, Eveſham; earls Roger, Hugh, Aubrey, Mellent; counteſs Godeva; Turchil de Warwick, Hugh Grentmeſnail, Henry de Ferrars, Roger de Ivri, Robert Doili, Robert de Stratford, Robert Deſpenſer, Robert de Veci, Ralph Mortimer, Ralph de Limeſi, William Fitz Auſculf, William Fitz Corbucion, William Buenvaſleth, Geofrey de Mandeville, Geofrey de Wirce, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Fitz Turold, Gerin, Urſo de Abetot, Stephen, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Herald Fitz Ralph, Haſcoit Muſard, &c. &c.

That the Feldon was once exceeding populous may be inferred from the number of villages in Domeſday, whoſe ſites are now known only by their ruins, or at moſt by a cottage or two of a ſhepherd who ranges over and manages as much ground as would have employed twelve teams, and maintained forty or fifty families. John Rous [b] recites the villages depopulated in his time. The reaſon of converting ſo much tillage into paſture here ſeems to have been the great progreſs in agriculture in the woodland, by which means the county began to want paſture. The iron works in the ſurrounding counties deſtroyed ſuch prodigious quantities of wood that they laid the country more open, and by degrees made room for the plough. This occaſioned the inhabitants of the woodland by induſtry and marl to convert ſo much of wood and heath land into arable and paſture, that they can ſupply not only themſelves but other counties with corn, cattle, cheeſe, and butter, which before they derived from the Feldon [c].

Mr. Bray has recorded a melancholy inſtance of the depopulation occaſioned by great farms in this county. At *Chadſunt* near Kineton was a manſion-houſe the ſeat of Mr. Newſam, and ten farm-houſes on as many farms, let all together at about £.800 a year. Not long ſince this eſtate was ſold to lord Catherlogh, and the ten farm-houſes pulled down, and all the lands and the manſion-houſe let at 1000*l.* a year to one farmer, who manages the buſineſs as a grazier with two or three ſervants. One effect of this monopoly of farms has been to more than double the price of proviſions [d].

At Kineton or *Keinton*, antiently *Chinton*, by which name Henry I. gave it to the canons of Kenelworth [e], was antiently a caſtle, where tradition ſays king John reſided and left his name to a well at the foot of the hill [f]. Its being a royal reſidence may have given it its name. Henry IV. granted a market here.

Near Keinton, which gives name to the hundred, in the valley or plain under *Edgehill*, a ridge of hills running about four miles between this county and Oxford, was fought one of the moſt ſignal battles between the king and parliament, Sept. 2, 1642, in which our hiſtorians make the number of the ſlain 5 or 6000, but by a ſurvey taken by Mr. Fiſher, vicar of Kineton, by order of the earl of Eſſex, it was found not to be much above 1300, and among the reſt ſeveral of the nobility. Night prevented greater ſlaughter, and both armies kept the field. The king took Banbury caſtle, and though his way was opened to London, retreated to Oxford, and the parliament voted a thankſgiving [g]. Kineton field was at that time common. In a ploughed field about one mile weſt of the town is a kind of tumulus over a pit wherein 500 of the ſlain were buried planted with trees by Dr. Bentley, whoſe anceſtor held the manor at the time. A gold ring was found in harrowing Kineton field, and bodies are frequently found. Nearly in the center ridge of the hills is a good lone inn. On the road within a few miles of the inn are found great quantities of Cornua Ammonis and Vertebræ. A mile weſt of it is a mock ruin on the ſpot where the royaliſts encamped the night before the fight. On *Queynton* hill, I ſuppoſe miſ-ſpelling for Keinton, c. Warwick, Aubrey puts a camp with treble works [h].

At *Upton* is a hunting ſeat of the late Mr. Child's the banker. Upton.

The Red Horſe is about a mile from the inn cut in the ſide of a hill fronting Tyſoe church, and is of the following dimenſions and form. From the croup to the cheſt 34 feet; from the ſhoulder to the ears 14; from the ear to the noſe 7½; from the under jaw to the bottom of the cheſt 10; from the ſhoulder to the ground 16 feet or 57 hands. Length of the off fore leg 12 feet, near one 9, hind legs 10, belly 19½, ſheath 8, and tail, which is more like a lion's, 18; width of each leg one foot; diameter of the eye one foot two inches; ſaddle 11 feet long. A farm of £.60. *per annum*, called *Red Horſe farm*, belonging to lord Northampton, is ſubject on pain of forfeiture to the charge of ſcouring it anew, at which time the people who aſſiſt are treated with cakes and ale. Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſes it a memorial of the famous Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, whoſe caſtle of *Fulbrook*, now intirely demoliſhed, ſtood 8 or 9 miles off facing this hill. He juſt before the battle of Towton killed his horſe with his own hand on the field. This battle was fought on Palm Sunday, which is the anniverſary of ſcouring the horſe. It is in the manor of *Temple Tyſoe*, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, and with *Over Tyſoe* forms the pariſh of *Tyſoe* [i]. Red Horſe. Fulbrook c. Tyſoe.

Warmington had a Benedictine abbey ſubject to that of Preaux in Normandy [k]. The camp, called in the maps *Nadbury*, is ſquare but rounded at the corners, containing about 12 acres, and near it was found a braſs ſword and a battle ax [l]. Here Salmon places TRIPONTIUM. Warmington.

Between Wormleighton and Stanton was found in a pit a trunk of a tree hewn into a coffin, with bones in it, and many coins, particularly of Conſtantine [m].

At *Wolfhamcote* on the Leam in ſinking a well they came to a vault with urns and coins [n]. Wolfhamcote.

Chadſhunt, near Kineton, was one of the 24 towns given by Leofric earl of Mercia to the monaſtery of Coventry; and is called in his charter *Chaddeſleyhunt*, Chadſhunt.

[a] Mag. Brit. V. 581.
[b] MS. Hiſt. p. 144. ap. Dugd. Warwickſh. 2d edit. 568.
[c] Tour, p. 46, 2d ed.
[d] Wife's farther obſervations on the Vale of White Horſe, p. 49.
[e] Reg. de Kenelworth, p. 143.
[f] Monumenta Britannica.
[g] Dugd. 560.
[h] Dugd. 422.
[i] Stuk. II. 21.
[k] Ib.
[l] Tan. 571.
[m] G.
[n] G.

and in Domeſday *Cedeſlehunte*, and might be named from *Cedda*, a Saxon owner, or an image of St. *Chad*, which ſtood in the antient chapel, and was an object of pilgrimage, which by the inquiſition, 4 Elizabeth was worth to the prieſt £. 16. *per annum* [l]. Here was alſo a well called St. Chad's.

Nether Eatendon. *Nether Eatendon* was held at the Conqueſt by Henry de Ferrers, and continues in the hands of his poſterity of the male line to this day, which is ſuch an unterrupted ſucceſſion of owners as we ſeldom meet with. Till the time of Henry III. it was their principal ſeat. Then removing into Derbyſhire, they took the name of Shirley, and are now earls of Ferrars [m].

Idlecote. At *Idlecote* is a ſeat of Mr. Ladbroke, purchaſed by the late ſir Robert, of the heirs of baron Legge.

Ladbroke. The family of *Ladbroke* had been ſeated at a village of their name near Southam from the time of Henry II. to that of Henry VII. [n]

Compton Murdak. *Compton* belonged till the reign of Edward III. to the *Murdaks*, who gave it their name. It came afterwards to the Verneys, of whom ſir Richard Verney being deſcended through an heireſs of Grevil from Robert Willoughby baron Brooke took that title. His ſon George lord Willoughby de Broke built the houſe in the laſt century [o]. Out of a bank near it on the eſtate of ſir Charles Mordaunt were dug up 1774 three ſculls lying in a row, and with them two Saxon jewels ſet in gold, which were probably once hung round the necks of two of the parties to whom theſe ſcuils belonged. One of them was ſet with an opal and two rubies: the other was adorned on both ſides with a croſs between two rude human figures, with a ſword or lance at the outer hand of each, and an inſcription, which Mr. Pegge [p] explains, *Mary & Oſwald*, and refers to St. Oſwald the patron of Worceſter as if ſtruck by Wulſtan biſhop of that ſee about 1088. He compares it with a ſimilar piece engraved by him in his diſſertation on ſome Anglo-Saxon remains 1736, p. 23, with St. Mary and St. Peter mentioned by St. Wulſtan II. archbiſhop of York about the ſame time. See Pl. IX. fig. 8, 9.

Little Compton. *Little Compton* or Compton *Wynyate*, called by Mr. Camden *Compton in the hole*, was the ſeat of the Comptons from t. Edward I. Sir William, t. Henry VIII. built in a bottom ſurrounded by hills the preſent irregular houſe with the materials of Fulbrook caſtle, with a handſome chapel and beautiful painted eaſt window [q]. It is moated round, and narrowly eſcaped demolition for its owner's loyalty by drawing up the bridges, and by Cromwell's want of artillery. Some muſket balls are ſtill to be ſeen in the front door. Spenſer then earl and great grandſon of the firſt earl was ſlain at Hopton-heath. His father William was created earl of Northampton 15 James I. ſucceeded 1630 by his ſon *Spenſer*; he 1642 by his ſon James; he 1681 by his ſon *George*; he 1727 by his ſons *James* and *George*; and the latter 1758 by his ſons *Charles* and *Spenſer*, the latter preſent and 8th earl, 5th in deſcent from the firſt. The church, with the fine monuments of the firſt and third earl, was totally deſtroyed in the civil war, but ſince rebuilt [r]. Of this family was Dr. Henry Compton the amiable biſhop of London, born 1632, died 1713. Over the gateway are the arms of France and England under a crown, ſupported by the greyhound and griffin, and ſided by a roſe and crown, probably in memory of Henry VIII's viſit here, whoſe gilt bed was ſold with every thing elſe in the late wreck of this fine eſtate by parliamentary influence and gaming [s].

Com Scor At *Compton Scorfen* was born ſir Thomas Overbury 1581, who fell a martyr to the intrigues of Carr earl of Somerſet, and the counteſs of Eſſex 1613 [t].

Lon Com Wel At *Long Compton* is *Weſton*, the ſeat of the Sheldons of Beoly, c. Worceſter, ever ſince the time of Henry VIII. Ralph, who died 1613, built the preſent houſe, and being a great encourager of the Flemiſh weavers, had the oldeſt maps of England woven in tapeſtry [u], which, at the ſale of the library and furniture 1781, were purchaſed by Mr. Walpole, who preſented them to the earl of Harcourt. Three large pieces of tapeſtry near 80 feet ſquare covering two ſides of a large room, were intituled maps of the counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Worceſter, but comprehended all the reſt in different parcels as borderers. The firſt had in the corner an abſtract of Mr. Camden's introduction to this county and deſcription of Warwick. At the corners were the arms of Sheldon and England, and the names of Francis and Richard Hickes, as the improvers of theſe maps, the orthography of which favours of Flemiſh artiſts. I have the pleaſure to ſay that the preſent noble proprietor of theſe ſpecimens of the introduction of a double art among us has had them completely reſtored, and intends to erect a Gothic tower at Newnham on purpoſe to receive them.

Wo Henry, grandſon of lord Spenſer, baron Wormleighton, was created earl of Sunderland by Charles I. in whoſe cauſe he loſt his life at the battle of Newbury 1642. His ſon and ſucceſſor Charles married Anne ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, and their 3d ſon John enjoyed the title, which deſcended to his ſon John, created viſcount and baron Spencer of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, 1761, and earl Spencer viſcount Althorp 1765, who died 1783, and is ſucceeded by his only ſon George John.

Sh ro The Shuckboroughs were created baronets by Charles II. and ſtill continue here. Their arms are S. a chevron between three mullets, G. [x]

So *Southam* was another of Leofric's 24 manors above-mentioned, and is ſtill a market town [y].

L "Palmer of *Lemington* in the very edge of "Gloceſtre a three miles from Rolleriche ſtones, "cummith out of the eldeſt houſe of the Palmers "of Warwickſhire. He began firſt with a very "ſmaul portion of lande, and beinge a galant "felow, and clothed yn migtie colours, got a riche "widow of Lemington town to wife a 80 years or "more hens: and ſins there hath planted themſelves "and buildid a fair houſe and bought faire landes to "it. He that now hath it married one of the "Gravilles daughter of Milcot, where a late as at "a newer, fairer, and more commodious houſe they "uſed to ly at. He that is now the chief heire "of the Gravilles hath a brother called Fulco "Graville: he married one of the daughters and "heirs of the lord Brooke's ſon [z].

"There is a bigge ſtone, a three miles weſt from "Rollerich ſtones, and ſtandith yn a hethe bering "the name of *Barton*, a village therby longing to "Mr. Palmer. This ſtone is a very marke or limes "of Gloceſtre, Wiceſter, Warwickſhire, and Ox-

[l] Dugd. 351. G.
[m] Archaeol. III. 373.
[n] Bray's Tour, 37, 38.
[o] Dugd 584.
[p] G. Dugd. 618.
[q] Dugd. 548.
[r] See Extracts from ſir S. D'Ewes's Journal, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XV. p. 3—11.
[s] Dugd. 310.
[t] Dugd. 331.
[u] Dugd. 548. 50.
[x] G. Dugd. 563.
[y] Dugd. 338.
[z] Lel. VI. 19.

"fordſhire.

"fordſhire. And Palmer's ſon told me that this "ſtone of certente is the marke, and not Rolleriche "ſtones [a]."

Leamington Haſtings, ſo called from its lords till t. Edward III. came ſince to ſir Thomas Trevor and his nephew ſir Charles Wheler, whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it. His wife founded here an almſhouſe, and another was founded in the reign of James I. by Humphrey Davis [b].

Leamington Priors belonged to the canons of Kenilworth. The ſalt ſpring is uſed by the inhabitants for ſeaſoning their bread, and by ſtrangers medicinally [c].

Sir William Dugdale does not notice the antient name of *Long Itchington* to have been Vchindon [d], nor the death of Fremund between it and *Great Harborough* [e]; nor is Fremund mentioned by Math. Paris in his life of Offa. Long Itchington takes its name from the river Ichene, on which it ſtands, and is written in Domeſday [f] book *Icentone*. It gave birth to Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, who was educated in Peterborough abbey, and ſhorn a monk at Worceſter, to which ſee he ſucceeded on the tranſlation of Aldred to York 1060. This town was formerly one of the chief in the county, and at the Conqueſt contained not leſs than 24 hides, and was ranked among the ſeveral which 15 Henry II. were put under the title *de auxilio villarum & burgorum ad maritandam filiam regis*, whereto its inhabitants paid 100 ſhillings [g].

The family de Peito, or Pictavia, is as antient at *Cheſterton* as 28 Edward I. Sir William rebuilt the manor houſe here t. Edward IV. and his ſon Peter, confeſſor to queen Mary, was the cardinal mentioned by Mr. Camden when the Pope would have recalled Pole on the queen's declaring war againſt France 1557 [h]. There is a ſquare fort, within which Roman coins have been found.

Ros of Warwick in his "Hiſtoria regum Angliæ," printed by Hearne at Oxford, 1716, ſpends 20 8vo pages in declamation againſt the deſtruction of the villages in this country, and reckons above 60 nearly deſolated in his time, comparing the preſent ſtate of many with that in Domeſday [i].

"There appere certain diches at *Rugby*, the mar-"ket town in Warwickſhire, where the Rugbys, "gentlemen of fame, dwellid; among whom one ſir "Henry Rugby was much ſpoken of. The place "thus dichid is yet caullid the haule place. The "duke of Buckingham a late was lord of Rugby "town [k]."

Rugby, written in Domeſday *Rocheberie*, q. d. the *caſtle* or *manſion on the rock*, had a little caſtle, whoſe earthworks remain near the church, which Dugdale thinks one of thoſe that Stephen, fearing an invaſion from Maud, permitted every one of his nobles to build on his own eſtate, as we are told by John Tinmouth [l]. Here is a celebrated and flouriſhing freeſchool, endowed with a moſt ample eſtate; and four almſhouſes. *Brounſover* adjoining is ſingled out by biſhop Gibſon to correct ſir William Dugdale's explanation of *Over* to mean *ſupra*, or *ſuperior*, which the biſhop ſays it never does unleſs oppoſed to *Nether*, which is not the caſe here. But ſir William only means that it implies a *hilly* ſituation; though after all this with *Church over* and *Cheſterover* in its neighbourhood are in Domeſday written *Gaure*, or *Waure*, and only by modern pronunciation *Over* [m].

In *Newbold* pariſh near Rugby, is *Lawford hall*, the ſeat of the Boughtons from the reign of Henry VI. of whom William was created a baronet 1641 [n]. His lineal deſcendant Edward was poiſoned by his brother-in-law capt. Donnellan, 1780, and with him the title became extinct.

Stretton ſuper Dunſmore takes its name from the Foſsway on which it ſtands, and which paſſes over Dunſmore heath [o]. Stretton.

A little further on the ſame ſtreet is *Monk's Kirby*, where have been found near the church foundations of old walls and Roman bricks, and in an adjoining paſture are three or four tumuli. Here Dugdale places the Lyncbimg built by Elfreda the Mercian; but biſhop Gibſon with more probability removes it to *Chirbury* in Shropſhire, on the frontiers of Mercia, and not far from the Severn [p]. Here was a Benedictine priory, cell to St. Nicholas' abbey at Angiers, founded about 1077, valued 1 Richard II. at £. 220. *per annum* [q]. Monk's Kirby.

Newnham Regis was in the King's hands 13 Edward I. as appears by the Quo Warranto roll [r]. The waters here are but a weak chalybeat [s]. They are in three wells near Mr. Liſter's houſe. Dr. Baily, phyſician to queen Elizabeth, wrote about it 1582, ſoon after its diſcovery by a labouring man, who found a ſpeedy cure for a grievous wound in his hand by lopping trees juſt by [t]. Newnham Regis.

Baggington belonged to the Bagots from Richard II. to Henry V. and ſince to the Bromleys. Only the earthworks of its caſtle remain. Henry duke of Hereford lodged here previous to his combat with Thomas duke of Norfolk 21 Richard II. [u] Baggington.

Henry II. 1154 tranſlated the Ciſtertians from Radmore, c. Stafford, to *Stoneley*, where there ſtill remains the gate-houſe with his arms built by abbot Hockele before 1349 [x]. It was valued at £. 151 *per annum* [y]. Here is an hoſpital founded for ten poor perſons by Alice lady Leigh, wife of ſir Thomas Leigh, lord mayor of London, 1 Elizabeth, whoſe great grandſon Thomas was by Charles I. 1643, created baron Leigh of Stoneley, whoſe fifth lineal deſcendant Edward is the 5th and preſent lord. Stoneley.

WARWICK is called in the Saxon Chronicle [z], and by Brompton Pæpingpic from Pæping *agger*, though Baxter [a] renders it alſo *Præſidium Huicciorum*, and a charter of Burthwulf king of Mercia in the Textus Roſſenſis is dated from "villa regalis *Werburgewic* [b]." WARWICK.

Mr. Ward takes PRÆSIDIUM to be the *Prætorium* of the Itinerary, and places it at *Broughton* in Lincolnſhire. So that Warwickſhire has not a ſingle ſtation [c]. Salmon, indeed, gives five, and transfers hither BENONES [d], which Baxter tranſlates *Caput inſulæ*. "The toun of Warwicke hath been right "ſtrongly defended, and walled, having the compaſs "of a good mile within the wall. The dike is moſt "manifeſtly perceived from the caſtle to the weſt gate, "and there is a great creſt of earth that the wall "ſtood on. The magnificent and ſtrong caſtle "being at the weſt-ſouth-weſt end of the town, PRÆSIDIUM.

[a] Lel. VI. 20.
[b] Dugd. 318. 20.
[c] Dugd. 367.
[d] Dugd. 343.
[e] Dugd. 92.
[f] Dugd. 345.
[g] Dugd. 477.
[h] Ib. 470.
[i] f. 103—123. Q. who is *T. B.*
[k] Lel. VI. 62.
[l] Dugd. 22.
[m] Ib. 11.
[n] Ib. 99.
[o] Ib. 40.
[p] G. Dugd. 75.
[q] Tan. 569.
[r] Dugd. 101.
[s] Short's Hiſt. of mineral waters, II. 42.
[t] Dugd. 228. 237.
[u] Dugd. 257.
[x] Tan. 578.
[y] P. 104.
[z] Gloſſar. 21. 75. 198. Ly.
[a] MS. Gale.
[b] New Survey, p. 498.
[c] Horſl. 407. 481. 494.
[d] Dugd. 257.

" hard by the right ripe of Avon, is ſet upon an " huge rock of ſtone, and hath three goodly towers " in the eaſt front of it. There is a fair tower on " the north ſide of it, and in this part of the caſtle " king Richard III. pulled down a piece of the " wall, and began and half finiſhed a mighty tower " to ſhoot out great guns, which remaineth un- " finiſhed as he left it. The dungeon, now in ruins, " ſtands in the weſt north-weſt part of the caſtle[d]." It is now a delightful manſion. The rock on which it ſtands is 40 feet from the river, which falls in a caſcade under the windows of the great hall, but on the north the caſtle is level with the town [e], and the park on the other ſide the river flat and low. The entrance to the caſtle is by a gateway between Guy's tower on the right, which is twelve angled, and Cæſar's tower on the left, which is of three circular ſegments. The magnificent hall is 62 feet by 37, wainſcoted with the original oak, but ſince painted. In the dreſſing room, among a variety of ſmall antient portraits, is an original one of ſir Philip Sidney. Near the caſtle to the north-eaſt was a place fenced with ſtrong ſtone walls, called *the Vineyard* t. Henry IV. Dr. Stukeley[g] thought he ſaw ſigns of a camp on the eaſt ſide of the river overagainſt the caſtle in a cloſe where is an old chapel, now a barn. " The town ſtands on a main " rokky hill riſing from eaſt to weſt. The beauty " and glory of it is in two ſtreets, whereof the High " ſtreet goes from eaſt to weſt, having a right goodly " croſs in the middle of it, and the other croſſith the " middle of it, making a quadrivium, and goeth from " north to ſouth [f]." The approach to the town is by four roads leading by as many religious houſes through a rock over a current of water. The wells and cellars are all made in the rock, and the deſcent every way keeps it clean, and ſince the fire it has ariſen fairer [g]. £. 110,000. was collected by brief, and queen Anne added £. 1000. more. The tower of the church alone coſt £. 1600. " Within the precinct of the " town is but one paroche church dedicated to St. " Mary ſtanding in the middle of the town, fair and " large. Roger de Bellomont tranſlated the college " in the caſtle to this church, endowing it with fair " poſſeſſions. Thomas de Bello Campo earl of War- " wick, grandfather to Richard earl of Warwick, " lieutenant to Henry VI. in France commanded by " teſtament that his executors ſhould reedify the chancel " or eaſt part of St. Mary's church, ſo they did, and he " is buried there with his wife [h]. Earl Richard of " Warwick, lieutenant of France, deviſed a right " fayre large and ſumptuous chapel on the ſouth " ſide of the choir. This ſtately piece of work " was afterwards made by his executors, and ther " he is intombed right princely, and portrayed " with an image of copper gilt, hooped over " with ſtaves of copper [i]."

This earl had a ſumptuous funeral ſolemnized in this church, and his magnificent tomb has this inſcription:

" Preieth devoutly for the ſowel whom God aſſoile, " of one of the mooſt worſhipfull knightes in his dayes " of manhode and conning *Richard Beauchamp*, late " eorle of Warrewik, lord Deſpenſer of Bergevenny, " and of many other grete lordſhips, whos body " reſteth here under this tumbe in a ful feire vout " of ſtone ſet on the bare roochs, the which viſited " with longe ſikneſs in the caſtel of Roan thereinne " deceſſed full criſtenly the laſt day of April the " yer of oure Lord God A. M. ccccxxxix. he " being at that tyme lieutenant-generall and go- " verner of the roialme of Fraunce and of the " duchie of Normandie by ſufficient autorite of " our ſoveraine lorde the kyng Harry the VI. " the which body with grete deliberacon and ful " worſhipful conduit bi ſee and by lond was broght " to Warrewik the IIII day of October the yer above " ſaide, and was leide with ful ſolenne exequies in a " feir cheeſt made of ſtone in this chirche afore the " weſt dore of this chapel, according to his laſt wille " and teſtament, therein to reſte til this chapel " by him deviſed in his lief were made. Al " the whiche chapel founded on the rooch and alle " the membres therof his executours dede fully " make and apparaille by the auctorite of his ſeide " laſt wille and teſtament, and thereafter by the ſame " auctorite they dide tranſlate ful worſhipfully the " ſeid body into the vout above ſaide. Honired be " God therefore [k]." Bears and ragged ſtaves are interſperſed.

Here is alſo the monument of earl Thomas, father of Richard, and ſon of Thomas above-mentioned. The charge of this chapel, and the founder's tomb, inferior to none in England but that of Henry VII. came to £. 2481. 4s. 7¼. by indenture [l].

The body of the church was burnt, with the greateſt part of the town, 1694; but the beautiful choir eſcaped with the portraits of the Beauchamp family, and the monuments of Ambroſe Dudley earl of Warwick, his brother Robert earl of Leiceſter, and his counteſs and ſon, ſir Thomas Puckering, and Fulk Greville lord Brook. In this church were alſo buried Henry Parr marquiſs of Northampton, father of queen Catherine Parr, whoſe body was found intire and dry 1626; John Rous the hiſtorian a native; Thomas Cartwright, firſt maſter of the earl of Leiceſter's hoſpital, whom Mr. Camden in his hiſtory of Elizabeth ſtyles *inter Puritanos anteſignanus*, who firſt introduced extempore prayer before ſermon; deans Berkſwell and Aleſtre, the one executor of earl Richard's will, who finiſhed this building, as the other removed the earl's body into it, and dean Haſeley ſchoolmaſter to Henry VII.[l] Henry Newburgh, firſt Norman earl of Warwick, intended to make this church collegiate, but his ſon Roger finiſhed it after 1123, eſtabliſhing a dean and ſecular canons, whoſe revenues and buildings were increaſed by ſucceeding earls. At the diſſolution here was a dean and five prebends or canons, ten prieſts, and ſix choriſters, whoſe poſſeſſions amounted to £. 247. *per annum* [m].

Rous mentions ſeveral religious houſes, and even an epiſcopal ſee here in the ſixth century, and the Saxon times [n]; but thoſe which remained at the diſſolution were the priory of Auſtin canons, founded by the Newburghs earls of Warwick, t. Henry I. valued at £. 41. *per annum* [o], granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fiſher, who pulled down the old building, and erected a very fair houſe, which he

[d] Lel. IV. 162, 163. [e] G. [f] Leland, Ib. [g] It. II. 20. [h] Lel. IV. 163. [i] G. [k] Dugd. 397. [l] Lel. IV. 164. Holland. Dugd. 410. [m] Tan. 570. [n] Tan. 568, 569. ex Dugdale. [o] Tan. 571. Dugd. 454.

talled *Hawk's neſt*. His ſon ſold it to ſir John Puckering, ſince which it has paſſed to the family of Wiſe[p]. Dr. Stukeley ſays that two galleries of the original building remain[q]. Black friars, founded by the Botelers lords Sudley and the Montforts t. Henry III. valued at £. 4. 18*s*. 6*d*. *per annum*[r]. White friars, ſaid to be founded by John Peyto, jun. 18 Edward III.[s] An houſe of Templars, founded by Richard earl of Warwick[t]. A college of St. James, begun t. Richard II.[u] St. Michael's hoſpital, founded for lepers by Roger earl of Warwick t. Henry I. or Stephen, ſubſiſting for eight poor women[x]. Another of St. John Baptiſt, founded by William earl of Warwick t. Henry II. for ſtrangers and poor, valued at £. 19. *per annum*[y]. Warwick was incorporated by Charles II. and has three charity-ſchools and two more hoſpitals. The bridge is of ſtone of 12 arches.

Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, with the earl of Lancaſter, ſurprized Gaveſton at Walingford or Dedington, and forcing him from the reſt of the barons who were carrying him to London, brought him to Blacklow hill, and on its top beheaded him without any further proceſs. On the ſpot was erected a croſs called Gaveſton's croſs, and on the ſouth ſide of the hill near the top is cut in a rock among other letters this inſcription:

1311 *P. Gaveſton earl of Cornwall beheaded here*[z].

He was buried at the friars preachers at Oxford, and two years after removed to King's Langley, c. Herts, where Edward II. founded a priory for him.

"There is a right goodly chapel of St. Mary "Magdalen upon Avon river, ripa dextra, ſcant a "mile above Warwicke. This place of ſome is "called *Gibcliffe*, of ſome *Guy cliffe*, and old fame "remainith with the people there, that Guido earl "of Warwike in king Athelſtan's days had a great "devotion to this place, and made an oratory there. "Some add unto it that after he had done great vic"tories in outward parts, and had been ſo long "abſent that he was thought to have been dead, he "came and lived at this place like a hermit, un"known to his wife Felice, untill at the article of "his death he ſhewed what he was. Men ſhew a "cave there in a rock hard on Avon ripe, where "they ſay that he uſed to ſleep. Men alſo yet ſhew "fayre ſprings in a fair meadow thereby, where they "ſay earl Guido was wont to drink. This place had "before the time of Richard earl of Warwick, only "a ſmall chapel and a cottage wherein an hermit "dwelt. Earl Richard bearing a great devotion to "the place made there a goodly new chapel dedi"cated to St. Mary Magdalen, and founded two "chantry prieſts there to ſerve God. He ſet up "there an image of earl Guido giant like, and en"cloſed the ſilver welles in the medow with pure "white flicke ſtones like marble, and there ſet up a "praty houſe open like a cage, covered only to keep "comers thither from the rain. He alſo made there "a pretty houſe of ſtone for the chantry prieſts by "the chapel. The lands that he gave to it lie about "the houſe. It is a houſe of pleaſure, a place meet "for the muſes. There is ſylence, a praty wood, "*antra in vivo ſaxo*, the river rolling over the ſtones "with a praty noiſe, *nemuſculum ibidem opacum, fontes* "*liquidi & gemmei, prata floridâ, antra muſcoſa, rivi* "*levis & per ſaxa diſcurſus, necnon ſolitudo & quies* "*muſis amiciſſima*[a]." Sir William Dugdale adds[b], a place this of ſo great delight in reſpect of the river gliding below the rock, the dry and wholeſome ſituation, and the fair grove of lofty elms overſhadowing it, that to one who deſireth a retired life either for his devotions or ſtudy the like is hardly to be found. One of the caves is ſaid to have been made by Guy when hermit there. Within the precinct is only a mill. But this romantic place is now ſacrificed to modern taſte, the chapel converted to a carpenter's ſhop, and the figure of Guy miſerably defaced and mutilated[c]. On the edge of the cliff the late Mr. Greethead built a houſe.

John Roſs, who was chantry prieſt here, wrote the Antiquities of Warwick and of Guycliff, on the Britiſh univerſity, a roll of the earls of Warwick, with their portraits and arms, in the Cotton library, and the Hiſtory of England, to the time of Edward IV. publiſhed by Hearne 1716. He founded a library over the ſouth porch of St. Mary's church, Warwick, and dying 1491, was buried in the ſaid church[d].

The ſtory of Guy is ſo obſcured with fable, that it is difficult to aſcertain its authenticity. He was the hero of ſucceeding earls of Warwick. William Beauchamp called his eldeſt ſon after him. Thomas by his laſt will bequeathed the ſword and coat of mail of this worthy to his ſon. Another chriſtened a younger ſon after him, and dedicated to him a noble tower, whoſe walls are ten feet thick, the circumference 126, and the height 113 feet from the bottom of the ditch. Another left as an heir-loom to his family a ſuit of arras wrought with his ſtory. His ſword and armour now to be ſeen in Warwick caſtle were by patent 1 Henry VIII. granted to William Hoggeſon yeoman of the buttery with a fee of 2*d*. *per* day[e]. In the porter's lodge at the caſtle they ſtill ſhew his porridge-pot, fleſh-fork, iron ſhield, breaſt-plate and ſword, horſe-furniture, walking-ſtaff nine feet high, and even a rib of the dun cow which he pretended to have killed on Dunſmore heath. In ſhort his fame and ſpirit ſeem to have inſpired his ſucceſſors: for from the Conqueſt to the death of Ambroſe Dudley there was ſcarce a ſcene of action in which the earls of Warwick did not make a conſiderable figure[f]. I ſhall make no apology for inſerting an abſtract of an elucidation of his legend by my learned friend the rev. Mr. Pegge, read to the Society of Antiquaries, 1767, and communicated by him to Mr. Nichols, for inſertion in his Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica, N° XVII.

"Some authors of great note[g] having eſpouſed the ſtory of Guy earl of Warwick, and his ſingle combat with the giant Colbrand, conceiving it to be a genuine and real matter of fact, it may be worth while

[p] Dugd. 454. [q] It. II. 21. [r] Tan. 583. Dugd. 461. Lel. IV. 165.
[s] Tan. 585. [t] Tan. 575. Dugd. 467. [u] Tan. 586. Dugd. 462. by earl Richard; Lel. 165.
[x] Lel. Ib. Tan. 575. Dugd. 451. [y] Tan. 581. Dugd. 459. [z] Dugd. 273.
[a] Lel. IV. 165. [b] P. 275.
[c] See a print of it in its preſent ſtate in N° XVII. of the Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica.
[d] Dugd. ib. Lel. Tan.
[e] Afterwards to John Thoroughgood, and on his death to Edward Creſswell, 33 Henry VIII. Rymer XIV. 745. [f] G.
[g] As John Leland, Itin. vol. IV. p. 63. Mr. Camden, Brit. col. 143. Dr. Heylin, Hiſt. of St. George, p. 63. Coſmogr. I. p. 270. Sir William Dugdale, Ant. of Warw. p. 183. 298, 299. and others.

to examine the truth of this ſingular portion of our hiſtory in few words. It is true the great names I have mentioned may deſerve the higheſt regard, and exact from us a very particular and accurate diſcuſſion, on account of the high rank which they hold amongſt our Britiſh antiquaries; but enough may be ſaid in a ſhort compaſs to diſcredit the ſtory.

"That there might be ſuch a perſon as Guy in the Saxon times, and a ſoldier of eminence, I ſhall not deny; but that he was earl of Warwick, and fought a duel with Colbrand for the crown of England, is extremely improbable, for certain reaſons to be aſſigned below. As to the earldom, it is ſuppoſed that Rohand earl of Warwick, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Elfred and king Edward the Elder, left iſſue only one daughter, named Felicia, who married Guy, ſon of Siward, baron of Wallingford, which Guy, who is the perſon here in queſtion, became, in her right, earl of Warwick [g].

"The account of this duel by Rous the famous Warwick antiquary is briefly this: that it was fought at Wincheſter, A. D. 926. IIII id. Julii *pro jure Angliæ* between Guy earl of Warwick and *Collibrand* an African giant, and conſequently a pagan, who was defeated by the Engliſh champion. For this he cites Henry Knyghton, Thomas Rudburn, Giraldus Cambrenſis, John Strench, John Hardyng, John Greſley, John Poutrel, and others.

"All this ſir William Dugdale implicitly ſwallows. After which this great man proceeds to give us the ſtory of the monomachy at large, from Rudburn, Gerard de Cornubiâ [h], and Knighton; authors, as he ſtyles them, of good credit.

Rous cites various authors, and indeed he tells us, p. 54, that many books had been written on the ſubject of this pretended champion's life. The oldeſt of theſe he mentions, I preſume, are Henry Knighton and Giraldus Cambrenſis [i]. Knighton flouriſned in the reign of Richard II. and has left us a very full and ample account of the combat; and it is certain that Chaucer, who was ſomething older than Knighton, mentions the romance of ſir Gie [k]. Beſides, there was a tradition of ſir Guy in the time of king Edward I. for it is ſuppoſed that William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died A. D. 1298, or 26 Edward I. called his eldeſt ſon Guy, in memory of this famous Guy earl of Warwick, ſo renowned for his valour in the Saxon times [l]. Dugdale alſo tells us, in his Baronage, II. p. 76, that Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, in 21 Richard II. had a grant from the king of thoſe pieces of arras hangings at Warwick caſtle, which did concern the ſtory of Guy of Warwick. All this ſhews that the legend of ſir Guy was of great antiquity. Indeed it may be carried up much higher than the times here ſpecified. Giraldus Cambrenſis is ſaid to have been 70 years of age anno 1210 [m]; and he is quoted by Rous: and John Hardyng in his Chronicle names Colman as the author followed by him; now this muſt be either Colman Sapiens, or Colman the monk of Worceſter, who died A. D. 1113 [n]. However, theſe are the moſt ancient authorities [o] I can find concerning this affair. The combat was fought A. D. 926, and yet ſuppoſing Colman to be the firſt perſon that recorded it, we have no account of it till almoſt 200 years after.

"Guy could not be earl of Warwick at this time. According to Dugdale's narrative [p], Rohand, earl of Warwick, whoſe daughter Guy had married, was living when Guy ſet out on his pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, for Guy did not know of his death till his return from thence and his arrival at Portſmouth; and yet Guy in that page is ſaid to have been earl of Warwick before his embarkation for Jeruſalem, which is a flat contradiction. But, paſſing this, the earldoms in theſe days were not titular honours, as now, but provincial offices. Now Warwick was part of the province of Mercia, which before Ethelſtan's reign had been governed by earl Ethelred and his wife, the great heroine Æthelfleda, daughter of king Ælfred and ſiſter of Edward the Elder. To Æthelfleda ſucceeded her daughter, and then Elfere, who died anno 983, long after king Athelſtan, in whoſe reign the combat was fought; ſo that in king Athelſtan's time there could be no ſuch title as earl of Warwick; or, if there was, it muſt be in the hands either of Æthelfleda's daughter, or of earl Elfere. But here perhaps it may be ſaid the earl was called earl of Warwick becauſe he chiefly reſided at Warwick, according to an obſervation of ſir William Dugdale, who tells us in the Baronage, tom. I. p. 9. that though they were earls of counties, yet they were ſometimes named from the places of their principal abode. But this could not be the caſe here, becauſe Guy is no where ſtyled earl of Mercia, but is always called earl of Warwick. It is pretended again by our authors that Rohand, Guy's father-in-law, was earl of Warwick; but this aſſertion is attended with the ſame difficulty. In ſhort, the earldoms of Rohand and Guy ſtand both upon the ſame bottom, which appears to me to be a falſe one; and ſir William Dugdale ſeems to give it us himſelf, when he ſays, 'The earls of 'Warwick in the Saxon times, or before the Nor-'man conqueſt, were but ſubſtitutes or lieutenants 'to the earls of Mercia, or elſe had the cuſtody of 'the county to the king's immediate uſe [q].' And one cannot but obſerve that he is cautious enough not to name theſe earls in his Baronage amongſt thoſe that preceded the Norman æra.

"It cannot be ſuppoſed that earldoms at this time deſcended in this manner from a father to a daughter, and ſhe to carry the honour to her huſband?

"Knighton and Rous pretend, that Colbrand was a Pagan or Saracenical giant of Africa; and Dugdale calls him a Saracen. But how ſhould an African,

[g] Dugdale's Antiq. of Warw. p. 299.

[h] This author, I imagine, is the ſame with Giraldus Cambrenſis above; for ſee Tanner's Bibl. p. 326; however, his narrative is printed by Hearne in Append. ad Annal. Dunſtapl. p. 825. See Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. 87. n.

[i] Some of the authors he cites are not now known.

[k] The Romance (which I ſuppoſe was what John Skelton had read, ſee him, p. 233) was firſt printed, as I take it, by William Copland about 1560, Ames' Typogr. Antiq. p. 153. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 146. Copland's I imagine to be the metrical Romance. See Warton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, I. 169—175.

[l] Dugd. Baron. I. p. 229. Mr. Baxter, in his Gloſſary, p. 58, would deduce his name from the Britiſh *Kei*, or *Caius*; but I take it to be a foreign name. See Alcuin's book below.

[m] Tanner, Biblioth. p. 325. not. [n] Ibid. p. 191.

[o] This indeed is running up the matter very high; but it ſeems the Romance of Guy is one of our oldeſt. See Dr. Percy's Reliques of Engl. Poetry, III. p. vii. This author thinks it may have been the invention of ſome Engliſh minſtrels; but query, ſince one of the Colmans was rather the inventor.

[p] P. 300. [q] Warw. p. 298. of

of any ſize, come to England with the Danes? What communication could that northern nation have with the Saracens? One may venture to ſay, they had not ſo much as heard of the name. Beſides, Colbrand[r] is evidently a Daniſh, and not a Mooriſh, name. This appears plainly from the Saxon coins, Colbrand being one of the mint-maſters of king Sihtric[s].

"A fifth objection ariſes from the unſuitable age of earl Guy; for as he died anno 929[t], æt. 70, he was not leſs than 67 at the time of the combat, 68 according to Mr. Hearne; rather too old to be engaged in ſuch a perilous affair, and wherein ſo much was at ſtake, as the right to the crown of England.

"6thly, great exception is to be taken to this duel on account of the place and the occaſion of it. Rous ſays it was at Wincheſter; and Knighton adds, that king Athelſtan had been beſieged two years in that city by the Danes, after which a truce for a year enſued, wherein Athelſtan was to find a champion to encounter Colbrand. But it does not appear that the Danes ever beſieged Wincheſter, or ever had it in their power to conteſt king Athelſtan's title to the crown. The Danes at this time were ſeated chiefly in the northern parts of the iſland, where they raiſed frequent diſturbances; but they were never capable of marching an army into Weſſex, or ſitting down before Wincheſter. Athelſtan, inſtead of being ſhut up by Anlaf at Wincheſter, was actually in a capacity of doing what he pleaſed in Northumberland, forcing at once Anlaf and Godfrid and Regnald to fly. And when Anlaf, in league with Conſtantine king of Scotland, returned from thence with a great armed force, Athelſtan marched into the north, and giving him battle, worſted him at Brunanburgh. Knighton and Rous are therefore ſtrangely miſtaken in placing the ſcene of the monomachy at Wincheſter. Hardyng has much more reaſon to lay it at Brunanburgh or Burneſburgh. But ſtill no antient author relates any ſuch combat at that place; and it is a ſtrong preſumption, when authors diſagree ſo much about the ſcene, that the whole affair is a fiction.

"But to conſider the time of this action. John Rous is very preciſe in this; for he fixes on the 12th of July, in the third year of king Athelſtan's reign, or 926. Now the nature of theſe ſingle combats, wherein the right and title to a kingdom was to be tried, is this: The two armies are ſuppoſed to be in the field ready to engage; wherefore, to ſave the effuſion of blood, the deciſion of the matter is agreed to be left to a pair of combatants, by the fate of whoſe arms the quarrel is to be finally determined. But king Athelſtan was in no ſuch ſituation 12th July, A.D. 926. And Knighton moreover varies greatly from Rous in this. Olavus, he ſays, ſat down before Wincheſter in the fifth year after Hugh, the French king, had made his preſents on account of the princeſs Hilda; that he kept Athelſtan ſhut up there two years; that Athelſtan was allowed, by a truce, one year for the finding of a champion; and that he reigned ſeven years after the duel. This agrees well enough with the term of king Athelſtan's life, who acceded to the crown anno 925, and died anno 941; but the misfortune is, it accords but ill with hiſtory. According to this the duel happened anno 954, a year very different from that ſpecified by Rous, and even poſterior to Guy's death. But what is as bad, Anlaf was then in Ireland, and the battle of Brunanburgh, which was moſt likely to be the time of the combat, was not fought till 938, and the affair there was actually determined by a general engagement; ſo that though John Rous is ſo accurate as to note the day of the month, there is no finding any probable year of our Lord.

"Another very improbable thing is, that Knighton ſays earl Guy was gone at the time the city of Wincheſter was beſieged upon a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Our Saxon anceſtors went often to Rome on theſe religious errands, but never to Jeruſalem; ſuch voyages not coming in vogue till about the Norman conqueſt; and ſo we read that earl Swane, eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, went thither by way of penance for a vile murder he had committed. This is the firſt inſtance of any pilgrimage to Jeruſalem performed by the Saxons; for as to Arcuulphus, whoſe voyage thither is mentioned by Bede, p. 200, and 324, he was a French biſhop. John Rous, who was a limner and a herald, as well as an eccleſiaſtic and hiſtorian, has given us the figure of earl Guy in complete armour, with his ſhield and coat of arms, whereas we had no ſuch things as coats of arms in Athelſtan's reign. The arms are chequé Azure and Argent, a bend ſiniſter Ermine, a coat evidently formed upon that of Thomas de Bellomonte, the 7th earl of Warwick, as may be ſeen in Brook.

"There might be a great warrior of the name of Guy; and Colman or ſome other genius, to ingratiate themſelves with the powerful earls of Warwick, were pleaſed to give him that title, and to embelliſh his ſtory with this combat, after the model of that of David and Goliah[u]; and as the ſtory was invented after the Norman conqueſt, it is from thence that we hear of Jeruſalem and the Saracens, the introduction of both which cannot eaſily be accounted for upon any other ſuppoſition. The inventor, whoever he was, effectually gained his ends; for it appears from this ſhort account, that Guy afterwards became a chriſtian name of the Beauchamps earls of Warwick, in honour of the champion, and that his ſtory was pourtrayed in the old hangings at Warwick caſtle. Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, was alſo induced to believe the fame[x], as likewiſe were the town's people of Warwick, for they had his ſtatue in ſtone[y], as the citizens of Wincheſter preſerved Colebrand's axe[z]; to which I may add, that the tablet formerly hanging at the high altar at Wincheſter, tranſcribed from Girardus Cornubienſis[a], ſhews how generally the legend of Guy and Colbrand was received in England; but, as rightly

[r] *Colbrondus* and *Colebrandus*, Annal. Dunſtapl. II. p. 827, 828. *Collibrundus*, Rous above. In the extracts by Mr. Warton, from the Romance of Guy, Guy is upbraided by the ſoldan with having killed his couſin *Coldran*, and then follows the relation of his combat with the *Daniſh* giant *Colbronde*. Ubi ſup. p. 173, 174.

[s] Sir A. Fountaine IX. tab. of the Anglo-Saxon coins.

[t] Dr. Percy, III. p. 105, is miſtaken in ſaying Dugdale fixes the date of the combat anno 929, æt. 70 of Guy, for according to Dugdale it happened anno 926. Guy dies in Dugdale anno 929, and this was the occaſion of Dr. Percy's error. Hearne would read 927 inſtead of 926. Annal. Dunſtapl. p. 825.

[u] Girardus Cornubienſis in Hearne's Annals of Dunſtaple, II. p. 827, expreſsly alludes to the ſtory of David and Goliah on the occaſion.

[x] Lel. Itin. IV. p. 63. [y] Percy, vol. III. p. 3.

[z] Girardus Cornub. p. 828. [a] Ibid. p. 830.

is

is obſerved by Dr. Percy, 'many of our antient hiſtorians have recorded the fictions of Romance [b].'

Barford. Two miles S. below Warwick is *Barford*, where one Samuel Fairfax, born 1647, when he was 12 years old lived under the ſame roof and eat at the ſame table with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great grandfather and great grandmother, who all lived very happily together, and none of the three generations of either ſex had been twice married [g].

The following epigram was made on the birth of Samuel Fairfax by Durand:

Quartus in ætheream Fairfaxius editur auram,
Patris, avi, proavi gaudia magna ſui:
Hos tegit una domus cum terna uxore maritos,
Unaque alit lautis menſa benigna cibis.
Non magis unanimes norunt hæc ſecula mentes;
Eſt bis corporibus mens velut una tribus.
Totque ex conjugibus bis vincla jugalia nemo
Nexuit, & nemo nexa ſoluta cupit.
More columbarum lætatur conjuge conjux,
Deſeruit rugas nec juvenilis amor;
Hiſce tribus paribus Barfordia jure ſuperbit;
Nam par his paribus quis locus alter habet!

Engliſhed thus:

Fairfax the fourth is born a gallant boy,
Father's, grandfather's, great-grandfather's joy.
Under one roof dwell theſe with their three wives,
And at one well-ſpread board ſupport their lives.
Our times a ſweeter harmony have not known;
They are ſix perſons, yet their hearts but one.
And of theſe ſix, as none has hitherto
Known marriage twice, ſo none deſire to do.
Mate is to mate what deareſt dove to dove,
Nor Age's trace has frighted away love.
In theſe three pairs *Barford* may juſtly glory:
What other place can parallel this ſtory!

" *Beuforde* bridge, of eight faire arches over " Avon [d].

Charlcot. *Charlcot* belongs ſtill to the Lucy family, of whom Thomas built the preſent houſe t. Elizabeth [e]; and by driving Shakeſpear to London for ſtealing his deer made his fortune, at leaſt his fame.

Thelesford. " At Talesford " was a priory of Maturines, otherwiſe called ordi- " nis Sctæ Trinitatis. It was a houſe of very ſmall " poſſeſſions, and they ſay about them the Lucies " were founders of this priory, and divers of them " lay there. From Telesford to Charlcot a mile. " Here Mr. Lucy hath an antient manor place on " the left ripe of Avon. There cometh in hard at " the very manor place of the Lucies a little brook " on the left ripe into Avon from Wellesburne a " mile off [f]."

William de Lucy, ſon of Walter de Charlcot, was the firſt who aſſumed the name of Lucy t. Henry III. or John, and founded the Maturine priory of *Thelesford*, valued at £.23 *per ann.* [g]

Stratford. " The town of *Stratford* ſtandeth on a plain ground " on the right hand of Avon. The biſhop of Wor- " ceſter is lord of it. It hath two or three very large " ſtreets, and a fair on Holyrood day. The town is " reaſonably well builded of timber. The pariſh church " is a fair large piece of work, renewed in building as " it is ſuppoſed by John de Stratford archbiſhop " of Canterbury in the beginning of Edward III. " who was born at Stratford, whereof he took his " name, and made this church collegiate for a guar- " dian, four prieſts, three clerks, four choriſters; " and their manſion place is an antient piece of work " of ſquare ſtone hard by the cemitary [h]. The quire " was a late reedified by one Dr. Thomas Balſhall, guar- " dian of the college, who died 1491, and lies in a " fair tomb on the north ſide of the preſbytery. " There is a right goodly chapel in the ſouth end " of the town, dedicated to the Trinity, and newly " reedified by Hugh Clopton mayor of London, " who built a praty houſe of brick and timber on its " north ſide, where he lived and died. There is a " grammar ſchool on the ſouth ſide of this chapel, " of the foundation of one Mr. Jolepe, M. A. born " in Stratford, whereabout he had ſome patrimony, " which he gave to this ſchool. There is alſo a " almſhouſe of 10 poor folks at the ſide of the " chapel maintained by the fraternity of the Holy " Croſs. Hugh Clopton made all the great and " ſumptuous bridge upon Avon at the eaſt end of " the town which hath fourteen great arches of " ſtone, and a long cauſey made of ſtone. He was " a gentleman born at Clopton village half a mile " north of Stratford, where yet one of the name " dwellith, whoſe houſe he much advanced [i]." His executors rebuilt the tranſepts of the church [i]. Stratford was given by Ethelard petty prince of Wiccia to the church of Worceſter 300 years before the Conqueſt.

This town has derived honour ſince Mr. Camden's time from a third native, the immortal Shakſpear, who, with his wife and daughter and their daughter's huſband are buried all together before the altar. Juſt above him lies the uſurer and object of his ſatire John Coombes [k]. The houſe in which "Nature's Darling" lived, and the mulberry-tree planted by his own hand, remained till within theſe few years, when they were made to give place to an unmeaning modern houſe; but the houſe in which conſtant tradition has uniformly affirmed he firſt drew breath remains unaltered, being built of timber and plaiſter like moſt in the town. The only epitaph over the author of forty-eight plays are theſe artleſs lines:

Good friend, for Jeſus ſake forbear
To dig the duſt encloſed here.
Bleſt be the man who ſpares theſe ſtones,
But curſt be he who moves my bones.

He was born 1564, and died 1616.

The Cloptons had *Clopton* for four generations before Walter de Clopton aſſumed the name of Cokfield from his eſtate in Eſſex. Hugh was 5th in deſcent from him, and by marriage with the 6th from Hugh's elder brother Thomas the eſtate came to the Carews: of whom ſir George here mentioned was created earl of Totnes 1 Charles I. and dying 1629, was buried in Stratford church under a ſumptuous monument [l].

Peter de Corbiſon or Studley removed to *Studley* t. Henry II. the Auſtin Canons, whom he had ſettled

[b] Percy, vol. III. p. 10, [g] G.
[c] Lel. IV. 166. [f] Tan. 582. Dugd. 498.
[h] Lel. VI. 166. 167. [i] Dugd. 684.
[k] On the epigram here alluded to ſee Malone's Supplement to Shakſpeare, 1780. I. 654.
[d] Lel. IV. 166. [e] Dugd. 506.
[g] He rebuilt the ſouth iſle. Dugd. 684.
[l] Dugd. 700.

at Wicton c. Worceſter. Their houſe was valued at £. 117. *per annum* [m]. The ſite of the caſtle belongs to the Hunts [n].

"The lord Corpeſſun that was founder of Stud-"ley abbey, and had a fair maner place half a mile "thens, gave a lordſhip of his in Stafordſhire called "*Chillington* in frank marriage with his daughter to "one of the Giffards [o]."

"Mr. Throgmorton hath a fayre mannour place "at *Coughton*. The paroch church is very faire, "exceedingly well glazed, partly by ſir George "Throgmorton, partly by his father. There is a "goodly tomb [a plain altar tomb, Dugd. 753.] in "the body of the church, made by ſir George his fa-"ther that died in peregrination going to Jeruſa-"lem [p]." Sir George built only the gate of the houſe [q].

"*Aulceſter* is a praty market town. The town "hath been a great thing. Some ſay there hath "been three pariſh churches in it, and that the "priory now a little without the town by eaſt north-"eaſt was in the middle of it. Many tokens of "buildings and bones of men be found in places "without the town eſpecially in Black field. The "priory was of antient time a great monaſtery, ſince "impropriate to Eveſham. Aulceſter as it is now "ſtandeth on the ripe of Arrowe water, yet ſeeing "that it beareth the name of Aulne it is an evident "token that the old town ſtood moſt by Aulne [r]." The priory was founded by Ralph le Boteler of Overſley 1140, for Benedictines, valued at £. 65. *per annum* [s]. Alceſter takes its name of Allenceſter from the river Alne, to which Leland probably enough conjectured it once extended. It has now two handſome ſtone bridges over this river and the Arrow. Roman coins of all metals and other antiquities have been diſcovered in great abundance in the town and the environs called Black fields. Lately in making the turnpike road to Stratford were found ſeveral entire ſkeletons with Roman coins in a bed of gravel. In the church is a monument of ſir Foulke Grevil lord of Beauchamp's Court in this neighbourhood, and grandfather to ſir P. Sidney's friend lord Brook [t]. Here Salmon [u] places MANDUESSEDUM.

"Arden dwelleth at .....[x] by Alceſtre in Wir-"ceſterſhire is of a very antient ſtok ruined by Ro-"bert Dudley earl of Leiceſter [y]."

"The Beauchamps were lords of Aulceſter, and "had a houſe by the priory called Beauchamp's "hall. It came by marriage to the lord Brooke, "and now by marriage to Fouk Grevill, who now "buildeth at Beauchamp's hall and taketh ſtones "from Aulceſter priory, the which he alſo hath [z]."

Sir Fulke Greville was one of thoſe heroes of the Elizabethan age who panted after opportunities of ſignalizing their valour and virtues in foreign courts, or under famous generals, or on diſcoveries and conqueſts. The queen having checked his genius, he gave himſelf up, with his loving and beloved Achates ſir Philip Sidney, to learned retirement, and to the patronage of the arts. Sir Fulke never ceaſed ſoliciting the queen till ſhe promoted Mr. Camden to the office of Clarencieux king at arms, in gratitude for which Mr. Camden left him in his laſt will a piece of plate, beſides immortalizing him in his Britannia. Speed in his Theatre of Great Britain, p. 53, ſpeaking of Warwick caſtle, expreſſes himſelf thus. "The right worthy knight ſir Fulk Greville, in "whoſe perſon ſhineth all true virtue and high no-"bility, whoſe goodneſs to me ward I do acknow-"ledge in ſetting this hand free from the daily em-"ployments of a manual trade, and giving it full "liberty thus to expreſs the inclination of my mind, "himſelf being the procurer of my preſent eſtate."

Sir Fulke had the office of the ſignet at the council in the marches of Wales, and that of treaſurer to the navy, and a grant of Wedgenock park under queen Elizabeth. At the coronation of James I. he was made knight of the bath, chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the privy council. He obtained a grant of Warwick caſtle, and laid out above £.20,000. in repairing it, and making it fit for his own reſidence, beſides purchaſing and planting the Temple grounds adjoining, with an intention of putting in execution a deſign which George duke of Clarence had formed of making a park of them under his windows, and which George the preſent earl Brooke and earl of Warwick ſince he became lord of the manor has been able to accompliſh. Sir Fulke had in his own perſon the hereditary right of a peerage, being by his grandmother heir at law to Robert Willoughby lord Brook. But it probably being not then a clear point in law, that after an honour had been ſome time in abeyance of the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir at law (as indeed this queſtion was firſt determined in this very caſe decided on in the Houſe of Lords, 8 William III. on the petition of Richard Verney of Compton Murdoch beforementioned), Sir Fulke accepted of letters patent, 18 James I. creating him lord Brooke, baron Brooke of Beauchamp's court, in this county, with reverſion to his couſin Robert Greville, on whom he ſettled all his eſtates, which he had cleared from all intails and other incumbrances. He executed his will Feb. 18, 1627-8, and added a codicil of annuities to ſeveral gentlemen in his ſervice: but, omitting one of them, whoſe name was Haywood, he reſented it ſo highly, that being one day alone with him in his bed-chamber at Brookhouſe, Holborne, he, after warm expoſtulations, ſtabbed him in the back, and eſcaping into another room, which he locked, murdered himſelf before he could be ſeized. His lordſhip, after languiſhing a few days, died Sept. 30, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great ſolemnity in his vault in Warwick church under a monument erected by himſelf, with this remarkable inſcription:

Fulke Greville,
Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Councellor to King James,
And Friend to Sir Philip Sidney.
Trophæum Peccati.

His couſin Robert ſucceeded to his eſtate and title, and, being ſlain at the ſiege of Lichfield cloſe, was ſucceeded by his three ſons, and by the deſcendants of the youngeſt of them, whoſe grandſon Francis was created earl of Warwick, 1759, and is ſucceeded by his ſon George, preſent and ſecond earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick.

Alceſter hath for a near neighbour *Arrow*, whoſe lord, for his dependance upon George duke of Clarence, words unadviſedly uttered and hardly conſtrued through the iniquity of the time, loſt his Arrow.

[m] Tan. 570. Dugd. 744.
[n] Dugd. 751.
[o] P. 503.
[p] Ib. 742.
[q] Lel. IV. 168.
[r] Lel. VI. 74.
[s] Tan. 575. Dugd. 771.
[t] Ib. IV. 167. Dugd. 751.
[u] Dugd. 761. G.
[x] q. if Parkhall in Warwickſhire.
[y] Lel. VI. 20.
[z] Lel. IV. 168.

life. But by his grandfather marrying to Edward Conway, brother to ſir Hugh Conway of Wales, a gracious favourite of king Henry VII, the knightly family of the Conways have ever ſince flouriſhed and laudably followed the profeſſion of arms [a].

Ouſley. Ragley.

Ouſley or *Overſley* is in *Arrow* pariſh, as is alſo *Ragley* the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Hertford, baron of Ragley [b].

Fulbroke.

"Half a mile lower than Bereford on the river "Avon, I ſaw on the right ripe a fayre park called "*Fulbroke*. In this park was a praty caſtle made of "ſtone and bricke, and as one told me a duke of "Bereford lay in it. There is a litle lodge or piece "of building in this park called *Bargeiny*, made as "I conjecture by ſome lord or lady *Bargeiny*. This "caſtle of Fulbroke was an eyeſore to the earls that "lay in Warwick caſtle, and was cauſe of diſpleaſure "between each lord. Sir William Compton, keeper "of Fulbroke parke and caſtle, ſeeing it go to ruin, "helped it forward, taking part of it as ſome ſay "for the buildings of his park at Compton by "Brayles in Warwick, and gave or permitted others "to take it down [c].

Aulne r Henley.

"*Aulne* runneth by *Henley* a market towne five "miles above its confluence with Arrowe at the eaſt "end of Aulceſter [d]."

Ullenhale. Pinley.

In *Ullenhale* pariſh at *Pinley* Robert de Pilardington founded a Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £. 22. *per ann.* [e]

Wotton Waveney.

At *Wotton Wawen* near Henley was a Benedictine priory cell to the abbey of Caſtellion or Conches in Normandy [f]. Lord Catherlough, ſon of the famous Mr. Knight, caſhier of the South Sea Company, has a ſeat at Barrels green, about three miles off, and built a tower in his grounds for his own burial and that of his family who were removed from their vault [g]. Charles Smith, created baron Carrington of Wotton by Charles I. 1643, had a good houſe at Wotton, but the two wings have been pulled down. His ſon Francis married Anne, third daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis but the title became extinct 1705.

Balſhall.

Roger de Mowbray gave *Balſhall* to Knights Templars t. Stephen, and it became a preceptory of that order and of the Knights Hoſpitallers [h]. The tenants of this manor could not marry their daughters, nor their daughters or widows marry themſelves without leave of the knights to whom they were ſubjected in other inſtances. Lady Catherine Leveſon founded here an hoſpital for 20 poor women 1677, ſince increaſed to 27. On the kitchen chimney-piece is cut in wood a chevron ingrailed between 3 fermaux, in chief a Jeruſalem croſs; motto *Sane Baro* [i]. Here is a large barn 140 feet long, 40 wide, 38 high, and 90 tiles deep [k].

Kenilworth.

Kenilworth is a long ſcattering town, having in a ſingle houſe a manufactory of horn combs and lanterns. The priory founded about 1122 was valued at £. 538. *per ann.* [l] Three of the Tankervilles, father, ſon, and grandſon, were buried in the chapel here [m].

The caſtle, whoſe ſiege make ſo conſiderable a figure in the hiſtory of Henry III. was granted to his younger ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter, who 7 Edward I. held here a famous tournament called the Round Table. His ſon Thomas enlarged the park: but on his death forfeited the whole. His brother Henry confined here Edward II. whom he had taken priſoner in Wales, and from hence ſoon after hurried to death at Berkeley caſtle. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, began all the buildings here except Cæſar's tower about the end of Richard II's reign, and his ſon Henry brought it to the crown. Henry V. built here. "Henry VIII. did of late yeares great "coſt in repayre of the caſtle. Among theſe repa- "rations the pretty banketing houſe of timbre that "ſtood in the mere and bore the name of *pleaſant* "was taken down, and part of it is ſet up in the "baſe court of the caſtle [n]." Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter built the magnificent gatehouſe to the north, where formerly having been the back of the caſtle he made the front, filling up much of the deep and wide ditch. The ſtately buildings on the ſouth-eaſt bear his name, and he raiſed the Gallery tower and Mortimer's tower at each end of the Tilt-yard, and enlarged the chace, laying out not leſs in all than £. 60,000. Here in 1575, he entertained his royal miſtreſs 17 days with all the fanciful and coſtly pageantry of the times, deſcribed in a particular pamphlet called "The princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth caſtle;" on which occaſion no leſs than 320 hogſheads of ordinary beer were conſumed. He left it to his natural ſon Robert, who having in vain attempted to prove his legitimacy, ſold it to prince Henry for 14,500*l.* of which no part ever came to his hands. Prince Charles had it next, and committed the cuſtody of it to Robert Carey earl of Monmouth, Henry lord Carey his eldeſt ſon, and Thomas Carey, eſq. Cromwell granted it to his officers, who ruined the caſtle, cut down the woods, and drained the pool. At the Reſtoration the crown renewed the leaſes to the daughter of Henry Carey earl of Monmouth, and granted the reverſion to Lawrence lord Hyde, created baron of Kenilworth caſtle and earl of Rocheſter, and his ſon Henry held it 1720 [o], and Henry earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter 1729. In this family it ſtill remains, and the preſent earl is particularly attentive to the preſervation of its ruins. The gateway is inhabited by a farmer.

The earl of Denbigh has a draught with MS. references of Kenelworth caſtle as entire as when it belonged to the earl of Leiceſter taken 1620; a painting on the whole ſide of a room, a copy of which was taken at the expence of the late John Ludford, eſq; of Anſley, in this county; a beautiful large finiſhed drawing, which he deſigned to have had engraved for Mrs. Beighton's benefit had ſhe lived.

At *Solybull* is a handſome church and a ſmall market and three fairs.

"I came through a praty ſtreet or ever I entered "Bermingham. This ſtreet as I remember is called "*Dirtey* [Deritend]. In it dwell ſmithes and cutlers, "and there is a brooke that divideth this ſtrete from "Bermingham, and is an hamlet or member belong- "ing to the pariſh thereby. There is at the end of "Dirtey a proper chapel and manſion houſe of tim- "ber hard on the ripe as the brooke runneth down, "and as I went through the ford by the bridge" [rebuilt of ſtone, with five arches, 1750] [p], "the "water ranne downe on the right hand, and a fewe "miles lower goeth into Tame *ripa dextra*. This "brooke above Dertey breaketh in two armes that "a litle below the bridge cloſe againe. This brooke "riſith as ſome ſay four or five miles above Berming-

[a] Holland. [b] Dugd. 254. 257. [c] Lel. IV. 266. Dugdale. [d] Lel. IV. 168.
[e] Tan. 574. Dugd. 821. [f] Tan. 572. [g] Bray, 40. [h] Tan. 577. Dugd. 965.
[i] Q. if *Any Boro* on the Weſton arms at Clerkenwell church.
[k] Dugd. 964-5.
[l] Tan. 572. [m] Lel. VI. 73. [n] Lel. IV. 191.
[o] Dugd. 248. 252. [p] Hutton's Hiſt. of Birmingham, p. 270.

"ham towards *Black hilles*. The beauty of Ber-
"mingham, a good market town in the extreame
"parts of Warwickſhire, is one ſtreet going up
"alonge almoſt from the left ripe of the brooke up
"a meane hill by the length of a quarter of a mile.
"There is one paroch church in the town. There
"be many ſmithes in the towne that uſe to make
"knives and all manner of cutting tooles, and many
"loriners that make bittes, and a great many
"naylours: ſo that a great part of the towne is
"maintained by ſmithes who have their iron and ſea
"cole out of Staffordſhire [q]."

"Birmingham began with the productions of the anvil, and probably will end with them. The ſons of the hammer were once her chief inhabitants, but that great croud of artiſts is now loſt in a greater [r]." Part of the riches, extenſion, and improvement of this town is owing to the late Mr. John Taylor, who firſt introduced the manufacture of gilt buttons, japanned and gilt ſnuff boxes, and the variety of enamel works. The toy trades firſt made their appearance here in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. Gun making and braſs foundery in that of William III. Hackney coaches were introduced here 1775, and a bank eſtabliſhed ten years before. The town is governed by two bailiffs and two conſtables. The great increaſe of this town from its trade occaſioned another church to be built 1711, and four chapels of late years. Heae are ſix meeting houſes, and a theatre. Here was a market and fair before Henry III.

The lordſhip of Birmingham was given up to the crown 28 Henry VIII. by the baſe act of lord Dudley, who obtained it nine years after, and ſoon forfeited it with his life. It now belongs to the dowager lady Archer. Two old monuments of the Birminghams, lords here from 1154 to 1500, remain in the old church. The moat of their manſion houſe may be ſeen about 60 yards ſouth from the church. The old or lower part of the town is called Deretend. Digbeth was formerly inhabited by tanners [s]. The navigation, canal, and wharf eſtabliſhed here, have greatly contributed to the increaſe of trade, which has extended the town to the north-eaſt. Between 1741 and the preſent year Birmingham has received an augmentation of 72 ſtreets, 4172 houſes, and 25032 inhabitants [t]. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI. a charity ſchool and a general hoſpital. Here was an hoſpital or priory, founded by ſome of the lords, valued at £. 8. 5s. 3d. [u] The ſite is now the ſquare. This town gives title of baron to lord Dudley and Ward.

Icknield ſtreet paſſes by the extremity of Birmingham, about five furlongs north of the navigation bridge in Great Charles ſtreet. The foundations of a Roman bridge may be felt nearly level with the bottom of the river. Joining the water are the veſtiges of a caſtle, probably built by ſir John de Birmingham in the 14th century, now an orchard. Roman coins are frequently diſcovered. In 1765 Mr. Hutton recovered one of Veſpaſian. In breaking up this old road to make a new turnpike one, the ſoil appeared to have been taken out for about twenty yards wide, and one deep, and filled up with ſtones of all ſizes brought from Duffield, four miles up the river, and cemented with coarſe mortar. It enters Birmingham pariſh at the obſervatory in Ladywood lane croſſing the Dudley road at the ſand pits; along Worſtone lane, through the little pool and Hockley brook, where it quits the pariſh. It proceeds thence over Handſworth heath, and croſſes the Tame at Offord mill directly to Sutton Coldfield. It paſſes the Ridgeway a few yards eaſt of King's Standing, a little artificial mount where Charles I. is ſaid to have ſtood when he harangued the troops he brought out of Shropſhire at the beginning of the civil war 1642. From thence the road proceeds through Sutton park and the remainder of the Coldfield over Radley moor; from thence to Wall, a Roman ſtation, where it meets the Watling ſtreet: leaving Lichfield a mile to the left it leads through Street-hay, over Fradley heath, thence through Alderwas hays, croſſing the river Trent at Wichnor bridge to Branſon turnpike, over Burton moor, leaving the town half a mile to the river, thence to Monk's bridge upon the river Dove, along Egington heath, Littleover, the Rue dyches, Stepping lane, Nun green, and Darley ſlade to the river Derwent, a mile above Derby, on the eaſtern banks of which ſtands Little Cheſter, built by the Romans. It then proceeds over Morley moor through Scarſdale, by Cheſterfield, Bolſover, through Yorkſhire and Northumberland to Tinmouth [x].

By act of parliament, 1766, a navigable canal was opened between Birmingham and the coal delphs about Wedneſbury, 22 miles to the Staffordſhire canal, at the expence of £. 70,000. divided into ſhares of £. 140. which now or lately ſold for about £. 370 [y].

Two miles from Birmingham in Staffordſhire is a manufactory of buttons, &c. erected 1758 by Meſſ. Boulton and Fothergill, and called *Soho* [z].

About five miles ſouth of Birmingham, and five furlongs from Solihull lodge, on an eminence, is a Daniſh camp containing about nine acres, nearly triangular, the ditch 20 feet wide, having only one entrance [a].

Upon King's wood, five miles from Birmingham, and 200 yards eaſt of the Alceſter road, runs Mortimer's bank, near a mile in length, thrown up by the famous earl of that name in the reign of Edward II. to incloſe the wood. The pariſhioners of King's Norton, Solihull, and Yardley, threw it down, and murdered the earl's bailiff, for which the earl recovered £. 300 damages againſt them, but did not live to receive it [b].

The veſtiges of a camp, occupied by the parliament's forces 1643, may be ſeen in the angle formed by the Stratford and Warwick roads on Camp hill. Prince Rupert fired the town, and William Fielding earl of Denbigh loſt his life here by a random ſhot from an officer whom he was purſuing [c].

About two miles to the ſouth-weſt is *Edgebaſton*, the ſeat of ſir Henry Gough, bart. formerly of the Middlemores, a family now reduced to poverty. The houſe was rebuilt ſince the civil wars. Edgebaſton.

To the north of Birmingham at *Aſton* is the ſeat of ſir Charles Holt, bart. whoſe family have been ſettled there from the reign of Edward III. Thomas was created a baronet 1612 to James I. and died in his 83d year 1654, having founded an hoſpital for five poor men and as many women [d]. Aſton.

Caſtle Bromwich was purchaſed about 1657 of the Devereux family, by John Bridgeman, ſon of ſir Orlando Bridgeman, keeper of the great ſeal, and is now the ſeat of ſir Henry Bridgeman, bart. [e] Caſtle Bromwich.

Biſhop Veſey alias Harman, who died 1555, aged 103, is buried at *Sutton Coldfield*, where he built a Sutton Coldfield.

[q] Lel. IV. 186.
[r] Hutton, p. 73.
[s] Ib. p. 79.
[t] Ib. p. 46.
[u] Tan. 583.
[x] Hutton, p. 140—145.
[y] Ib. 266.
[z] Ib. 271.
[a] Ib. 272.
[b] Ib. 274.
[c] Ib. 37, 38.
[d] Dugd. 873, where is a view of the houſe.
[e] Ib. 887.

market-

market-houſe, moot-hall, and priſon, ſchool, and two bridges, and 50 houſes for kerſey manufacturers, and converted the chace into a common for the poor. He was a very learned man, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, tutor to the princeſs Mary, preſident of Wales; but he oppoſed the progreſs of reformation too warmly, and parted with almoſt all the eſtates and houſes of the ſee of Exeter, to which he was advanced 1519, ſo that he reduced it from £.1560. *per ann.* to 500, and was obliged to reſign it 1551. He was reinſtated by queen Mary, but ſoon after quitted it, and retired to his native town rich with the plunder of his ſee [f]. This chace belonged to the earl of Warwick, who alſo obtained the market now almoſt diſuſed [g]. *Four Oaks* in this pariſh was the ſeat of lord Foliot, who died 1719 [h], and was ſon and heir of Thomas lord Foliot of Lich-hill, c. Worceſter, baron of Bally-ſhannon in Ireland, and deſcended from the famous houſe of Fenwicks and Folliots of Yorkſhire. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheireſs of Henry Pudſey of Langley in this county, but by her had no iſſue.

Coleſhill. "*Coleſhill* town a pretty thoroughfare lying by "north and ſouth upon a hill. It has but one long "ſtreet and a pariſh church at the end of it [k]." It ſeems to have had a caſtle, and in certain old foundations was found a copper coin of Trajan. It paſſed by marriage from the Clintons to the Mountforts, and on the attainder of Simon Mountfort 12 Henry VII. to the Digbys, whoſe deſcendant the preſent lord has a ſeat here, now deſerted [i]. In the church are monuments for Simon Digby 1519, his ſon Reginald 1549, grandſon John 1558, and great grandſon George 1586; for Kildare lord Digby of Geaſhil in the kingdom of Ireland 1661, and his lady 1692; for John Clinton t. Henry III. 1241, and for another of the ſame family [k]. Aubrey places a camp near Coleſhill.

Moxhull. In *Wiſhaw* pariſh is *Moxhull* the ſeat of Mr. Hacket, deſcended from the biſhop of Lichfield, whoſe ſon by marriage had it from the De Liſles [l].

Omberſlade. *Omberſlade*, in the pariſh of *Tanworth*, has been from the reign of Henry II. the ſeat of the Archers, one of the moſt antient families in this county [m], of whom Thomas was created 1747, 21 George II. lord Archer, baron of Omberſlade, and dying 1768, was ſucceeded by his ſon Andrew, who, dying 1778 without iſſue male, the title is extinct.

Henwood. Six miles ſouth of Coleſhill at *Henwood* was a Benedictine nunnery, founded t. Henry II. valued at £.21. 2s. [n]

Meriden. *Meriden*, ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Coleſhill, had a ſeat of the late earl of Aylesbury, now an inn.

Blithe hall. Not far from Coleſhill in *Shuſtock* pariſh is *Blithe* hall, the ſeat of the grear antiquary ſir William Dugdale [o], who was born here 1605, and bought Blithe manor of ſir Walter Aſton 1625, and dying 1675, was buried here with his wife, his father and mother and his ſon. It belongs now to his great grandaughter's ſon Richard Geaſt, eſq. who had formed the laudable deſign of republiſhing all his works, but the plates of his hiſtory of this county have been deſtroyed [p]. The compiler of theſe additions boaſts a diſtant alliance with this great antiquary by the marriage of a paternal great aunt with ſir William's grandſon John.

Maxſtoke caſtle came from the Clintons to Humphry Stafford duke of Bucks, who plated the gates richly with iron ſtill remaining, as is the caſtle itſelf very intire. On his attainder it was given to the Comptons, and now belongs to William Dilke, eſq. [q] William Clinton earl of Huntingdon, founded 1336 a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £.87. [r] The priory houſe remained in Dugdale's time [s]. The ruins of the church drawn by Buck 1729 belonged to lord Leigh.

At *Great Packingdon* is the ſeat of the earl of Ailesford. It was parcel of the priory of Kenelworth, purchaſed at the diſſolution by John Fiſher, eſq; gentleman penſioner to Henry VIII. and four ſucceeding monarchs. It paſſed by marriage of Mary daughter and heireſs of ſir Clement Fiſher, bart. with Heneage ſecond earl of Aileford [t].

"The town of *Coventrye* by weſt is ſet on a low "ground, but by eaſt it ſomewhat condeſcendeth. "It was begun to be wallid t. Edward II. and has ſix "gates, and many fair towers. It is but a late ago "ſince the walls were finiſhed. The privilege and "dignite of a mair were given to it but 180 years "ago. There be many fair ſtreets well builded "with timber. There were three ſtatelie churches "in the heart and midle of the towne and all in one "cemitery. The abbey church where king Canute "the Dane made an houſe of nunnes. Leofric earl "of Merches turned it in Edward Confeſſor's time "to an houſe of monkes, and adorned it with gold "and ſilver incredibly. It is now ſuppreſſed. St. "Michael a pariſh church an exceeding goodly and "ample piece of worke. There is a church or col-"lege of St. John Baptiſt in the town, and there was "a maſter and brethren profeſſed, and an hoſpital. "The church yet ſtandeth. There is alſo a collegi-"ate church [now parochial ſince 1734, and rebuilt "ſince [u]] at Bablake hard within the weſt gate of the "foundation of the burgeſſes, and there is a great "privilege, guild, or fraternity, with a maſter and "eight miniſters and lately 12 miniſters [valued at "£.45. [x]] One Bonde a rich merchant of Coventry "annexed to it an hoſpital builded for 10 poor men "and women," augmented by the city of late years [y], and maintaining 18 poor [z]. Part of the building is allotted for chatity children [a]. "The White friars, "founded by ſir John Poultney, four times mayor "of London 1342, 17 Edward III." valued at £.7. 13s. [b] The weſt gate with his arms on it, the refectory and dormitory, and other offices, and part of the cloiſters remain [c], and the houſe is let to weavers. The Grey friars built 1234 [d]. Their ſteeple remains an ornament to the city; and near it a fine gate called the Grey friar's gate, the moſt beautiful of any left ſtanding [e]. In this houſe were acted the Corpus Chriſti plays remaining in the Cottonian library, Veſpaſian D. IX. "The Carthuſians without "the town by a queen, or John of Norbury, a Car-"thuſian friar." This is now the ſeat of Mr. Inge [f], but only the precinct wall remains. William lord Zouche 1381 intended to build it, but being prevented by death, Richard II. at the requeſt of his queen Anne, completed and endowed it with many alien priories. It was valued at £.131. 6s. 4d. [g]

[f] Godw. ed. Richardſon, p. 415. [g] G. [h] Dugd. 909.
[i] Lel. IV. 190. [k] Dugd. 1006. Pennant's Tour from Cheſter to Lond. 129—131.
[l] Dugd. 1016, 1017. [m] Tan. 580. [n] Pennant, 127. [o] Dugd. 780.
[p] Pennant, ib. 134. [q] Pennant, ib. 131—134. [r] See Brit. Top. II. 300.
[s] Tan. 583. [t] Pennant, ib. 135, 136.
[u] Ib. 148. [x] Tan. 585. [y] P. 1000. [z] Tan. 587.
[a] Pennant, 148. [b] Tan. 584. [c] Dugd. 186. Pennant, 165. [d] Dugd. 182. Tan. 581.
[e] Pennant, ib. 564. where both are engraved. [f] Pennant, 181. [g] Tanner, 536.

The beautiful croſs 57 feet high was built by ſir William Hollis, lord-mayor of London between 1541 and 1544, at the expence of £.200. It coſt £.323. to repair it 1629[h]; but it ſuffered ſo much in the civil war that only the lower ſtory and one figure of the ſecond remained 1760, and theſe have been ſince removed.

The Benedictine priory, founded by earl Leofric, who with his counteſs were buried in its porches, was valued at £.731[i], and the prior had ſummons to parliament. It was converted into a biſhopric ſoon after the Conqueſt, Peter being the firſt biſhop of Cheſter, Coventry, and Lichfield united, and ſucceeded by John de Limſey, who removed hither, and had five ſucceſſors, who ſtyled themſelves biſhops of Coventry only; and ſince its union here have been five biſhops including the preſent. The cathedral and the monaſtic buildings are all gone except the lower part of the weſtern towers, from whence ſome idea of the grandeur of the church may be formed. The biſhop's palace retains only the name.

St. Michael's church, rebuilt 1434, has a beautiful ſteeple 136 feet high, begun 1372, 23 years building, finiſhed 1395, and with the ſpire 300 feet high. The ſteeple, one of the moſt ſtriking inſtances of Gothic art and elegance, was erected by two mayors of Coventry named Botoner, who ſpent upon it more than £.100. a year for upwards of 22 years. Two ladies of the ſame family finiſhed the ſpire 1434, and built the middle aile.

In Trinity church lies Dr. PHILEMON HOLLAND, ſchoolmaſter and phyſician in this city, the great tranſlator, who firſt tranſlated Mr. CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA, and died 1636, the year of his ſecond edition, aged 85[k]. His epitaph here is of his own compoſing.

St. John's hoſpital, founded by Laurence prior of Coventry t. Henry II. valued at £.67.[l] converted into a freeſchool by John Hales clerk of the Hanaper t. Henry VIII.[m] Mr. Hales intended to found here a college for education like thoſe at Weſtminſter and Eton. He reſided in the houſe of the White friars, and maintained a ſchool in the choir of the church; but ſome of the magiſtrates finding that the church was not included in his patent, obtained licence of queen Mary to make it a pariſh church, and he was obliged to remove the ſcholars to St. John's hoſpital. They diſturbed him again in poſſeſſion of theſe lands, but he kept up the ſchool while he lived, and by his will left to it an eſtate there worth £. 43. *per annum*, now advanced to £. 153.[n]

Grey friars hoſpital, founded 1529, for poor men and women, ſtill ſubſiſts[o].

St. Mary's hall belonging to the gild of St. Catherine in Bablake chapel, and built t. Henry VI. 1413, is adorned with portraits in glaſs of nine kings and earls of Warwick, and others of its noble members, now much defaced[p], ſome curious old tapeſtry, and couplets of Engliſh and Latin verſes. Sponne hoſpital, founded by Hugh Cyvelioc earl of Cheſter t. Henry II.[q] The chapel and gateway remain, but the gate of the city called from it has been taken down[r].

"There be divers fair ſuburbs without the walls. "The king hath a palace there, now ſomewhat in "ruin[s]."

At *Cheleyſmore* is part of the manſion houſe, a wooden building, which, or ſome other on its ſite, was the reſidence of the lords of the place, and of the kings and earls of Mercia and of Cheſter, and falling to the crown when that earldom was reſumed, belongs, with the park, about three miles in circumference, to the prince of Wales as earl of Cheſter. The caſtle ſtood not far from it[t].

There was a parliament, held in the chapter-houſe 38 Henry VI. and called the *Deviliſh parliament* from the many attainders[u]. Another 6 Henry IV. from the excluſion of the lawyers called the *unlearned* parliament[10]. "There was a mint of coinage in Co- "ventry [in which groats and perhaps ſmaller pieces "were coined[x]. The biſhop hath alſo a palace here. "The town roſe by making of cloth and cappes, "which now decaying the glory of the city alſo de- "cayeth[y]."

Sir Thomas White, 1542, gave the corporation £. 1400. which was laid out in purchaſe of lands of the yearly value of £. 70. ſettled in truſt, to give £. 24. a year to 12 poor men, and to lend £. 40 a year to induſtrious young men of Coventry, to enable them to ſet up in trade. After 30 years the towns of Northampton, Leiceſter, Nottingham, and Warwick were to have the ſum of £. 40. for the like purpoſe in rotation, which was duly received. A quarrel among the corporation 1692 diſcovered a great improvement of the eſtate, and a bill in chancery was filed againſt them. In 1705 it was diſcovered that the rents of the eſtate amounted to near £. 800. a year, beſides fines for renewals, and four years after to £. 930. a year clear; and a decree was made, that they ſhould account for more than £. 2000. which they had received. The corporation tampered with the ſeveral towns to put an end to the ſuit, on receiving a ſmall proportion of what was due. But it being found that they let long leaſes to their own members and families at ſmall rents, ſeveral public ſpirited gentlemen filed an information on behalf of the poor, and to ſet aſide the private agreement, and it was decreed, that inſtead of £. 24. annually divided between 12 men, £. 243. 3s. ſhould be divided between 61 men, £. 4. apiece to 60, and £. 3. 3s. to the odd one. The corporation refuſing to refund the £. 2000. the court ordered that the eſtate ſhould be conveyed to the honourable William Bromley, eſq; and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and a ſequeſtration iſſued againſt the corporation eſtates (upwards of £. 700. *per annum*), to levy the above ſum, which was at laſt raiſed by ſale of part of their eſtate, and then in 1722 they applied to the court of chancery, to have the truſt eſtates reconveyed to them. This was oppoſed by the new truſtees, and the towns of Leiceſter, Northampton, and Warwick. The chancellor, however, in 1725, thought fit to order a reconveyance, the ſeveral charities being augmented as by the former decree, and the corporation are now in poſſeſſion of the eſtate[z]. Sir Thomas White gave this town a further ſum to pay £. 40. a year to two

[h] Dugd. 142-6.
[i] Tan. 566. Pennant, 150. 154.
[k] Dugd. 166. 176.
[l] Tan. 581.
[m] Dugd. 180. Pennant, 149.
[n] Account of Charities given to Coventry, p. 72. Bray, p. 61.
[o] Dugd. 184. Tan. 587.
[p] Dugd. 190. where they are engraved, and ſome of them by J. Carter in his IV^th number of Engliſh Antiquities, with buſts and a chair there.
[q] Dugd. 197. Tan. 582.
[r] Pennant, Ib. 146.
[s] Leland. ubi ſup.
[t] Pennant, 164.
[u] Dugd. 143.
[10] G.
[x] Lel. IV. 190.
[y] Bray, 62. 65.

fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, ſons of freemen of this city. Mr. Jeſſon gave the town £.2000. with which an eſtate in Glouceſterſhire was purchaſed, the rents to be applied in putting out apprentice and charitable doles, and a loan of £. 20. *per annum* to poor tradeſmen. Other charities to a conſiderable amount may be ſeen in an account of the charities of Coventry, printed 1733, 8vo.

In 1768 an act paſſed for making a navigable canal from Coventry to communicate with that which was carrying on to join the Trent and Merſey, and next year another paſſed to make a canal from hence to Oxford. The former is carried no further than about Atherſtone, but it is expected will proceed further in another year. The latter has reached Banbury, but it is feared will prove too expenſive to be completed [z].

Edward IV. for the diſloyalty of the citizens, took away their liberties and franchiſes, which they redeemed with 500 marks. The walls were demoliſhed by order of Charles II. ſo that only a ſmall part remains [a] complete between Cookſtreet gate and the Priory gate. On the outſide was a paved road [a]. This city gave title of earl to George Villiers duke of Bucks 21 James I. which ended with his ſon and nameſake. It was conferred 9 William III. on *Thomas* lord Coventry, of Alleſborough, who died 1699, as did his ſon *Thomas* 1710, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, and he 1711 by his uncle *Gilbert*, and he 1719 by his nephew *William*, whoſe great grandſon *George William* is the ſixth and preſent earl.

In Coventry great park is a chalybeate water [b].

Tradition ſays the privilege of cutting wood in the Herdnolls by the pariſhioners of St. Briavel's caſtle, c. Glouceſter, was obtained of ſome earl of Hereford then lord of Dean foreſt, at the inſtance of his lady, on the ſame hard terms that lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the citizens of Coventry [c].

The remiſſion of the tolls by Godiva's unremitted interceſſion was commemorated in the portraits of herſelf and her huſband ſet up in the ſouth window of Trinity church t. Richard II. with this inſcription:

I Luricke for the love of thee
Doe make Coventre tol free.

My learned friend Mr. Pegge has ſuggeſted the following doubts concerning the truth of that indecent tranſaction.

"Leofric, the great earl of Mercia, flouriſhed in the reigns of Ethelred II. Canute, Harold, Hardicnut, and Edward the Confeſſor, and left a moſt excellent character behind him. He married Godiva, ſiſter of Thorold de Bukenhale, a lady whoſe qualifications were not at all inferior to his, and ſhe was equally pious, as the great foundation at Coventry was ſet on foot chiefly at her inſtigation. The ſtory of her riding naked through the town of Coventry, is that ſhe intreated her huſband, 'that for the love of God he would make Coventry toll free [d],' which he would comply with on no other terms. It is added by Monſ. Rapin [e], that the counteſs, previous to her riding, commanded all perſons to keep within doors and from their windows on pain of death: but notwithſtanding this ſevere penalty, there was one perſon who could not forbear giving a look, out of curioſity, but it coſt him his life. And 'in memory of this event: there is a ſtatue of a man looking out of a window, always kept in a certain houſe in Coventry.' And the annotator further adds, 'There is a proceſſion or cavalcade ſtill made here every year, in memory of Godiva, with a figure repreſenting a naked woman, riding through the city.' Nobody hath hitherto thought fit to diſpute the fact, and yet it is a ſtrange and moſt improbable ſtory.

"It is extremely legendary at firſt ſight, and Matthew of Weſtminſter, who firſt mentions it, hints, there was a miracle in the caſe, that though the *people were aſſembled*, Godiva was not ſeen by any one. This is very inconſiſtent with the relation of others, who tell us that Godiva commanded all perſons to keep within doors and from their windows on pain of death.

"It is highly improbable a lady of Godiva's rank and exemplary piety ſhould have ſubmitted to an action ſo ſhameful, or that Leofric ſhould ſuffer his wife, had ſhe been inclined to it, to expoſe herſelf in ſuch a meretricious manner. He might, in jeſt, make the propoſal to her, as a condition impoſſible for her to comply with, but he never would have permitted her to put it into execution; and he was ſufficiently inclined to favour the town of Coventry, without ſuch prepoſterous terms as theſe, as we learn from the magnificent monaſtery he erected at this place.

"But what is moſt material, Leofric died 1057, and yet the ſtory is not mentioned by any writer older than Matthew of Weſtminſter, who did not flouriſh till 1307, 250 years after the fact. The more ancient authors, though they ſpeak of Leofric's foundation at Coventry, and of Godiva's concurrence and benefactions to it, yet they take not the leaſt notice of this fact: as the author of the Saxon Chronicle, Ingulfus, Ordericus Vitalis, Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon Dunelmenſis, Chron. Mailros, Florence of Worceſter, John Abbas de Burgo, and William of Malmſbury, which laſt particularly treating of the monaſtery at Coventry, had a fair opportunity of recording a circumſtance ſo ſingular. As to Matthew of Weſtminſter he tranſcribes Hoveden who flouriſhed A. 1204, as appears by his words and expreſſions. Hoveden, however, has not a ſyllable of Godiva's exploit, but Matthew, 100 years after, has added it at large; whence it follows, that he was the firſt reporter from ſome vulgar or legendary tradition. It may be alledged perhaps in his favour, that the tranſaction was repreſented in a window of Trinity church at Coventry, the effigies of Godiva and her huſband, with an epigraphe expreſſing that the earl freed the town from tolls at the requeſt of his wife. But ſuppoſing it to exhibit all the particulars included in Matthew's legend, yet as it was not made till Richard II's time, it might be grounded on the teſtimony of Matthew of Weſtminſter or Brompton, who all lived before Richard II. The ſame may be ſaid of the proceſſions or cavalcades, which now for ſome centuries have been uſed annually at Coventry in commemoration of this event, ſince in all appearance they ſtand upon no better

[z] Bray, 66 67. 11 G. [a] Pennant, 150. [b] Short's Hiſtory of mineral waters, II. 42.
[c] Rudder's Hiſtory of Glouceſter, p. 307.
[d] Dugd. Warw. p. 86. and Baron. I. p. 10.
[e] Rapin, I. p. 135. This man is commonly called *Peeping Tom*.

ground,

ground, but have been taken up by the inhabitants without examination from authors of little credit.

"I pretend not to decide peremptorily, yet I cannot but conſider this hiſtorical occurrence as very queſtionable in every view, and particularly inconſiſtent with the amiable portrait given of this lady by the hiſtorians in point of accompliſhments, virtue, and piety."

At *Whitley* ſouth of Coventry is a large old houſe, in which Charles I. reſided during his attempt on Coventry. Mr. Pennant was told, many of his actions had been painted on the wainſcot[f].

Goſford green is memorable for the duel that was to have been fought there 1398, between the duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. and Thomas Mowbray duke of Warwick earl Marſhal, on a charge brought againſt the former for betraying private converſation. The king came in perſon to Coventry, every thing was prepared on the field, a French nobleman had actually come over poſt to be a ſpectator of the combat, and the champions had entered the liſts, when the king commanded them to deſiſt, and ordered both parties to quit the kingdom, and bound them both by an oath never to come into each others company willingly[g].

Hanſley, mentioned by Mr. Camden is *Anſley* in *Fillougbley* pariſh, where are the ruins of two caſtles; one north-eaſt of the church about a quarter of a mile, ſtill called the *Caſtle hills*; the other ſcarce half ſo far ſouth of the church called the *Caſtle yard*, whoſe caſtle was ſtanding 18 Edward II. and had a large park. Here the family of Haſtings were ſeated t. Henry I.[h]

Brandon came from the Verdons to the Willoughbies and Yelvertons[i].

The keep of *Brinklow* caſtle remains, which ſir William Dugdale concludes from its ſituation on the Foſſe way was of Roman origin[k]. Salmon[l] deſcribes it as a camp of about 25 acres, of an oblong form, adjoining to the Foſſe way. The north part is a precipice on one ſide. Hence the name *low* ſignifying a hill. On this point has been a fortreſs of more antient date than the Norman Conqueſt. This town once gave name to the hundred, though now it is included in that of Knightlow. In Edward III's time here was held a court called *Leta de Brinklow*, and 45 towns and villages were under it. The fortreſs is much like that deſcribed, vol. I. p. 328. at Kaynoe in Bedfordſhire; the keep on the north ſide fenced by a precipice; without the ſouth ditch are three other works, which altogether ſeem to take up ſix acres. The ditches of all three are drawn into a point at the precipice, as thoſe at Kaynoe are at the moor. Here Salmon places RATÆ.

Richard de Camville founded *Combe* abbey for Ciſtertians, 1150, valued at £.311. *per annum*[m]. It came from the heirs of John lord Harrington by purchaſe to the Cravens, and is now the ſeat of lord Craven; a venerable manſion, with a cloiſter on three ſides of the court glazed as antiently. Mr. Pennant deſcribes ſome capital portraits here[n].

Ceſter Over, or more properly *Theſter Over*, q. d. *The Eaſtern Over*, denoting its ſituation from Monks Kirby, the family ſeat of the antient family of Waver, of whom ſir Henry built the houſe t. Edward IV. afterwards by marriage of the Browns, and by purchaſe t. Henry VIII. of the Grevilles, from whom the Brookes now have it. In the ſame pariſh of Monks Kirby is *Cloudeley buſh*, a tumulus with a beacon, perhaps the grave of ſome Roman of the name of *Claudius*[o]. Ceſter Over.

Near *Bedworth* is a ſeat of ſir Roger Newdigate, bart. and a coal mine, from which he has made a cut to communicate with the navigation. He has here a wheel of 36 feet diameter, which throws out the water and draws up the coals at the ſame time. In the mines here, it is ſaid, that large toads have been often found in the ſolid coal[p]. Bedworth.

Nun Eaton was a nunnery of the order of Font Evraud, where was a prior as well as a prioreſs, as uſual in the foreign houſes of this order. It was valued at £. 253. 14s. *per annum*[q]. The ruins are to be ſeen at the north-weſt end of the town[r]. One arch lately fell, and one remains. The town has a market and fair, a freeſchool and ribbon manufactory. Nun Eaton.

Not far from this place is *The Hyde*, a depopulated hamlet of Hinckley, memorable for the fate of the manor, one of its lords being murdered, and another cheated out of it. It now belongs to the earl of Stamford[s]. The Hyde.

North-weſt of Nun Eaton is *Caldecote*, the ſeat of the Purefoys, memorable for the defence of it with eight men, againſt princes Rupert and Maurice with 13 troops of horſe and dragoons, in 1642, recorded on the tomb of George Abbot, who married a Purefoy. In the neat church here are many good monuments of the Purefoys; from which family Caldecote was purchaſed by ſir Nathan Wright, lord keeper of the great ſeal, whoſe ſon (William recorder of Leiceſter) ſold it to —— Prinſeps, eſq; and his ſon conveyed it to Thomas Fiſher, eſq; who has built an elegant modern manſion, without deſtroying the convenience of the venerable manor houſe[t]. Caldecote.

In *Chilverſcoton* church is buried, with a ſmall mural monument, which does not record his merit, Mr. Henry Beighton, who aſſiſted a ſmall income here of £.100. a year by ſurveying, in which, for elegance, accuracy, and expedition he had few equals. He began his excellent ſurvey of this county 1725, and finiſhed it 1729, but failed of encouragement to publiſh it by ſubſcription, which was done for the benefit of his widow, 1750[u], with the ſeveral emendations left by him. Chilverſcoton

In Chilverſcoton was *Erdbury*, an Auſtin priory, founded by Ralph de Sudley t. Henry II. valued at £. 94. *per annum*[w]. Erdbury.

Sir Thomas de Aſtley founded at *Aſtley* a collegiate church for a dean and ſecular canons 17 Edward III. valued at £.46 *per ann.*[x] building a beautiful church with a tall ſpire. The eſtate came by marriage to the Greys, of whom Thomas was created marquis of Dorſet 15 Edward IV. and with his ſon buried here. Their deſcendant Henry duke of Suffolk, father of Aſtley.

[f] P. 182.
[g] Pennant, 166---173. & aut. ibi citati.
[h] Dugd. 1024.
[i] Dugd. 43.
[k] Dugd. 218.
[l] New Surv. 493.
[m] Tan. 576.
[n] Pennant, 175---181.
[o] Dugd. 90. 92.
[p] Bray, 68. Stukeley, It. II. 19.
[q] Tan. 578.
[r] Dugd. 1067. Bray, 69.
[s] Nichols's Hiſt. of Hinckley, p. 105, 106.
[t] Dugd. 1097. Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 236. Gent. Mag. 1783, p. 225.
[u] Pennant, 184.
[w] Tan. 580. Dugd. 1074.
[x] Tan. 584.

Jane Grey, was betrayed by his park keeper here and beheaded. His widow Frances remarried Andrew Stokes, who, by taking down the leaded ſpire called the *lantern of Arden*, a way mark, and the ailes, occaſioned the fall of the ſteeple, which was rebuilt 1607, when the reſt of the church except the choir was taken away with the Dorſet tombs, and the body of the firſt marquis taken out of the coffin. It was afterwards buried, but the monuments caſt by into the belfrey, &c. A ſouth chapel was removed to the eaſt end, and now ſerves as a chancel, the original chancel being made the nave. The Aſtley monuments and the arms in the windows deſcribed by Dugdale are all gone [y].

Manceſter. Dugdale derives the name of *Manceſter* from *Man* little and *ceſter*, and ſays, coins of ſilver and braſs are frequently brought to light there. The church ſtands on an eminence, which Dr. Stukeley ſays ſeems to have been a camp, having been intrenched very deeply. Near it is a neat hoſpital. To the left of the church is *Oldbury*, an oblong fort of about ſeven acres, with large ramparts; the proprietor, Mr. Okeover, building a manſion houſe in the centre will alter the entrance. On the north ſide have been found flint axes about four inches and a half long, wrought into an oval form, one of which is in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, and engraved in Dugdale [z]. The nuns of Poleſworth retiring here in the reign of William the Conqueror, when they returned left a cell [a].

That part of the old Roman city which lies on the north-weſt ſide of the Watling-ſtreet is in Warwickſhire, called *Caſtle banks*, and that on the ſouth-eaſt in Leiceſterſhire *Oldfield banks*. It is 600 feet long and 200 broad on each ſide the road: the ditch and bank very perfect. Great ſtones, mortar, Roman bricks, pieces of iron, and many coins of braſs and ſilver and ſome of gold, have been dug up there. There is a ſpring at the north-eaſt gate. The bridge over the river Anker is lately rebuilt [b]. Here Dr. Salmon [c] places PENNOCRUCIUM.

Atherſton. At *Atherſton* was a houſe of friers hermits of St. Auſtin, founded by Ralf lord Baſſet of Draiton 49 Edward III. The Repingtons built a houſe on the ſite [d]. Atherſton chapel [e] belonging to the monks of Bec, was ſubjected to Manceſtre church [f]. The church of the friars yet remains and is kept in good repair, the nave or weſtern part being uſed as a chapel of eaſe for the inhabitants every Sunday. The antient chapel, founded by the monks of Bec, has been ſo long demoliſhed that not the leaſt trace of its ſituation can be found. Here is a freeſchool, founded by ſir William Devereux and others, which is kept in the chancel or eaſtern part of the friars church.

Here in 1661 was born Dr. Nehemiah Grew the naturaliſt, his father the rev. Obediah Grew being then maſter of the freeſchool. Nehemiah died 1711: and in the adjacent hamlet of *Hartſhill* was born Michael Drayton [g].

Merivale. *Merivale* was founded 1148 for Ciſtertians from Bordſley, valued at £. 254. 18*s*. *per annum* [h].

Poleſwo th nunnery was founded by king Egbert or his ſon at the inſtance of Modwenna, repaired t. Stephen by the Marmions, who had diſpoſſeſſed them, valued at £. 109. *per annum* [i]. It was granted to Francis Goodwin, whoſe ſon-in-law ſir Francis Netherſol, public orator of Cambridge, founded a freeſchool here at the deſire of his lady, and rebuilt the vicarage houſe [k].

At *Stipperſhal* are ſome works of a ſmall fortification [l].

At *Sekindon* near the church, on a hill, is a circular fort, whoſe outer ditch is 20 feet at top and 10 at bottom, and 12 deep, the diameter within the bank 297 feet. On the north ſide oppoſite the entrance is an artificial round hill, 42 feet high, and 23 broad at top. A battle was fought here A. D. 757 between Cuthred king of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbald king of Mercia, when the latter was ſlain by Burgred one of his own officers, and buried at Repton, c. Derby. William Burdet founded at *Aucote* here a ſmall Benedictine priory, cell to Great Malvern, 1159, valued at £. 34. 8*s*. *per annum* [m].

At the confluence of Anker and Tame ſtands *Tamworth*, Saxon Tama ƿeoꝛðize, q. d. a manſion in an iſland in Tame, ƿeoꝛð prædium, ize inſula, & Tame; in Heming's Chartulary Tome ƿeoꝛðinz: Tomoꝛðis, Tompoꝛðie, Tomopoꝛðin & Tomanpoꝛðiz; a market town, where Robert Marmion, to whom the Conqueror gave it, built a caſtle. It came afterwards to the Ferrars, whoſe monuments are in the collegiate church here [n]. The church is in Staffordſhire. Here was an hoſpital founded by Philip Marmion 15 Edward I. [o] This town was the ſeat of the Mercian kings till deſtroyed by the Danes. It lay in ruins till 914, when Ethelfleda reſtored it, and built its caſtle [p]. See more of it in Staffordſhire. Aubrey places near Tamworth in Warwickſhire two camps of Vortigern and Hengiſt, for which he refers to Holinſhed's chonicle, once called *Colemore*, now *Blackmore*. Spearheads and a braſs key have been found there [q].

William de Beauchamp, firſt of the name earl of Warwick, figured in Edward I's Welſh wars, and died 1298, 26 Edward I. He bore G. ſeme of croſs croſslets, with a feſs, O. which croſſes were an addition to his coat [r]. His ſon *Guy* was in Edward II's Scotch wars, ſurprized and beheaded Gaveſton, and dying 1315 was buried in Bordeſley abbey [s]. His ſon *Thomas* figured in Edward III's French wars, and dying of the plague near Calais 43 Edward III. was buried at Warwick. His eldeſt ſon *Guy* died 11 years before him 1351, and was buried at Vendoſme in France. His ſecond ſon *Thomas* ſucceeded, who was in Edward III's French wars, was appointed by parliament governor to Richard II. and retiring to his caſtle at Warwick, built the ſtately north-eaſt tower there. He narrowly eſcaped death after the murder of the duke of Glouceſter, and was baniſhed into the Iſle of Man, and his caſtle and eſtate given to Thomas Holland earl of Kent. He had his lands reſtored by Henry IV. rebuilt the church at Warwick, and dying 1401. 2 Henry IV. was buried in it [t]. His ſon

[y] Dugd. 106. 119. Burton's Leiceſterſh. 51.
[z] 2081. [a] Tan. 570. [b] Stukeley, Itin. II. 20. Bray, 70. [c] P. 507.
[d] Dugd. 1085-6. Tan. 585. [e] Not the friary church as Camden.
[f] Dugd. 1084. [g] Ib. 1086. [h] Tan. 575. [i] Tan. 566.
[k] Dugd. 1106-14. [l] Dugd. 1121. [m] Tan. 581. Dugd. 1126.
[n] Dugd. 1130. Tan. 489. [o] Tan. 502. [p] Dugd. 1131. [q] Mon. Brit.
[r] Dugd. Bar. I. 229. [s] Ib. 230. [t] Ib. 231—238.

Richard ſucceeded, and was appointed governor to Henry VI. in his minority, and on the death of the duke of Bedford lieutenant of France, and dying at Rouen in France 1439, was buried in the chapel in Warwick church built by his executors. His ſecond wife Iſabel has a handſome tomb at Tewkſbury [u]. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded, and by the precedency granted him by Henry VI. gave ſo much offence to Humphry duke of Buckingham, that the king was forced to appoint that they ſhould take place of each other by turns every year, Warwick to have the firſt year. He died in his 22d year 1445, and was buried at Tewksbury at the head of prince Edward, about the midſt of the choir. He was ſucceeded in the title by his ſiſter's husband *Richard Nevill* earl of Saliſbury, whoſe ſiſter he had married [x], and who was ſlain at the battle of Barnet 1471 on the ſide of king Henry, and buried at Biſham abbey. Comines [y] ſays he loſt his life by fighting on foot at the inſtigation of his brother the marquis Montacute contrary to his uſual practice; and Stow [z] ſays, ſuch was his hoſpitality that at his houſe in London, ſix oxen were uſually eaten at a breakfaſt, and every man had as much meat as he could carry away on the point of his dagger. His eldeſt daughter Iſabella married George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and his youngeſt Anne Edward prince of Wales ſon of Henry VI. and after Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. [a] Brook ſays, p. 583, that *George duke of Clarence* bore the title of earl of Warwick in right of his wife. His ſon *Edward* was beheaded on a charge of favouring Warbeck, being only 24 years old, 15 Henry VII.

Dudley lord *Liſle*, ſon of Edmund Dudley, Henry VII's miniſter, and by his mother deſcended from Margaret eldeſt daughter and coheir to Richard *Beauchamp* earl of Warwick, was by Edward VI. created earl of Warwick, and in his fifth year duke of Northumberland. He was beheaded by Mary for favouring lady Jane 1553, and buried in the Tower chapel. His eldeſt ſon *John* died in priſon, but Elizabeth reſtored his brother *Ambroſe* to the title, who died 1589, and was buried in the chapel at Warwick [b]. James I. conferred the title on *Robert* lord Rich of Leigh c. Eſſex 1618, who dying the ſame year, was buried at Felſted, and ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, who died 1658, and was buried at Felſted; and he by his ſon and nameſake, who died 1659, and was buried at Felſted [c]. His ſucceſſor was his brother *Charles*, who dying 1673, left the honor to his neareſt kinſman of the male line *Edward* earl of Warwick and Holland, grandſon of *Robert* Rich earl of Holland, who was beheaded 1648, and ſucceeded in his honors by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1658. *Edward* dying 1701 was buried at Kenſington, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward Henry*, and he 1721 by *Edward* ſon of Cope Rich 4th ſon of Henry Rich earl of Holland, with whom the title became extinct after 1759. It was once more revived in *Francis Greville*, earl Brooke, (a lineal deſcendant of Fulke lord Brooke) who was created earl Brooke 1746, and earl of Warwick 1759, and whoſe ſon *George* now enjoys theſe titles [d].

[u] Ib. 247. It is engraved in his Warwickſhire, p. 413.
[x] Dugd. Bar. 248.
[y] B. III. c. 6.
[z] P. 421.
[a] Dugd. Bar. I. 307.
[b] Ib. II. 217—220.
[c] Ib. 388.
[d] See before, p. 341.

Rare Plants found in Warwickſhire.

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in hedges and on rubbiſh: at *Sutton Coldfield.*

Cardamine *amara.* Bitter Creſſes or Ladies-ſmock; in damp meadows and paſtures: at *Middleton.*

Carex *veſicaria* β. A variety of greater Bladder Carex; in ſeveral pools about *Middleton.*

Equiſetum *hyemale.* Rough Horſe-tail or Shave-graſs; in a moiſt ditch at *Middleton* towards *Drayton.*

——— *ſylvaticum.* Wood Horſe-tail; in moiſt places, and by the watery ditches by the wood ſide on the right hand as you go from *Middleton* to *Sutton* a little before you come to the heath.

Hydnum *imbricatum.* Common Hydnum; in a wood near *Middleton.*

Hypochæris *glabra.* Smooth Hawk-weed; on the gravelly grounds near *Middleton.*

Malva *Alcea.* Vervain Mallow; in hedges, and at the ſides of fields.

Narciſſus *Pſeudonarciſſus.* Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in ſome paſtures about *Sutton Coldfield* on the eaſt ſide of the town, plentifully.

Oſmunda *Lunaria.* Moonwort; found in ſeveral cloſes about *Sutton Coldfield*; on the weſt ſide of the town.

Oſmunda *regalis.* Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal; on the moiſt banks by the New Park at *Middleton*; on that ſide next the *London* road.

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* The Greater Biſtort, or Snake-weed; in the meadows at *Tamworth* and *Faſely.*

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants, or Squinancy-berries; in damp woods, and on banks of rivers.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus.* Millet Cyperus-graſs; frequently by the river *Tame* ſide near *Tamworth*, and elſewhere.

Schoenus *mariſcus.* Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; in boggy places by the river *Tame* near *Tamworth.*

Turritis *glabra.* Great Tower Muſtard; on *Dorſthill* hill near *Tamworth.*

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa.* Red Whorts, or Whortle berries; on the black boggy heaths between *Middleton* and *Sutton.*

——— *Oxycoccus.* Cranberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; in the mooriſh grounds and quagmires in *Sutton Coldfield* park, plentifully.

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M A P

of

WORCESTERSHIRE.

from the best

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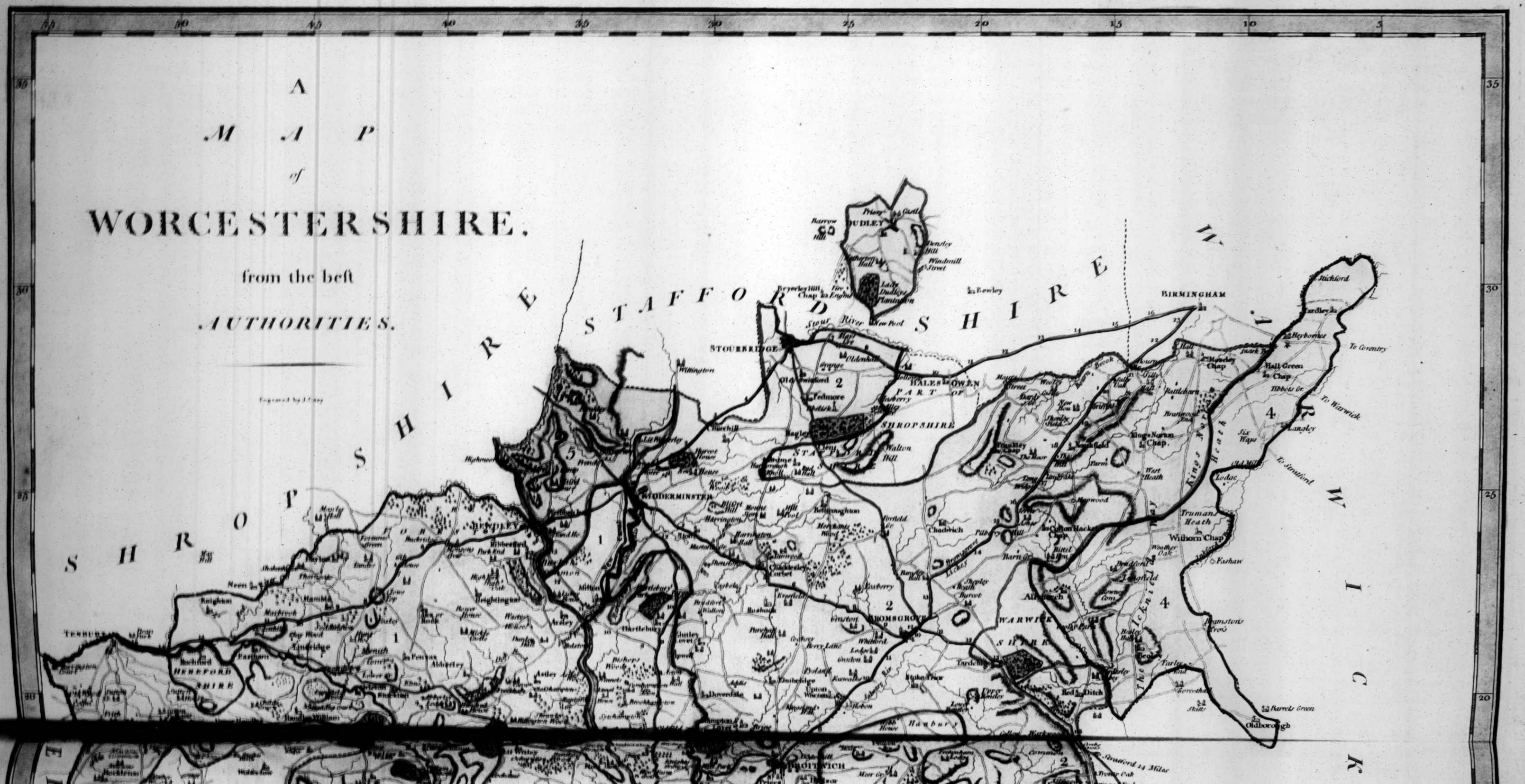
STAFFORDSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
DUDLEY
STOURBRIDGE
HALESOWEN
BIRMINGHAM
KIDDERMINSTER
BEWDLEY
BROMSGROVE
PERSHORE
EVESHAM
TENBURY
Priory
Castle
Barrow Hill
Bryerley Hill Chap.
Fire Engine
Lady Dudley's Plantation
Bowley
Stour River
New Pool
Oldbury
Wollaston
Wilmington
Old Swinford
Pedmore
Churchill
Walton Hill
Harvest Home
Hyde House
Wribbenhall
Habberley
Blakeshall
Chaddesley Corbett
Harvington
Kidderminster Common
Mitton
Hartlebury
Bellbroughton
Heightington
Arley
Upton Warren
Bittell
Barnt Green
Alvechurch
Redditch
Tardebigge
Stoke Prior
Hanbury
Upton upon Severn
Eldersfield
Ripple
Tewkesbury
Ashchurch
Pershore
Abberley
Martley
Knightwick
Hanley William
Hanley Castle
Upton
Malvern
Ledbury
Bromyard
Tenbury
Rochford
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Wolverhampton
Dudley
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Worcester
Gloucester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Stafford
Kidderminster
Bewdley
Stourbridge
Halesowen
Bromsgrove
Evesham
Tenbury
Leominster
Ross
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecon
Builth
Llandrindod
Newtown
Welshpool
Oswestry
Whitchurch
Wem
Shifnal
Wellington
Newport
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Nuneaton
Rugby
Daventry
Banbury
Stratford upon Avon
Henley in Arden
Solihull
Sutton Coldfield
Walsall
West Bromwich
Smethwick
Oldbury
Halesowen
Stourbridge
Kidderminster
Bewdley
Worcester
Droitwich
Evesham
Pershore
Tewkesbury
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Tenbury
Bromyard
Ledbury
Malvern
Upton
Ashchurch
Alcester
Redditch
Bromsgrove
Droitwich
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Dudley
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Stratford upon Avon
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Smethwick
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Whitchurch
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Oswestry
Welshpool
Newtown
Llandrindod
Builth
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Abergavenny
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Tenbury
Bromyard
Ledbury
Malvern
Upton
Ashchurch
Tewkesbury
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Pershore
Evesham

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS

1. Doddingtree
2. Halfshire
3. Oswaldslow
4. Pershore
5. Upton
6. Blakenhurst

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6

W 30 West Longitude from 23 London

E A S T E R S H I R E

W A R W I C K S H I R E

H E R E F O R D S H I R E

G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E

Cotsdean Shire

Cuddesden

Worcester Shire

W O

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called in Bede's[a] tim
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Fronde corona

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Whom Wyr

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[a] Hiſt. Ecc. c. 22.
[c] and in one part
[d] Q. which of the
[e] *partibus* is omitte

WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE ſecond part of the country of the Cornavii has now changed its name to *Worceſter-ire*, called by the Saxons Wiꝛe-ceaꝛtep-ꝛcyꝛe, oſe inhabitants, with others round about, were ed in Bede's[a] time, before England was divided counties, *Wiccii*. If this name does not come n the winding river whoſe banks they inhabit e creeks of a river being called by the Saxons , as was before obſerved) it ſeems derived from *ſalt pits*, which in the old Engliſh language called *Wiches*. Here are moſt noble ones, and ny ſalt ſprings are often fouud, but ſtopped again becauſe it has been provided (as appears m old writings) that ſalt ſhall be made but in one ce, for the better preſervation of the woods. It not extraordinary that places ſhould take their mes from ſalt-pits, as there are many inſtances in ferent countries, and our German anceſtors, as citus[b] reports, thought ſuch places neareſt approaching to Heaven, and that the prayers of men ere never ſo favourably received by the gods from y others.

This county is bounded on the eaſt on Warick, on the ſouth on Gloceſter, on the weſt on ereford and Shropſhires, and on the north on Staffordſhire. To give a brief idea of it, the air and il are ſo favourable that it yields to none of the eighbouring counties for healthfulneſs and plenty[c]. t particularly abounds in pears, which, though leſs leaſing to nicer palates, and not keeping well, have kind of wine made of their winey juice, called *Pyrry*, in great demand, though like all thoſe kinds f liquors cold and flatulent. Nor is it leſs happy in the article of water, having every where pleaſant rivers yielding plenty of delicate fiſh. To omit thoſe of leſs note, the noble river Severn directs its fertilizing courſe through the middle of the county from north to ſouth, and the ſouth part is watered by the Avon coming from Warwickſhire and haſting to the Severn.

The Severn enters the county between *Kidderminſter* and *Beawdley*. This laſt, juſtly denominated from its beautiful ſituation, moſt pleaſantly overhangs the river to the weſt on the ſide of a hill, having near it *Wyre* foreſt, remarkable lately for the tallneſs of its trees which are now almoſt all gone. Whence our antiquarian poet Leland:

Delicium rerum Bellus locus *undique floret*
Fronde coronatus Virianæ *tempora ſylvæ.*

Fair ſeated Bewdley, moſt delightful town,
Whom Wyre's tall oaks with lofty leafage crown.

This little town is now remarable only for its pleaſant ſituation and beauty, and for *Tikenhall*, a palace built there by king Henry VII. as a retreat for Prince Arthur. The other town *Kidderminſter*, called alſo *Kidelminſter*, ſtands oppoſite to it to the eaſt, but farther from the river; a very neat town with a good market, divided by the little river Stoure. Its greateſt ornament at preſent is a handſome church, in which ſeveral of the famous family of the *Cockſeys* are buried, and the beautiful houſe of the knightly family of the *Blounts*, deſcended from thoſe of *Kinlett*. This place was antiently very conſiderable for the Biſſets its lords, perſons of great eminence in their time, whoſe fine eſtates were at laſt divided among ſiſters, and came partly to the barons *Abergavenny*, and partly to the hoſpital of leprous women in Wiltſhire, built by one of the ſiſters, who was herſelf afflicted with that diſtemper, and endowed it with her fortune. It had afterwards a baron of its own, John de *Beauchamp*, created by Richard II. to whom he was "ſteward of the houſhold," by patent baron *Beauchamp* of *Kidderminſter*, and afterwards, with other illuſtrious perſonages, condemned and beheaded by the barons rioting with the commons in contempt of the king's authority, and calling all the king's favourites to account for maladminiſtration.

Kidderminſter.

Baron *Beauchamp* of *Kidderminſter.*

The Severn directing its courſe more obliquely from hence, paſſes by *Hertelbury*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Worceſter not far from it, and runs to *Holt**, ſo called from the thick foreſt, formerly a caſtle of the *Abetots*, afterwards of the *Beauchamps*, who deſcended from William Beauchamp, ſurnamed "the Blind Baron[d]," and roſe to a moſt honourable family, whoſe inheritance came at laſt by females to *Gyſe* and *Peniſton*. From hence the Severn runs down feeding ſo many river lampreys that nature ſeems to have formed a ſtew for them here, ſuch as the antient Romans in the height of their luxury invented. We call them lampreys from the Latin name *Lampetra*, as if from *lambendis petris* their licking the rocks. They are like eels, ſlippery and blackiſh, but their bellies ſomewhat blue, having on each ſide of the throat ſeven parallel holes[e], at which they take in the water, having no gills. They are found to be beſt and ſweeteſt in ſpring, for in ſummer the interior nerve which ſerves them for a backbone grows hard. The Italians heighten the flavour by a particular pickle; for they kill them with Malmeſey[f], ſtop their mouths with nutmegs, and the holes with cloves, and roll them round with pounded filbuds, crumb bread, oil, Malmſey and ſpices, and ſtew them in a pan over a gentle fire for a few minutes. But what have I to do with culinary matters and good eating?

Hertlebury.

Lampreys.

Below Holt the Severn opens her eaſtern bank for the river *Salwarp*, which flowing from the north

Salwarp r.

* *Holt*, old Engliſh for a foreſt or wood.

[a] Hiſt. Ecc. c. 22. [b] An. XIII. c. 57.
[c] and in one part for dainty cheeſe ſurpaſſeth them. Holland.
[d] Q. which of the *William* Beauchamps mentioned by Dugdale Bar. I. 226, 7, 8.
[e] *ſuribus* is omitted by Gibſon. [f] *Vinum Creticum.*

part

Bromſgrove. Graſton. part of the county paſſes by *Bromeſgrove*, no contemptible market town, not far from *Graſton*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Talbots*, which Henry VII. gave to Gilbert Talbot, younger ſon of John ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, and for his bravery and conſummate prudence made a knight of the garter and governor of Calais in France. From hence the Salwarp runs down to *Droitwich* (called by ſome *Durtwich*, from the ſalt-pits and moiſt ſituation, as Hyetus in Bœotia had its name from its clayey ſituation [g]) where three plentiful ſprings, divided by a freſh ſtream by a peculiar favour of nature yield plenty of brine, from which the pureſt and whiteſt ſalt is made every year for ſix months; from the ſummer to the winter ſolſtice, in a number of furnaces built round the ſpot. What a prodigious quantity of wood this conſumes *Fekenham* foreſt, once exceeding thick, and the adjoining woods, ſufficiently declare. If I ſay that *Richard de la Wich*, biſhop of Chicheſter, native of this place, procured theſe ſprings by his prayers, I fear I ſhould be thought injurious to Providence, and too credulous of old wives tales. But ſuch was the pious credulity of our anceſtors, that they not only firmly believed and recorded this, but paid him a ſort of divine worſhip on this very account; Urban IV. having ſolemnly canonized him for his knowledge in the canon law and his good life. But Gervaſe of Tilbury, before this Richard was born, gives this account of theſe ſprings, though not altogether true. "In the biſhopric of Worceſter is a ſmall "village[h] called *Wich*, in which the ſweeteſt water "iſſues from the foot of a hill. On the bank of this "ſtream are a few wells of moderate depth, and very "ſalt water. When this water is boiled in kettles "it thickens to the whiteſt ſalt, and it is affirmed "by the whole province, that from Chriſtmas to "Michaelmas the water is ſalteſt. The reſt of the "year it is rather freſh and unfit to make ſalt; and, "which I think the moſt extraordinary circumſtance, "though the water iſſues out for the purpoſes of ſalt "during part of the year[i], it ſcarce ever overflows "the pits, and when the ſeaſon comes for it to be "ſalt, it is never affected by the neighbouring river "water, nor is it found any where near the ſea."

Droitwich.

Fekenham foreſt.

Richard de la Wich.

In the royal ſurvey called Domeſday[k] we read, "In "Wich are eight ſalt-pits belonging to the king and "the earl, which the week they are boiled and worked[l] "pay every Friday ſixteen *bulliones*, &c."

WORCESTER. The Severn has not flowed five miles from hence when it approaches in a gentle manner as if admiring WORCESTER, the chief city of the county, ſituate on it, and deſerving admiration whether we regard its antiquity or beauty. Antoninus mentions it under the name of BRANONIUM, and Ptolemy, in whom by the fault of tranſcribers it is out of its place, gives it that of BRANOGENIUM[m], by which name it paſſes as *Caer Wrangon* among the Britans, and in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Guorangon*[n] and *Caer Guorcon*. The Saxons afterwards called it Weogaпe-ceaſtep, Wegeopna-ceaſtep, and Wiре-ceaſtep, perhaps from the thick foreſt of Wire adjoining. Its Latin name is *Wigornia*, which name was firſt uſed, if I miſtake not, by Joſeph of Exeter, a moſt elegant poet for that time, who paſſes under the name of Cornelius Nepos, in theſe lines to Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury:

In numerum jam creſcit honor, te tertia poſcit
Inſula, jam meminit Wigornia, Cantia diſcit,
Romanus meditatur apex, & naufraga Petri
Ductorem in mediis expectat cymba procellis.

Succeſſive honours thicken round thee now,
And a third mitre waits thy ſacred brow:
Worceſter and Kent record thy gentle ſway,
The Roman mitre's thine without delay;
And Peter's ſhatter'd veſſel aſks thy hand
To ſteer her ſafe thro' raging ſtorms to land.

It was probably founded by the Romans when they built cities at proper intervals on the eaſt ſide of the river, to check the Britans on the other ſide that river, as they did on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine. It ſtands on a gentle deſcent to the Severn, over which it has a bridge with towers, and "formerly (as an old parchment MS. has it) boaſted Roman walls[o]." It has now a tolerably ſtrong wall. But its glory ariſes from its inhabitants, who are numerous and polite, and poſſeſſed of great wealth by the woollen manufacture; from the luſtre of its buildings, the number of its churches, and eſpecially from the epiſcopal ſee ſettled here by Sexulphus biſhop of the Mercians A. D. 680, building a cathedral in the ſouth part of the city, which has been frequently repaired, and by the biſhops and monks gradually lengthened to the weſt almoſt to the banks of the Severn. It is a beautiful and magnificent building, ennobled by the monuments of king John, Arthur Prince of Wales, and ſome of the Beauchamps: and the college is no leſs eminent for its very learned prebendaries, than was antiently the monaſtery of monks or convent of prieſts. For in this, immediately upon its foundation, were placed as in the other monaſteries in England, married prieſts, who long governed the churches with great reputation for ſanctity; till Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, decreed in a council, that, from thenceforth, all the religious in England ſhould lead a ſingle life. Then Oſwald, biſhop of this city, a moſt zealous promoter of monkery, removed the prieſts, and introduced monks. This king Edgar ſets forth in the following words: "The houſes both of monks and "nuns were deſtroyed and utterly neglected in Eng-"land, which I determined to repair them for the "honor of God and the welfare of my own ſoul, "and to increaſe the number of ſervants and hand-"maids of God. I have already founded 47 houſes for "monks and nuns, and if Chriſt grant me life I am "reſolved to proceed in the offering of my devout "munificence to God, as far as 50, for the remiſſion "of my ſins. For this reaſon the reverend biſhop "Oſwald having enlarged the monaſtery in the epiſ-"copal ſee at Wiре-ceaſtep, in honor of Mary the "holy mother of God, aboliſhing all the chanting "clerks[p] by my conſent and approbation, I "by my royal authority confirm to theſe religious

[g] So Stephanus Byzantinus, but Pauſanias (Bœot. c. 9.) from Hyettus an Argive exile who ſettled here. G.

[h] *villa ſuburbana*, a village not far from that city, ſc. Worceſter. G. Holland.

[i] *oportuni partem*, a corruption in the MS. Biſhop G. reads *opportuna parum*. Holland; "when the ſalt water is run ſufficiently for the "uſe of the country." Perhaps *per anni* partem, and ſo I tranſlate it.

[k] Not in the printed Domeſday.

[l] *bulliebant & exercebant*, day of *wealling*. G. literally of *boiling* and *working*, and ſo Holland tranſlates it.

[m] quaſi *Bara gonium*. MS. n. Gale.

[n] q. d. a frontier town garriſoned with the perſons called by the Britons *Barangi*, or *Guarangi*, whence the city itſelf had the name of *Wrangon*, *Gorongus*, *Gerongus*, *Guorongus*, cuſtos, oſtiarius. So Camden in Kent, vol. I. p. 210. ſays Vortigern appeared a *Guorong*, or Viceroy over that province. MS. n. Gale. See Spelman Gloſſar. v. *Baro*, *Barongus*.

[o] Compare a MS. cited by Dugdale, Mon. Angl. I. 137.

[p] *clericorum nænia*.

[*] Regiſt. eccl. Wigorn. Spelm. Concil. p. 433.

"men their monaſtic rules, eſtabliſhing, conſigning, "&c. by the advice and concurrence of my princes "and nobles." A long while after the church being ruined and reduced by the inroads of the Danes and civil commotions ſo low that ſcarce twelve perſons remained of the numerous flock of religious placed here by Oſwald, Wulſtan, who was biſhop here about A. D. 1090, releived it, augmented them to 50, and built a new church. He was even for thoſe times a man of no great learning, but of unfeigned ſimplicity and ſincerity, and of ſuch auſterity of life, that he was a terror to the wicked, the delight of the good, and canonized by the church after his deceaſe. But theſe monks, after living as ſovereigns in the greateſt affluence above 500 years, were turned out by Henry VIII. who ſubſtituted to them a dean and prebendaries, and eſtabliſhed a grammar ſchool for the inſtruction of youth. Cloſe by this church remain the bare ſite and name of a caſtle, which, as we read in William of Malmeſbury's lives of the biſhops [q], was "built by Urſo, who was appointed ſheriff of Worceſter by William, in the mouth of the monks, ſo that the ditch cut off part of the church-yard." But this caſtle by length of time and accidental fire has been long deſtroyed. The city itſelf has been burnt more than once *. A. D. 1041, it was fired by Hardicnute in reſentment for the citizens having killed his *Huſcarles* (ſo the Danes called the officers who collected the Danegelt), and all the inhabitants maſſacred except thoſe that ſaved themſelves in Beuepleȝ, a ſmall iſland in the river. Notwithſtanding this, we find in Domeſday book [r], that in the Confeſſor's time it had many burgeſſes, and defended itſelf for 15 hides, and on a new coinage [s] each mintmaſter paid 20ſ. to London for dies." A. D. 1113, an accidental fire that conſumed the caſtle deſtroyed the roof of the cathedral alſo. In Stephen's reign the city was more than once ſet on fire in the civil wars, but ſuffered moſt when king Stephen, who had unadviſedly given this city to Walleran earl of Mellent, ſeized upon it, at which time he could not force the caſtle. It roſe, however, every time more beautiful out of its aſhes, and is governed by an excellent form by two bailiffs elected out of 24 citizens, two aldermen, and two chamberlains, with a common council of 48 citizens. It ſtands in longitude 21° 52″, in latitude 52° 12″.

From Worceſter the river proceeds ſouthward, paſſing by *Powick*, antiently the ſeat of John *Beauchamp*, advanced to the dignity of baron by Henry VI. and in a ſhort time [t] the eſtate paſſed by females to the *Willoughbies of Broke*, the *Reads* and *Lygons*. Thence it goes through moſt pleaſant and fragrant meadows to *Hanley*, once a caſtle of the earls of Glouceſter; and *Upton*, a conſiderable market town, where Roman coins are frequently dug up. Not far from hence, on its right bank, the Severn views *Malvern* hills, or rather high and ſteep mountains, riſing like ſteps for near ſeven miles, and parting this county from Herefordſhire. On their brow Gilbert de *Clare*, earl of Glouceſter, antiently drew a ditch to divide his poſſeſſions from thoſe of the church of Worceſter, which is ſtill viewed with aſtoniſhment. Oppoſite to theſe, almoſt at the ſame diſtance from the oppoſite bank, *Bredon* hills, much lower, riſe as it were emulating the others, and among them ſtands *Elmeley*, formerly a caſtle of Urſe, or Urſo *d'Abetot*, by whoſe daughter and heireſs Emeline it came by inheritance to the *Beauchamps*. At their foot lies the town of *Bredon*, of whoſe monaſtery Offa, king of the Mercians, ſays thus: "I Offa, "king of the Mercians, will give land containing "five times ſeven acres of tributaries [u] to the mo- "naſtery called *Bradun* in the province of the "Wiccii, and to the church of St. Peter chief of the "Apoſtles, ſituate in the ſaid place, which Eanwulf "my grandfather erected to the praiſe and glory of "that God who liveth for ever †."

Bredon hills

Elmeley.

Bredon.

Below theſe Bredon hills to the ſouth are the two little villages of *Waſhborn*, which give name to a very antient and illuſtrious family in theſe parts, in a part of the county ſeparated as it were from the reſt, as are ſeveral other parts up and down. The reaſon of this I cannot tell, unleſs thoſe who antiently governed it annexed their own eſtates which lay near to the county they governed. The river Avon runs above in its way to the Severn, and waters in this county *Eoveſham*, which the monks pretend takes its name from *Eoves*, ſwineherd to Egwin biſhop of Worceſter, being before called *Eath-home* and *Heathfield*. It is a very handſome town ſtanding on an hill riſing from the river, in whoſe ſuburb, if I may ſo call it, was antiently *Bengeworth* caſtle, "at the head "of the bridge, which caſtle abbot William de Aude- "ville gained from William de Beauchamp, razed it, "and conſecrated its ſite for a burial place ‡." This town is remarkable for this monaſtery founded by Egwin aforeſaid, by the aſſiſtance of king Kenred, ſon of Wulpher king of Mercia about A. D. 700. and alſo for the valley below, called from it the *Vale of Eveſham*, which, for its fruitfulneſs, deſerves to be called the Granary of theſe parts, ſuch is the richneſs of the ſoil in producing plenty of the fineſt grain. But it was antiently more noted for the ſlaughter of the barons and our Catiline Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter. That abandoned traitor verified the aſſertion [x] that favours were well beſtowed no longer than they ſeem capable of a return. For when Henry III. had heaped on him all the favours he poſſibly could, and given him his ſiſter to wife, he received no other return than an inveterate hatred. He ſtirred up a moſt perplexing war, ravaged in a moſt violent manner great part of England, under pretence of reforming the government, and aſſerting the liberty of the ſubject, and did all he could to reſtrain the king's authority [y], change the government, and turn a monarchy into an oligarchy. But, after a little ſucceſs, he was ſlain here with many more in a pitched battle by the bravery of prince Edward; and the ſink of evils being thus emptied out of the government, joyful peace, which he had ſhut out, beamed on all ſides. On the ſame river, in this neighbourhood, ſtands *Charleton*, formerly the ſeat of the famous knightly family of *Hanſacre*, but now of the *Dinleys* or *Dingley*, who deſcended from the antient family of the Dinleys in Lancaſter, and poſ-

Waſhborne.

Parts of ſhires ſeparated from the body.

Eoveſham.

Bengeworth caſtle.

About 1154

Vale of Eveſham.

Simon Montfort.

1265.

Charleton.

seſſed

* Marianus. † Liber Wigorn. ‡ Lib. Mon. Eveſham.

[q] Fol. 172. a. [r] [s] *quando moneta vertebatur*, when the Mint went. H. and G.

[t] Edward IV. Mag. Brit. VI. 266.

[u] *terram ſeptiesquinos tributariorum jugera continentem*; 35 acres of tributary land. G. Holland as I.

[x] *quod alter vere dixit*, that ſaying what *another* truly ſaid. H. The ſaying is Tiberius's in Tacitus, An. IV. 18. but in different words from thoſe cited by Mr. Camden. Tiberius ſays, *Beneficia eo uſque* læta ſunt *dum* videntur exſolvi poſſe. Camden, *Beneficia eo uſque* grata *eſſe* dum compenſari poſſint. It follows, that favours might be heaped on a perſon till they loſt their effect, and inſtead of attaching him to his benefactor, produced a deep inveteracy.

[y] *ut regem in ordinem redigeret*, bring the king under. H. depoſe the king. G.

ſeſſed this eſtate by inheritance. Lower down in the early times of the Saxon church was another place occupied by religious, then called Fleodanbyrig, now *Flatbury*, and near it *Perſhor*, Saxon Peopreopan, from the pears, which place, as that excellent hiſtorian William of Malmſbury [z] writes, "was founded and finiſhed in the reign of king Eadgar by Egelward duke of Dorſet, a man of a generous ſpirit, but profuſely bountiful. But what has it ſuffered? Part of it has been ſeized by the ambition of the rich, part loſt in oblivion, the greater part given by the kings Edward and William to Weſtminſter." From thence Avon glides gently by *Strenſham*, the ſeat of the knightly and antient family of the *Ruſſels*, and afterwards empties its waters into the Severn.

Flatbury. Perſhore.

Strenſham.

Oſwaldſlaw hundred.

Near this, to the ſouth, is the hundred of *Oſwaldſlaw*, ſo called from Oſwald, biſhop of Worceſter, who obtained it of king Edgar; the privilege of which, when William the Conqueror made his ſurvey of England, was thus entered in the record [a]. "The church of St. Mary at Worceſter has the "hundred called Oſwaldſlaw, in which lie 300 hides, "of which the biſhop of this church, by antient "conſtitution, had all the revenues of the ſocs and "other cuſtoms therein belonging to the lord's "maintenance and the king's ſervice and his own, "ſo that no ſheriff can have any claim there, neither "in any plea nor any other cauſe. This is atteſted "by the whole county."

There is a place whoſe ſituation is not exactly known in this county called Auzurtyneſ ace, *Auguſtine's oak*, where Auguſtine the Apoſtle of the Engliſh and the Britiſh biſhops met, and after ſome ſquabbling about the obſervance of Eaſter, the preaching of the Goſpel, and adminiſtration of baptiſm according to the ritual of the Romiſh church, ſeparated with as little agreement as before.

Auſtin's Oak.

A. D. 603.

This county in the Norman times had for its firſt ſheriff *Urſo d'Abetot*, or *d'Abtot*, to whom and his heirs king William I. gave land with that title. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* [b], who, as William of Malmſbury informs us [c], "after he had got poſſeſſion "of his father's eſtate, was turned out of it by the "heavy reſentment of king Henry I. for having in a "violent paſſion commanded one of that prince's ſervants to be ſlain." But this ſheriffdom paſſed with *Emeline* his ſiſter to the family of *Beauchamp* by inheritance. She married *Walter de Beauchamp*, whom king Stephen, after turning out Milo of Glouceſter, made conſtable of England. A few years after king Stephen created *Walleran earl of Mellent*, brother to Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, firſt earl of Worceſter [d], granting him the city of Worceſter *. He afterwards turned monk, and died at Preaux in Normandy 1166. His ſon *Robert*, who had married the daughter of Reginald earl of Cornwall, and ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion againſt Henry II. and Robert's ſon *Peter*, 1023, who rebelled and revolted to France, uſed only the title of earl of Mellent, not of Worceſter, that I can yet find. Henry II. who ſucceeded Stephen, did not eaſily conſent that any ſhould bear under him honours received from his enemy. "He (as we read in the Annals of Waverley abbey [e]) put down all falſe earls to whom king Stephen had too eaſily given the crown lands." Till Richard II. I find none that bore the title of earl of Worceſter. He conferred it on *Thomas Percy* [f], who, being ſlain in the civil war by Henry IV. *Richard de Beauchamp*, deſcended from the Abtots, received this honour from king Henry V. [g] Upon his death without iſſue male Henry VI. [h] created *John Tipteſt* deputy of Ireland earl of Worceſter, but he immediately taking part with Edward IV. and prepoſterouſly ſubmitting to be the executioner of all Edward IV.'s ſentences, was himſelf beheaded by the executioner upon the reſtoration of Henry VI. King Edward recovering the crown again completely reſtored his ſon, who, dying without iſſue [i], and the eſtate being divided among the ſiſters of the aforeſaid John Tiptoft earl of Worceſter, who were married to the lords *Roos* and *Dudley* and Edmund *Ingoldeſthorp*, *Charles Somerſet*, natural ſon of Henry duke of Somerſet, was by Henry VIII. † honoured with this title [k]. His lineal ſucceſſors were *Henry* [l], *William* [m], and *Edward* [n], now living, an eſpecial encourager of learning among his virtues and honours.

Earls of Worceſter.

This county has 152 pariſh churches.

* Robert de Monte. † Orig. 1 Henry VII. rot. 36.

[z] De geſt. pont. IV. 162. [a] Fol. 172. b. [b] not in Dugd. I. 462.

[c] [d] Dugdale does not reckon him as earl of Worceſter, but Brooke and Vincent do.

[e] p. 158. ſub an. 1155.

[f] 1397, 21 R. II. He was taken at the battle of Shrewſbury, and beheaded at Shrewſbury 1405. Dugd. I. 286.

[g] 8 Henry V. He was ſlain next year, at Meux in Berri. (Brook) at Mewlenbury in France, and buried in Tewkſbury choir. (Dugd. I. 242). where ſee his monument.

[h] 27 Henry VI. He was beheaded 1470, and buried in the Black friars, London. Dugd. II. 41. [i] He was buried at Ely.

[k] 5 Henry VIII. he died 17 Henry VIII. buried at Windſor. Dugd. II. 294.

[l] He died 3 Edward VI. and was buried at Ragland. Ib. [m] He died 1587, and was buried at Ragland. Ib.

[n] He died 1627, and was buried at Ragland. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Worceſter was in the Roman times probably included in the diſtrict belonging to the Cornavii, or perhaps to the Dobuni. It was a low woody country, and therefore very little known to that cautious and warlike people. We do not find it mentioned in Ptolemy or Antonine, the Notitia or Anonymus Ravennas. The ſecond Iter leaves it to the weſt, the 12th to the eaſt, the 13th to the north; for it is probable that *Branonium* does not mean Worceſter, but ſome place beyond Ludlow; for Worceſter could never belong to the *Ordovices*, or inhabitants of North Wales. Of the four great Roman roads only Iknield ſtreet comes near Worceſterſhire, and touches it lightly. Some have ſuppoſed it to paſs from Bidford in Warwickſhire through S. Littleton, ſomewhat to the eaſt of Eveſham, by Hinton in Glouceſterſhire, near Sedgebarrow in Worceſterſhire, ſo to Aſhton under hill, Beckford, Aſhchurch, all in Glouceſterſhire, and a little eaſt of Tewkſbury; but, as this is a deep clay ſoil, a Roman road would probably have been thrown up very high, and obvious marks ſtill left. It is more eaſily traced from Bidford northward to Alceſter, then running near Coughton, Studley, Hippiſley, all in Warwickſhire, it enters Beoley (being the extremity of Worceſterſhire), ſo to Edgbaſton in Warwickſhire, leaving Birmingham a little to the weſt. This courſe lies upon high land, and the road may in many places be clearly traced [a].

The late biſhop Lyttelton was of a different opinion both with reſpect to the Romanity of Worceſter and the road leading to it.

"If any credit, ſays he, may be given to an old writer, R. Higden, cited in Gale's Eſſay on the Roman Roads [b], the Ykenild ſtreet paſſed through Worceſter from Maridunum in South Wales to Droitwich, Edgbaſton, Wall near Litchfield, Little Cheſter near Derby, and ſo on to Tinmouth in Northumberland: but, though I cannot ſubſcribe to this, as the Ykenild undoubtedly enters this county at Beoley in its courſe from Alceſter in Warwickſhire, and paſſes by Bordeſley park in Alvechurch, and ſo goes to Edgbaſton and Wall, yet I have myſelf often obſerved a high raiſed road on the Lickey pointing directly to Bromeſgrove; from whence I make no doubt but it proceeded to Wich, the ſuppoſed *Salinæ* of Ravennas, and thence to Worceſter. Another Roman road called the Portway, and in Wulfrune's Saxon grant of Over Arley to the canons of Wolverhampton [c] denominated the ꝑꝑæte or ꝑꝑeet, (by which the Saxons generally meant the Roman ſtreet or highway) lies now in the direct road between Worceſter and Shrewſbury, and I am perſuaded was the Roman road between Worceſter and Wroxeter, the town of Shrewſbury having riſen out of the old ruins of Wroxeter [d]. A third Roman road comes out of Salop or Staffordſhire, and paſſes over the heath near Stourbridge (where, by a place called Green's Forge, is a vaſt camp called the Church-yard, and mentioned by Dr. Plott in his Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire) which proceeds through Hagley Common, and is known by the name of the King's Head land; and not far diſtant is a great Roman camp on Whichbury-hill, and three lows or tumuli on the common very near it; and I ſuſpect this road alſo leads by Clent and Chaddeſley towards Worceſter.

"As to the argument againſt there being any Roman roads leading to Worceſter, from the county being all a foreſt between the Severn, the Stour, and the Avon, including alſo the great foreſt of Arden in Warwickſhire; I can ſee no force in it, ſince it is paſt a diſpute, that from Aulceſter to Edgbaſton runs a Roman road, known at this day by the name of the Ickle or Ikenyld ſtreet, and likewiſe the other road I mentioned above, croſſing the Licky towards Bromſgrove, and the two laſt deſcribed, viz. the Portway in Over Arley, and the King's Head land in Hagley; all which were within the antient bounds either of the foreſts of Arden, Feckenham, or Kinvar; and to theſe I muſt add, a lane leading from the Lickey towards Tardebig and Alvechurch, commonly called Twatling ſtreet, which no doubt is a corruption from Watling ſtreet, a name common to Roman roads, as ſome writers have obſerved, there being one in Scotland, and two or three in England [e].

"The eaſtern ſuburb of Worceſter is named Sudbury, and a huge tumulus or barrow, about a mile diſtant, called Cruckbarrow, ſtill remains; both which it is probable derive their origin from the Romans; the former its name, and the latter its exiſtence; the Saxons naming thoſe places *burys* or *boroughs*, which had been fortified by the Romans; hence Woodbury-hill above Great Witley, Whichbury-hill in Hagley, Membury near Dorcheſter, Woodbury caſtle near Exeter [f]."

The principal landholders here at the making of Domeſday, were the king, the biſhop and church of Worceſter, the biſhops of Hereford and Bayeux, the abbies of St. Denys, Coventry, Cormielles, Glouceſter, Weſtminſter, Perſhore, Eveſham; the collegiate church of Wolverhamton; earl Roger; Ralph Todeni, Ralph Mortimer, Robert de Statford, Roger Laci, Osbert Fitz Richard, Gilbert Fitz Turold, Drogo Fitz Pons, Herald ſon of earl Ralph, William Fitz Auſculf, William Fitz Corbucion, &c.

Under the heptarchy Worceſter was included in Mercia. All the camps we find here were thrown up after the Roman times during the Daniſh invaſions, and this county was frequently the ſcene of ſharp and bloody conflicts [g].

Worceſterſhire lies near the middle of the kingdom, rather inclining to the weſt. It is rich in grain and

[a] Nash, Worceſterſhire, Pref. iii. iv. See before, p. 343.
[b] Dugdale Mon. Ang. Tom. I. fol. 988.
[c] In Arley wood near this footway yet remaining is a vaſt Roman camp, ſquare and treble ditched.
[d] See the Index to Gibſon's edit. of Camden's Britannia.
[e] Nash, pref. Ib.
[f] MS. Lyttelton in Nash's Appendix, p. cvii. cviii.
[g] Leland, Itin. vol. VI. p. 109.

fruit,

fruit, having fine paſtures, all the neceſſaries of life, with many articles tending to promote an extenſive trade, and various manufactures, which the induſtrious inhabitants are enabled to carry on by means of different rivers, ſome proper for the working of mills, and others for the conveyance of goods. The air is ſoft, warm, and healthy, there being but few lakes, and little boggy land. The ſoil ſouth of Worceſter, is moſtly a rich clay, or marle; north of the city it is chiefly gravel or ſand.

The county is of a very irregular ſhape, having on every ſide detached parts ſurrounded by other counties; ſuch are Dudley, Oldborough, Tredington, Elmload, Icomb, Daylesford, Yedſen Loges; and the following places though not ſurrounded by other counties yet run out into narrow peninſulas; Stourbridge, Yardley, Blockley, Cuttſdean, Chaſeley, Teddington, Alſton, Waſhborne, Sedgborough, Mathon, Broadway, Church Honeybourne, Acton Beauchamp, Bockleton, Tenbury, &c. It is bounded on the eaſt by Warwickſhire; on the weſt by Herefordſhire and part of Shropſhire; on the north by Staffordſhire; and on the ſouth by Gloncеſterſhire. The length of the county from Chaſeley in the ſouth-weſt to Yardley in the north-eaſt part may be about 43 miles. The ſhorteſt line along the Severn is about 30 miles. We will therefore call the mean length of the county about 36 miles. The extreme breadth from Oldbarrow eaſt to Berrington in Tenbury weſt is 34 miles. The ſhorteſt line from Atch Lench to Malvern about 18. The mean breadth then we may ſuppoſe about 26 miles. The circumference of the county, not allowing for irregularities, is about 124 miles; but if we follow the boundary line, it may be double. The body of the county contains about 936 miles, or 599040 acres, to which if we add the detached parts 19,200 acres, the total will be 618240. If we take the round number of 600,000 acres, at 10*s. per* acre, the value of the county is £. 300,000. excluſive of the houſes in the ſeveral market towns. From this we muſt deduct Tardebig in Warwickſhire, and Rochford in Herefordſhord, about 5000 acres lying within this county. The principal detached parts of Worceſterſhire are,

Dudley about —	3900 acres.
Edwin Loch, and Warley Wigorn,	2000
Tredington, Aldermaſton, &c.	8300
Elmlode, Daylesford, and Icomb,	5000
	19200

The county contains 152 pariſhes, and ten market towns, beſides the city, and returns 9 members to parliament, including the repreſentatives of the city. The number of inhabitants as calculated by the window-tax and militia returns may be eſtimated at about 70,000 in county and city, and the number of acres about 500,000 [b]. The huſbandry of Worceſterſhire has nothing peculiar. The general rent of paſture land is under 20*s* an acre, of meadow under 30*s*. It has no breed of cattle peculiar to itſelf, moſt of the land being ſuppoſed too rich to carry a breeding ſtock. The ploughed grounds are a ſtiff clay frequently with marle underneath, or a light ſoil with gravel under it. The quantity of cherries brought to Worceſter market in a plentiful year is amazing; two or three tons are often ſold on a Saturday before 5 o'clock in the morning. The produce of hops is not near ſo great as in other counties, nor does Dr. Naſh wiſh it ever ſhould, as it is a ſpecies of farming if conſidered for a number of years injurious both to landlord and tenant. Incloſures are as much the faſhion here as in other counties, though of their general benefit he alſo expreſſes his doubts [i].

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, Avon, Teme, and Stour; and of the ſecond ſort the Salewarpe, Arrow, Ledden, and Rea [k].

After the Britans were driven out by the Saxons, they retired beyond the Severn, and defended their new territories againſt the encroaching conquerors; ſo that this county, with the others through which that large river runs, were for a long time the frontier between the two people, and, as Mr. Twine obſerves [l] moſt of the great cities on the eaſt ſide of the Severn and Dee were built by the Romans or Saxons, or both, againſt the Britans. The *Wiccii* ſeem to have inhabited all that tract that was antiently ſubject to the biſhop of Worceſter, i. e. all Glouceſterſhire eaſt of the Severn, with the city of Briſtol; all Worceſterſhire, except 16 pariſhes in the north-weſt part lying beyond Aberley hills and the river Teme, and near the ſouth half of Warwickſhire, with the town of Warwick. For, as under the heptarchy at firſt there was but one biſhop in each kingdom, and the whole realm was in his dioceſe, ſo on the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Mercia were five biſhoprics, A. D. 679, of which Florence of Worceſter ſays Wiccia was the firſt. The biſhop undoubtedly had the whole province under his juriſdiction, and was actually ſtiled biſhop of the Wiccians, not of Worceſter. This will appear ſtill more probable from Florence of Worceſter [m], who ſays that Oſhere viceroy of the Wiccians perſuaded Etheldred king of Mercia to make this diviſion out of a deſire that the province of Wiccia, which he governed with a kind of regal power, might have the honour of a biſhop of its own. His ſee was thus at Worceſter the metropolis of the province, which, according to Bede [n], bordered on that of the Weſt Saxons, Wilts, and Somerſet; and Coteſwold hills lay in it, which in Edgar's charter to Oſwald, are called *Mons Wicciſca* [o], though Spelman [p] reads it *Mons Wittiſca*, and the Monaſticon [q] more corruptly *Wibiſca*. *Sceorſtan*, or the *Shireſtone*, beyond theſe hills, is ſaid by Florence [r] to be in *Wiccia* [s].

In the very north-weſt point of the county lies *Stourbridge*, ſo called from the bridge over the river *Stour*, on which it ſtands; a well built populous market town, of late much enriched by iron and glaſs works. Edward VI. founded a grammar ſchool here. Thomas Foley, eſq; great grandfather of the preſent lord, erected and endowed with an eſtate now worth £. 800. a year, at *Old Swinford* adjoining, in which pariſh Stourbridge ſtands, a noble hoſpital for 60 poor children out of this and the neighbouring pariſhes, to be qualified for and apprenticed to trades. Their habit and diſcipline much reſemble that of Chriſt's hoſpital, London [t].

Much has been ſaid about the extraordinary death of a young man of 22 years of age in this pariſh, who, after a vicious courſe of life, and imprecating

[b] Naſh, pref. p. vii. viii. [i] Ib. ix---xi. [k] Ib. lxxxiii.
[l] Breviarie of Britain, p. 26. [m] P. 559. Ed. Lond. 4to. [n] Hiſt. Eccl. II. 2.
[o] *Wicciſa*, orig. Cotton libr. Vit. IX. 2. Hearne's Heming, p. 520. [p] Conc. tom. I. 433. [q] I. 140.
[r] P. 383. [s] G. [t] G. Naſh II. 207---212.

God's vengeance on himſelf, and that his hands might rot off if he had committed a theft with which he was charged, died in the courſe of four months in a ſtate of perfect mortification and neglect of cure[t].

Near Stourbridge is *Hagley*, the ſeat of lord Lyttelton, rebuilt by the late lord, who laid out the ground in an elegant and pleaſant manner.

"The faire and chief part of *Kidderminſter* is on "the left ripe of Stowre ſtanding on an hilly piece "of ground. Ther is a pretty croſs in the market-"place environed with ſix pillars about and arches "of ſtone, with the 7th pillar in the middle. The "church is very fair, and one ——— Conye, a "knight, richly buried in the quire. The towne "ſtandeth by cloathing. In times paſt this town "longid to the Biſets, antient gentlemen. After it "came to the three heires generall of Biſet, "whereof one being a Lazer buildid an hoſpital at "Maiden Bradley, Wiltſhire, to a priory of canons, "ſhe gave her part here *in pios uſus*, and the per-"ſonage of Kidderminſtre was impropriate to Maiden "Bradley. The other two parts came to the lord "Abergavenny, and in that family it yet remainith[u]." The bridge over the Stour has been lately rebuilt, and the *ſauxbourg* mentioned by Leland, is called *Millſtreet*, and has ſeveral handſome houſes. In the church, an antient handſome building, are monuments for ſir John Phelip, who ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Harfleur t. Henry V. and died 1405, ſir Edward Blount 1630, and wives, Thomas Blount, eſq. and wife 1569, and Walter Cookſey, 1410. At the eaſt end is a freeſchool, founded by ſir Edward Blount. In the churchyard is a neat croſs, near which is a ruined monument aſcribed to the grandfather of lord Somers, and another croſs on the Worceſter road. The town is a corporation and was antiently a borough. It has a carpet manufactory, and lord Foley in 1758 built 300 new houſes to accommodate the workmen. His anceſtor bought it of Waller the poet, who bought it of the earl of Newport, and he of the Blounts[x]. The Biſet eſtate did not come to females till many years after Maiden Bradley lazar-houſe was built[y]. The rectory of Kidderminſter was, however, appropriated to Maiden Bradley lazar houſe[z]. John Beauchamp baron Kidderminſter, was the firſt baron created by parliament[a]. This title was conferred 1711, on Thomas lord Foley of Whitley court in this county, and ended with his ſon Thomas 1766.

Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſed *Sture in Uſmerum* given by king Ethelbert to earl Cynebert to be the preſent Kidderminſter, which other derive from *Cynebart's minſter*. It is an extenſive town with 23 hamlets, containing in 1772 near 6000 inhabitants, and near 1200 houſes. It has probably been a manufacturing place of woollen and ſtuff both of ſilk and worſted near two centuries and a half. The carpet manufactory began 1735. In 1772 the carpet looms were 250, and the ſilk and worſted looms 1700; the former employing in various branches near 3000 hands, and the latter, firſt introduced in the beginning of this century, near 10,000. The linſey woolſey ſtuffs, called *Keddermiſter*, for hangings and beds, continued in uſe till the cloſe of the laſt century, and were ſucceeded by the cloathing trade. Mr. Baxter's miniſtry here was attended with the happieſt effects in reforming the manners of the inhabitants, and promoting induſtry. Here are two charity ſchools ſupported by private contributions.

The river Stour, which riſes in the celebrated groves of the Leaſowes, paſſes through this town, and divides it ſo as to leave one third on the weſt ſide, and two thirds on the eaſt. The courſe of this river is about twenty miles, and it has upon it upwards of thirty works; ſlitting-mills, forges, a wire-mill, corn-mill, and other mills of leſſer note. It is well known that an attempt was made to render this river navigable, and joining it with other rivers, make a communication with the Trent, under the direction of a pnblic ſpirited and well meaning projector Mr. Yarranton[b], who was born in a neighbouring pariſh. This project at that time proved abortive. Stour r.

It is not long ſince ſome of the boats made uſe of in Yarranton's navigation were found. Neither tradition nor our projector's account of the matter perfectly ſatisfy us why this navigation was neglected, ſince a navigable communication between Stourbridge and Kidderminſter would now very well ſupport itſelf. We muſt therefore conclude, that the numerous iron works and glaſs-houſes upon the Stour and in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge did not then exiſt, A. D. 1666. And as the navigable communication did not extend to any coal pit, the difference of carriage was not ſo much lower than the whole carriage by land as to compenſate for the expence incurred by executing the navigation, and keeping it in repair.

The navigable communication which now connects Trent and Severn, and which runs the courſe of Yarranton's project, is already of general uſe, and is likely not only to indemnify but to reward the proprietors and undertakers of it for their publick ſpirit.

The canal ſince executed under the inſpection of Mr. Brindley, running parallell with the river, and ſupplied with water from thence, which will remain with encreaſing advantages to poſterity, coſt the proprietors the ſum of 105,000*l*. Coals are now brought to Kidderminſter and other towns of a better quality, and nearly twenty per cent. cheaper than formerly, and carriage of all ſorts is now more certain and cheaper.

The baſon, &c. at Stourport was begun about 1768, and finiſhed ſo as to be convenient for boats in 1771.

The bridge over Severn at Stourport was begun March 1773-4, and made paſſable in September 1775. It coſt about 5000*l*. has three arches over the river, and forty-nine upon land to make the approaches. The centre arch is forty-eight feet wide at the wall, and the ſide ones forty-two each: the two piers

[t] Dr. Ford rector here, his Diſcourſe on God's judgements, 1678, 12mo, reprinted with Mr. William Whiſton's account of the fact. Nash, II. 213.
[u] Lel. It. IV. 182.
[x] Nash, II. 37.
[y] Tan. 601. See in Wilts.
[z] Nash, II. 36.
[a] Dugd. II. 195.
[b] Andrew Yarranton was born in Aſtley pariſh in Worceſterſhire, and encouraged by many gentlemen of this and the neighbouring counties, at whoſe expence he travelled through Holland, Germany, and many foreign countries, to bring home from thence any thing that might improve our manufactures. He publiſhed in two parts "England's Improvement by Sea and Land, to outdo the Dutch "without fighting, and pay debts without money." The firſt part was publiſhed 1677, and the ſecond in 1698. His favourite ſchemes were a publick regiſter for lands, making rivers navigable, employing the poor, preventing fires in London, improving the Britiſh navy, &c.

between the arches are eight feet each; ſo that the bridge over the river is in length one hundred and forty-eight feet, and the road over theſe arches is eighteen feet wide in the clear. The dry arches on each ſide the above bridge are in length ſix hundred ſeventy-two feet, and the road over them twenty-two feet eight inches wide in the clear.

In Kidderminſter pariſh are ſeveral chalybeat ſprings, and the Dropping well on Burliſh common is celebrated for curing ſore eyes[c].

Bewdley. "*Bewdley*, a market and ſanctuary town, hath "hard by it the king's maner of *Tikile* ſtanding "on a hill[d]. The towne ſelf of Beaudley is ſett "on the ſide of a hille ſo comely a man cannot wiſh "to ſee a town better. It riſeth from Severne bank "by eaſt upon the hill by weſt, ſo that a man "ſtanding on the hille *trans pontem* by eaſt may "diſcerne almoſt every houſe in the towne, and at "the riſing of the ſunne from eaſt the whole towne "glittereth being all of new building as it were "of gould[e]." By the diſtance of the paroch church "I gather that Beaudley is but a very newe towne, "and that of ould tyme there was but ſome poore "hamlett, and that upon the building of a bridge "there upon Severne and reſort of people to it "and commodity of the pleaſant ſite men began "to inhabit there, and becauſe that the plot of "it ſeemed fayer to the lookers it tooke a French "name *Beaudley* quaſi *Bellus locus.* I aſked a "merchant there of the antientneſſe of the towne, "and he anſwered me that it was but a new "towne, adding that they had liberties granted by "king Edward. There is a fayre mannour place "weſt of the towne ſtandinge in a goodly parke "well wooded on the very knappe of an hille that "the towne ſtandeth on. This place is called Ti-"kenhill. Whether there were an antient houſe "in tymes paſt or noe I am not aſſured: but this that "now is there is ſomething new, and as I heard "was in a manner totally erected by king Henry "VII. for prince Arthur. It was repayred for the "lady Marye. Since I heard that Richard earl of "Marche and duke of Yorke builded there. It "was Mortimer's earl of Marches land. There was "a priviledge of ſanctuary given to this towne that "now is abrogated[f]." The antient name of the whole town was *Ticcen-hill*, q. d. *Goats hill*, from ticce a *kid*, ſince confined to the ſpot where the palace ſtood till deſtroyed with the park in the civil war[g]. Bewdley is a corporation and borough town, chapel of eaſe to Ribbesford. "There be but three ſtreets "memorable in the town. One from north to ſouth "all alonge Severne banke: the ſecond in the mar-"ket place a fayre large thinge and well buildid; "the third runneth from north to ſouth on the hyll "ſide as the firſt doth in the valley of Severne[h]. "The market-place is a fayre large thing and well "buildid. In the towne is but a chapel of eaſe of "timber, in the heart of the towne the pariſh church "ſtandeth, a mile lower at Ripley." It was rebuilt of ſtone 1746.

The ſituation of Bewdley in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing country has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and failors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping. They ſeem to have been worn all over England by all ranks of people till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees 1685. Horning in all its articles employs a great number of the inhabitants. Richard Willis biſhop of Glouceſter, Saliſbury, and Wincheſter, where he died 1734, was ſon of a capper here. Bewdley is in the pariſh of *Ribbesford*, where is an antient moated houſe, in which was found a copy of the life of lord Herbert of Cherbury, publiſhed by Mr. Walpole[i]. Rib

Bewdley belonged to the Beauchamps before the reign of Edward I. and was ſold by them in that of Edward IV. to the Sheldons, to whom it ſtill belongs. The manor houſe was burnt in the civil wars by the royaliſts. Here was antiently a caſtle, of which the ruins are now ſcarcely to be ſeen[k].

On *Waſſal* hill, about half a mile from the banks of the Severn, are the remains of a ſmall ſtation or camp. It lies about four or five miles weſt of a larger camp on Kinver edge. About the ſame diſtance eaſt from Kinver edge on *Whitchbury* hill there was another. Theſe probably were the poſts of Henry IV. when he blocked up Owen Glendwr after the burning of Worceſter 1405. See Monſtrelet, c. 15, and Hall's Chronicle, p. 18, 19.

The antient hermitage cut in Blackſtone rock, between Stourport and Bewdley, is a curious ſubterraneous vault, divided into a cell for the habitation of the hermit, and a chapel for his religious worſhip. He had a fine view of the Severn, and of the woods which overhung its banks: a ſituation very fit for one diſpoſed to lead a life ſequeſtered from the ways and buſy haunts of men. It is now profanely turned into a cyder-mill and cellar, and belongs to Wilſon Ayleſbury, eſq. in right of his wife. A view and ground plan of it is engraved in Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſum, I. plate 13 and 14.

Tikenhill is now veſted in the crown, and with the manor of Bewdley leaſed to ſir Edward Winnington, bart. who has lately built a houſe here at *Winterdyne*. Part of the antient foreſt of Wire, remarkable for its great quantity of timber, is within the precincts of this borough. A gold coin of Tiberius in high preſervation was found in the foreſt 1770. The court for the marches of Winterdyne was kept alternately here and at Ludlow caſtle. Prince Henry's phyſicians thought this healthier than Ludlow; he therefore repaired the houſe for his own reſidence, but ſoon after died in his way from Ludlow hither[l]. When the old palace of Tikenhall was pulled down within the ſolid ſtones were found ſeveral rude maſſes, conſiderably larger than muſket balls, probably concretions of gritty matter formed by a continued rolling motion before the ſtone, of which they made part, was hardened. Their great weight ſhews they have ſome ſlight mixture of iron in their compoſition[m]. Such have been found in quarries in Wilts.

Holland ſays Henry VII. when he built Tikenhall, granted ſome privileges to Bewdley. Biſhop Gibſon, on the ſtricteſt enquiry, could find no ground for this aſſertion. The town ſeems to have been firſt incorporated by Edward IV. whoſe charter grants them great privileges both by ſea and land, which ſhews that in thoſe days they had improved the advantage

[c] Naſh, II. 34—56.
[d] Leland, IV. 183, b.
[e] Leland, Ib.
[f] It. II. 274. 277.
[g] Ib. V. 183.
[h] Naſh, II. 271.
[i] Leland, It. VII. 23.
[k] G. Mag. Brit. 224.
[l] Ib.
[m] Naſh in errata, II. 30.

of the river for traffick. Theſe immunities were twice confirmed by Henry VIII. and by act of parliament, 34 and 35 of his reign, Bewdley was annexed to the county of Worceſter. James I. granted them a charter by the name of the bailiffs and burgeſſes of Bewdley, and gave them one burgeſs to repreſent them in parliament.

Through *Alvechurch* near Bewdley, of which Dr. Hickes was rector, the Ikening ſtreet paſſes in its way from Alcheſter to Wall near Lichfield. It is mentioned as a boundary within this pariſh in a deed 30 Henry VIII.[n] Here is an hoſpital or almſhouſe, founded by Nicholas Lewknor of Hadzor, eſq. 1580, for 12 poor perſons, reduced to nine by diſputes about the foundation t. Elizabeth[o].

"The caſtle of *Hertlebury* belongeth to the biſhop "of Worceſter by the acts of ſeveral biſhops. Ther "is a park and warren and fayre pools. There is "a parke and deere, a warren for coneys, and faire "pooles; but the ſoile about the caſtle is barren[p]." It is ſtill the biſhop's reſidence; and Dr. Hurd the preſent worthy ornament of that dioceſe, after having had the honour in 1783 of declining to accept the primacy of England, has built a noble room for a library, and is furniſhing it with a ſelect and well-choſen collection of books (amongſt which is the principal part of Mr. Pope's and of the late biſhop Warburton's) for the uſe of his ſucceſſors.

Hartlebury was given to the ſee of Worceſter by Burhred king of Mercia about A. D. 850, and has belonged to it ever ſince. The caſtle was begun by biſhop Cantelupe. Biſhop Giffard obtained leave of Henry III. to embattle it. The gate houſe was added in the reign of Henry by biſhop Carpenter. It was taken by the parliament troops 1646, and ſold to Thomas Weſtrow for £.3133. The chapel was elegantly fitted up by biſhop Madox, at the expence of £.1200, and the windows painted by Price after ſome deſigns by Dr. Wall of Worceſter. Here is a freeſchool refounded by queen Elizabeth[q].

At *Aſtley* was a Benedictine priory, cell to St. Ebroix in Normandy, founded by R. de Todeni before 1160, annexed by Edward IV. to Wiſbury college, Glouceſterſhire[r].

Where Aſtley joins to Areley, at Redſtone ferry, is a very high rock ſo near the Severn that the floods ſometimes waſh it. Here out of the ſtone was formerly hewn an hermitage, conſiſting of a chapel with an altar in it, and other rooms. Over the altar was painted an archbiſhop ſaying maſs before all the inſtruments of our Saviour's paſſion; and above, certain lines now eraſed, declaring ſome indulgence to ſuch as frequented this place with devotion. It appears that hermits were buried here, although the ſtone is hard, ſeven or eight bodies having been found about the year 1736.

Here was born the hiſtorian Lazimon, a prieſt, who wrote the hiſtory of England from Brute to Cadwallader, or, as ſome think, only tranſlated Geoffrey of Monmouth into Norman Engliſh, though he ſays he had it from one Walter a French clergyman[s].

Of *Holt* caſtle remains only a tower and ſome old embattled walls. Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, knt. and baron of Kidderminſter, is ſaid to have been the firſt peer created by the king's letters patent[t]. Their eſtate here was purchaſed by ſir Thomas Bromley, knt. lord chancellor t. Elizabeth, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till one of them created baron Montfort ſold it to lord Foley. The church is the completeſt remain of Saxon architecture in the county[u].

The barons Beauchamp of Holt ended 8 Henry V.[x] In the reign of Elizabeth Holt belonged to the Bourns, of whom it was bought by ſir Thomas Bromley lord chancellor in that reign, whoſe heirs enjoyed it till on the extinction of the elder branch it came to another family of the ſame name in Cambridgeſhire[y], ſince created lord Montfort baron Horſeheath there.

Lampreys are found at certain ſeaſons of the year in ſeveral of the rivers of this county. But the Severn is moſt noted for them. They are ſea fiſh, but come into the rivers about the end of winter or beginning of ſpring. The beſt ſeaſon for them is from March to May. They are firm when juſt come from the ſalt water, but afterwards waſte and grow flabby in hot weather. They are reckoned a great delicacy potted or ſtewed, but are a ſurfeiting food, and Henry I. got his death by eating too plentifully of them. The mouth is round and the edges jagged, which enables them to adhere more firmly to the ſtones, ſo that they are not drawn off without ſome difficulty, whence their name *Lampetra* and *Petromyzon*, from licking the rocks. They have a ſmall orifice on the top of the head to diſcharge the water like the cetaceous fiſh. Their colour is duſky, irregularly marked with dirty yellow. The leſſer lamprey is ſilver-bellied, which is probably the *blueiſh* colour of Mr. Camden, who miſtakes in making the fiſh the *Muræna* of the Romans, which is unknown to and wants a name among us[z]. *Lampreys.*

Salwarp river riſes out of the Lickey hill[a].

An act of parliament paſſed 14 Charles II.[b] for making the river Salwarp navigable, together with the neighbouring Stour[c]. It makes many fruitful meads about Bromſgrove.

"At a village called *Salop* [Salwarp], the brooke "is callid *Salop-brooke* [Salwarp][d]." This hath its firſt riſe out of the veins of the Lickey hill moſt eminent in the north-eaſt part of this ſhire[d]. At the manor houſe of Salwarp was born 1381, Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who died 1439, of whom before in Warwickſhire. It came from the Beauchamps to the Talbots of Lacocke[e]. *Salwarp.*

"The towne of *Bromeſgrove* is all in a manner "of one ſtreet, very long, ſtanding in a plaine "ground. There is once a week a meetly good mar-"ket. The heart of the town is meetly well paved. "The town ſtandeth ſomething by clothing[f]." It was a borough 23 Edward I. and a corporation, and has a charity ſchool founded by Edward VI. and a market. Its chief trade now is coarſe linens and nail making, and it has ſeveral good inns. The church has a beautiful ſtone tower and ſpire, and monuments for judge Lyttelton 1600, biſhop Hall of Briſtol 1710. Sir Humphrey Stafford killed at Sevenoake in Cade's *Bromeſgrove.*

[n] Naſh, I. 17.
[o] Ib. p. 26.
[p] Lel. IV. 183.
[q] Naſh, I. 568—573.
[r] Tan. 623.
[s] Naſh, I. 41. Nicolſon, E. H. L. p. 31. MS. of his Hiſtory Cotton lib. Calig. A. IX. Tanner takes no notice of him.
[t] 11 R. II. Dugd. I. 251.
[u] Naſh, I. 593—546.
[x] Dugd. I. 251.
[y] G. Mag. Brit. 264.
[z] Pennant, Zool. III. 58.
[a] Holland.
[b] n. 46.
[c] G.
[d] Lel. IV. 183.
[e] Holland.
[f] Naſh, II. 336. Lel. IV. 186.

rebellion

rebellion 28 Henry VI. and his lady, ſir John Talbot of Grafton, who died 1550, and his two wives, a tomb of Elizabeth wife of ſir Gilbert Talbot, knt. ſecond ſon of John ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, and another aſcribed to a daughter of Henry VII.

Bromeſgrove was part of the poſſeſſions of John Scot earl of Cheſter, Huntingdon, &c. on whoſe death Henry III. aſſumed them all into his own hands and gave his three coheireſſes an equivalent. At Kingſnorton. *Kingſnorton*, a chapelry, a market was granted by James I. *Hawkeſley* houſe there belonging to the Midlemores, was taken and burnt by the royaliſts 1645[s].

Dodford. At *Dodford* near Bromeſgrove was a ſmall priory of Premonſtratenſian Canons as old as the reign of John, valued only at £.7.[h] *per ann.* founded by Henry I.[i] Part of its walls make a farm houſe.

Grafton. "*Grafton* longid before Boſworth field to the Staf-"fords, noble knights. Since by attainder it came to "the king, and was given by king Henry VII. to ſir "Gilbert Talbot, and in that name it yet remaineth. "In this parke is a fair manor place, and one Talbot "at this preſent dwelleth in it[k]." On the death of Edward earl of Shrewſbury 1617, laſt heir male of John third earl of this family, the honour came to the houſe of Graſton, which was the ſeat of Charles earl of Shrewſbury, next lineal heir of ſir Gilbert Talbot before-mentioned[l], and both are enjoyed by the ſame noble family. The old ſeat here was burnt 1710, except the doorway and hall, now converted into a chapel, the chapel being a ſhell. In this pariſh are ſeveral mills and a petrifying ſpring[m].

Bordeſley. At *Bordeſley* in *Tardebig* pariſh between Bromeſgrove and Bewdley, the empreſs Maud founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.388 9*s*. 10*d*.[n]

Waleran de Beaumont, earl of Mellent and Worceſter, having laid the foundation ſtone about 1138, has by many been accounted founder. From this place Edward III. directed his writ of privy ſeal 1328 to reſtore the famous ſtone of Scone. The ſite and foundations occupy eight acres of ground. Henry VIII. gave it to Andrew lord Windſor in a forced exchange for the manor of Stanwell, and it is ſtill in his family. St. Stephen's chapel is the only en-Tardebig. tire building. The church of Tardebig being rebuilt 1774, the Windſor monuments with that of ſir Thomas Cooke founder of Worceſter college, Oxford, and his lady who was of that family, were much damaged. Sir Thomas was buried by his own direction 1702, with a gold chain and locket round his neck and two diamond rings of no great value on his fingers, all which were taken away by the heir of the family 1750[o].

Cokefield. "The nonery of *Cookefield* ſtood about a mile by "ſouth-weſt out of Aulcheſter[p]."

Cokehill. At *Cokehill* near Alceſter was a nunnery founded by Iſabella counteſs of Warwick, who became a nun here, valued at £.35. *per ann.* Little remains of the houſe. The ſite belonged to the lineal deſcendants of Richard Forteſcue, to whom it was granted[q], now to Mr. Bearcroft[r].

Hewell grange. *Hewell grange*, the ſeat of the earl of Plymouth, was begun 1712, and improved 1758, ſituated in a pleaſant park with gentle hills and a lake of 30 acres[s].

Droitwich is a large rich market and borough Droi town with four churches and a corporation granted by king John. The making of ſalt here is prior to the Conqueſt: at which time and in the reign of Henry VII. here were five ſalt ſprings. In 816 Kenulph king of Mercia gave the ſaltworks to Worceſter church, and it appears from Domeſday that ſhares in them were annexed to many eſtates in this county, diſtant from Worceſter 15 miles from hence, and the ſalt works occur in grants of the Saxon kings[t]. They were much favoured by Henry III. and other princes. James I. in his firſt year granted them a charter.

"The *Wich* (ſo Leland calls Droitwich) ſtandeth "ſomwhat in a valley or lowe ground betwixt two "ſmall hills on the left ſide of a pretty river. The "beauty of the town in a manner ſtandeth of one "ſtreet. There is a meane church, and once a week "a meetly celebrated market. The town itſelf is "ſomewhat foule and dirty when any rain falleth "with much carriage through the ſtreets being ill "paved or not paved. The great advancement of "the town is by making ſalt. There be at preſent "three ſalt ſpringes in the towne, whereof the prin-"cipal near the right ripe of the river is double as "profitable in yielding the ſault liquor as both the "other be. Some ſay that this ſpring did fayl in "the time of Richard de la Wych biſhop of Chi-"cheſter, and that after by his interceſſion it was "reſtored to the profit of the ould courſe; ſuch is "the ſuperſtition of the people. In token whereof "or for the honour that the Wich men and ſaulters "bear unto this Richard their countryman, they uſed "of late tymes on his daye to hange about this ſault "ſpring once a year with tapeſtry, and to have drink-"ing, games, and revels at it. Ther be a great num-"ber of ſault coates or furnaces about this well "wherein the ſault water is decoct and brought to "the perfection of pure white ſault. The other "two ſault ſprings be on the left ripe of the river, "and at theſe be divers furnaces to make ſault. A "ſaulter numbred them to an 18 ſcore, that is "360, ſaying that every one of them paid yearly "to the king 6*s*. 8*d*. Of old they had liberty given "them for 300 furnaces or more, and they give a fee "farm or vectigal of £.100 yearly, which remains as "it was, but the furnaces are increaſed to 400. The "Wych men uſe the commodity of their ſault ſprings "in drawing and decocting the water of them only "by ſix months in the year, viz. from Midſummer "to Chriſtmas, as I gues, to maintain the price of "their ſault or for ſaving wood, the which I hold to "be the principal reaſon. The lack of wood is now "perceived in places near the Wyche. A ſaulter told "me there were 6000 lodes ſpent yearly. The juſt "rate of every furnace is to make four loads of ſault "yearly. If the furnace men make more than four "loads in one furnace it is as it is ſaid their own "avayle[u]." If Mr. Camden had more faithfully copied Leland, he would not have lain open to biſhop Gibſon's correction about the period of ſalt making.

[s] Naſh, I. 150—166.
[h] Tan. 625.
[i] Naſh, I. 153.
[k] Lel. IV. 186.
[l] G. ex Brooke's Cat. of Nob. by Vincent 471. Dugd. I. 334.
[m] Naſh, I. 150—166.
[n] Tan. 622.
[o] Naſh. II. 402—409.
[p] Lel. IV. 168. a.
[q] Tan. 624.
[r] Naſh, II. 8, 9.
[s] Ib. 403.
[t] G. Mag. Brit. 230.
[u] Lel. It. IV. 184, 185.

They obſerve no fixed ſeaſon of *wealling*, nor leave off from any failure of ſtrength in the brine which never varies, but to avoid overſtocking the markets, to ſupply which they frequently work all the year round. The quantity here made may be gathered from the revenue paid to the crown, about £.50,000 a year at the rate or 3*s*. 6*d*. per buſhel[z]. The number of pits are greatly increaſed, and many more might be made. They now burn coal inſtead of wood in their *ſeales*[a]. A wake is annually kept here in honour of biſhop de la Wich, more properly called Richard de Burford, probably on the credit of the legend recited by Mr. Camden[4]. He died 1253[b]. Godwin ſays nothing of his miracles here. Spelman has not the word *Bullio*, and Du Cange has not explained it. Gibſon probably enough ſuppoſes it the ſame with *Bullitio* in Cheſhire, where nine pits belonging to the king and earl at Nantwich paid every Friday 16 *bullitiones*[c], and it follows that 15 of theſe made one *ſumma*, or ſeam, or horſe load, or eight buſhels[d]. Four ſums are ſaid to contain 40 *bullions*, which Gibſon conceives to be *barrows*, the ſize whereof has differed in different places and times. Perhaps they were the quantity of a pan or boiler either during or after boiling.

The following account of the ſalt works is extracted from Dr. Naſh's Parochial Collections for Worceſterſhire, I. 298—302.

"In the reign of James I. here were only three brine pits, one at Upwich, and two at Netherwich: Middlewich preſented nothing but a waſte piece of ground. The pit at Upwich contained more than four hundred phats; but thoſe at Netherwich only an inconſiderable number. Each phat conſiſted of two hundred and ſixteen large veſſels of brine. As the brine was not all of the ſame quality, it was neceſſary to take great care in the diſtribution of it. Accordingly ſworn officers, named *magiſtri de la beadin* or *ties men*, were appointed to ſuperintend this buſineſs. Every perſon employed in making ſalt, ſome time before the day fixed for beginning to make it, (for then alſo it was made one half of the year only) gave notice to the ties men of the number of phats he occupied. For each phat theſe officers delivered to him 18 veſſels of brine; ſix from the bottom of the pit where the brine was ſtrongeſt, ſix from the middle where it was weaker, and ſix from the top of the weakeſt brine. He received theſe in the ſpace of 14 or 15 days, and then one wicken brine was ended. And when 12 of theſe wicken brines were ended, then he had received 216 veſſels of brine, the whole of the phat, or the half year's walling.

"In the reign of Charles II. the thanks of the corporation were given to Winter Harris, for extending the trade of ſalt; and Oct. 4, 32 Charles II. one Gardiner was encouraged to ſell Wich ſalt at Berkeley in Glouceſterſhire, none having been ſent before to ſo great a diſtance[e].

"About this time there were in Upwich 387 phats, one quarter and two parts: in Netherwich beſt pit 20 phats; and in the worſt pit eleven phats and two quarters. The proprietors of the phats in Upwich were 127 perſons; in Netherwich beſt pit 12; and in Netherwich worſt pit 10, The value of theſe phats varied at different times. The trade was then a monopoly, and the proprietors of the pits ſet what price they pleaſed upon them; they were now worth about 10*l*. per phat, and the price of ſalt was from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 2*s*. 8*d*. per buſhel.

"In the firſt year of king William and queen Mary an act was paſſed for the better regulating the ſalt works in Droitwich. Under this act, and ſeveral former grants from the crown, the governors and proprietors of the ſalt works prevented every one from ſinking new pits; until Robert Steynor, eſq. a man of conſiderable fortune, and of an enterprizing and undaunted ſpirit, diſcovered and ſunk two pits upon his own freehold ground, about the year 1690. The corporation ſued him; he defended himſelf at the expence of about 6000*l*. and after various trials both in Chancery and the King's-bench, it was finally determined Jan. 24, 1695, before the lord keeper, that Mr. Steynor might lawfully ſink the two pits on his own freehold land, draw brine thereout, make ſalt thereof, and diſpoſe of the ſalt.

"Mr. Steynor argued that king John's grant did not convey the whole town and all the ſalt works, but only ſuch part as he was poſſeſſed of; that a pit called Sheriffs-Pit, and Lench's-Lands wherein Mr. Steynor ſunk one of his pits, were never in the crown; and that many private perſons had lands and brine pits, which were not included in king John's grant.

"In conſequence of this determination, many perſons ſunk upon their own lands, and found brine as good as the old pit. The monopoly was deſtroyed, the trade greatly extended, and the price of ſalt reduced from 2*s*. a buſhel to 4*d*.

"The proprietors of the old pit now finding that the value of their property was very much decreaſed, and that they were charged with a fee farm rent of 100*l*. per ann. and other heavy expences, brought a bill into the Houſe of Commons in the year 1708, intituled, 'A bill for the better preſerving the antient ſalt ſprings in Droitwich, and the rights of the proprietors thereof.' The plan of this bill was, to enable the old proprietors to bring the brine in pipes from Droitwich to Hawford, in the pariſh of Claines; to empower the biſhop of Worceſter to convey to them in fee, in exchange for other lands, about 20 acres at and near Mytam hill and pit, whereon they might erect ſalt works; and to ſubject the owners of the free pits to a portion of the fee farm and all expences attending this project. Here again Mr. Steynor, and the owners of the new pits, with the landholders in the neighbourhood, exerted themſelves, and the bill was thrown out[f].

"In this ſtate the pits continued till 1725, the old proprietors working their pit, though to very little advantage, and the different freeholders their ſeveral works. But in that year, ſir Richard Lane, ſometime mayor of Worceſter, and repreſentative in parliament for that city, being informed by ſome perſons

[z] G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 142. 156. [a] Ib. [4] G. [b] Godw. 505.
[c] Leiceſter's Antiquities, p 427. [d] Spelm. in *Summa*, and in Mon. Ang. II. 256.
[e] Records of the Corporation.
[f] Mr. Steynor ſhared the fate of many other projectors and perſons engaged in law-ſuits; he ſpent an eſtate of above 1000*l*. a year, and for ſeveral years before his death received weekly pay from the pariſhes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas; they allowing him 1*s*. a week, in conſideration of his former ſervices.
In the more fortunate part of his life he lived in the weſtern ſkirts of the town, in a houſe with wreathed and ornamented chimnies, of the time of queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. they made plainer ſhafts to their chimnies.
A daughter of this Mr. Steynor was living in 1773, and received pay from Claines pariſh.

concerned in the ſalt works of Cheſhire, that the ſtrongeſt brine there lay lower than the pits at Droitwich were commonly ſunk, ordered the talc which was at the bottom of the pits to be ſunk through. Upon this the ſtrong brine broke out with ſuch violence, and in ſuch abundance, that two men who were at work in the pit were thrown to the ſurface and killed. Soon after every one ſunk his pit through the talc, and obtained ſuch a profuſion of ſtrong brine, that not one tenth part of it hath ever been uſed, but ran to waſte.

"From henceforth the old pit became of no value at all, which ſome years before was worth near 5000*l.* per ann. and eſteemed the ſureſt property a man could enjoy. Charities, deſigned to be perpetual, were funded in it; many women were jointured upon it; and ſuch an eſtate was in every reſpect judged far preferable to land. The confuſion and diſtreſs which enſued in the town and neighbourhood cannot eaſily be deſcribed; near 200 perſons had loſt their property; many of them their whole fortune; many ſchools, hoſpitals, and alms-houſes, their whole eſtabliſhment. Mr. Philpot, of the Herriots, loſt above 700*l.* a year, and this event happened the day he came to what he thought an ample poſſeſſion: Dr. Nath's father loſt above 200*l.* a year.

"This is a revolution in the hiſtory of the ſalt pits which I do not find noticed by any author. Indeed the printed information doth not ſeem to come ſo low as the year 1725.

"September 16, 1773, Joſeph Priddey, of Droitwich, informed me, that he had ſunk ſeveral pits, and generally found it about 35 feet to the talc; through the ſtratum of talc 150 feet; under the talc a river of brine 22 inches deep; under this river a hard rock of ſalt. When the hole is bored through the talc, the brine burſts up with amazing violence to the ſurface of the ground.

"In the year 1774, he ſunk another pit, and found it to the talc 53 feet thick; through the talc 102 feet; the brine river 22 inches deep; then a rock of ſalt. He bored two feet and a half into this rock, and found it ſtill the ſame.

"In 1779, an hole was bored previous to a brine pit's being ſunk in the yard of Richard Norris, eſq. The ſtrata were, mould five feet; marl 35; talc 40; a river of brine, 22 inches: under the brine, talc, 75 feet, and a rock of ſalt, into which the workmen bored five feet.

"I have been informed likewiſe by perſons employed in ſinking theſe pits, that immediately above the river of brine is a thin cruſt eaſily perforated, and next to that a very ſoft ſubſtance, perhaps two feet thick, and then the talc.

"This talc, or rather gypſum or alabaſter, is a ſhining ſquamous fiſſile ſpecies of ſtone, of a whitiſh colour, compoſed of a gypſeous earth, which does not ferment with acids. It readily falls into powder in the fire. If burnt without being red hot its powder ſoon concretes with water into a hard maſs. Hence its great utility in making images, floors for houſes and barns, &c. It is ſo hard that the workmen never ſink the pit through it. They bore a hole four inches in diameter, through which the brine riſes and fills the pit.

"A perſon that has land may ſink a pit at the expence of about 40*l.* from whence he may get brine ſufficient to ſerve the kingdom; but it is hardly worth while, as from ſeveral of the pits already ſunk any one for the yearly rent of 3*l.* may have as much brine as he pleaſes.

"Since the year 1725, the trade of this town hath very much increaſed. The profits to the proprietors are but ſmall; the price of ſalt, excluſive of the duty, being about 5*d.* a buſhel.

"The quantity of ſalt made at Droitwich from November 11, 1769, excluſive, to Auguſt 4, 1770, incluſive, amounted to 480,340 buſhels; for 371,078 buſhels of which the proprietors paid the duty; and the remaining 109,262 buſhels were ſold on bond.

"A duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* a buſhel is laid on white ſalt; but if the proprietor of the ſalt pays his duty immediately on the delivery of it from the works, or on the firſt pay-day, he has an abatement of 3*d.* a buſhel. If he ſends it coaſt-ways, or from one part of England to another, he has an allowance of 3*d.* a buſhel more. But if the proprietor exports his ſalt beyond the ſea, he then only gives ſecurity by bond for the duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* a buſhel, which bond is diſcharged on his producing a certificate, that all the ſalt for which the bond was given was really exported to parts beyond the ſea, and not relanded in Great Britain.

"In 1771, there were 15 proprietors of the ſalt works; and they occupied 40 ſeals or pans for boiling the brine.

"In 1772, there were eight pits, from which 45 iron[g] pans were ſupplied with brine. One of theſe pans contained 6000 gallons; it has, however, been found to be much too large; the reſt contained 800 gallons each, ale meaſure.

"The ſalt made in theſe pans, and ſold, from April 5, 1771, to April 5, 1772, was no leſs than 604,579 buſhels; of which 110,120 buſhels were exported to foreign markets. 61,457*l.* was paid into the ſalt office in London. This ſum is nearly one third of the whole produce of the ſalt revenue collected in England.

"The duty paid from April 5, 1772, to April 5, 1773, aroſe to 72,169*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The quantity of ſalt made in 1774 exceeded that of any former year; but in 1775 it decreaſed on account of the American war.

"The general proceſs of making ſalt is, firſt to put a little common water into the pan to keep the brine from burning to the bottom: the pan is then filled with brine, and a piece of reſin about the ſize of a pea thrown into it to make it granulate fine. I doubted the reſin's having any ſuch power; but am aſſured by Mr. Romney, a principal and obſerving proprietor, that the more reſin they uſe the finer will be the grain of the ſalt; and if a lump the ſize of two walnuts were put into the pan, the grain would be ſo fine as not to ſubſide at all.

"When the brine is boiling, the ſalt firſt incruſts at the top, and then ſubſides to the bottom. When it is ſubſided, the wallers or perſons employed in the ſeals, lade it out with an iron ſkimmer, and put it into wicker barrows, each containing about half a buſhel, in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf, and let them ſtand at the ſide of the pan for ſome minutes to drain. They then drop the ſalt out of the barrow, and place it in the ſtove to harden.

[g] In 1691, Mr. John Pedmore recommended the uſe of iron pans. Near the ſame time the proprietors directed coals to be tried; and they were found to anſwer very well.

"The

"The wallers boil a pan full of brine in about 24 hours. The drawing out all the ſalt from a pan they call a lade. Fourteen or 15 hundred weight of the beſt coals will with great care boil only a ton of ſalt, or 40 buſhels, each buſhel weighing 56 pounds.

"They uſually boil the brine very faſt, the conſequence of which, aſſiſted by the reſin, is, that the ſalt will be weak, and leſs uſeful for curing meat, though of a very fine grain; for the violent coction deprives the ſalt of that acid ſpirit which is neceſſary to preſerve animal bodies from corruption. The Dutch when they make their beſt ſalt for pickling uſe a heat not much greater than ſolar heat.

"In 1779, a projector came to Wich, and undertook to make a ſalt more fit for curing proviſions for long voyages than the ſalt obtained by the common proceſs. To every two buſhels of the broad ſalt he added a buſhel of well-burnt lime, mixed it together, and with a little water made it into balls, which balls he baked hard, then ground them in a mill, and with a quantity of freſh water diſſolved the powder to a brine, which he again boiled with a gentle fire.

"On diſſolving the ſalt thus made, a part of the lime ſettles in the bottom of the veſſel, and if the water be gradually evaporated, the ſalt regularly cryſtallizes into cubes, and the reſt of the lime ſeparates from it during the proceſs: it ſhould ſeem therefore that ſalt thus made will not be ſo good as ſalt made in the common way.

"Dr. Liſter, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 156, p. 489, Lowthorp's Abridgement, v. II. p. 363, ſays, "the brine of the Droitwich pits ſtinks "like rotten eggs, and will, if fleſh be pickled with "it, make it ſtink in twelve hours." I do not know by what means Dr. Liſter was led into this miſtake; the brine is perfectly ſweet and clear, and if properly boiled would make as good a pickle for meat as any in the world.

"It is obſerved in Dr. Plot's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, p. 96, that in the brine of that country, by the aſſiſtance of a good microſcope, was diſcovered "a "great multitude of very minute animals, much "ſmaller than thoſe in pepper-water, ſwimming about "it; and withal very many ſmall tranſparent plates, "ſome of them a little bigger and ſome leſs than the "inſects, and all of them of a rectangular oblong "figure."

"I examined the Droitwich brine in a very good double microſcope and greateſt magnifier, and could find no ſuch animals or plates. Indeed I much doubt their exiſtence in any brine; eſpecially as Dr. Plot doth not aſſert it of his own knowledge.

"Upon further examination, I believe what the Doctor's friend miſtook for animals, was nothing more than the ſhootings of the ſalt, which may almoſt inſtantly be perceived if the brine be laid upon a glaſs and held in the ſun.

"For the following deſcription and analyſis of the Droitwich brine I am obliged to Dr. Johnſton, phyſician at Worceſter:

"November 1775, I weighed a bottle of Droit-"wich brine, and found the brine only weigh one "pound 11 ounces and a quarter. The ſame bottle "filled with pump water was found to contain one "pound ſeven ounces and a quarter of that water.

"The brine being evaporated in a heat of 70 de-"grees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, left ſix ounces "of dry ſea ſalt: no bittern or other heterogenous "matter being obſerved in it.

"February 12, 1776, I weighed another bottle of "Droitwich brine, which with the bottle weighed "four pounds three ounces and one quarter. The "ſame bottle emptied of its brine and filled with "Malvern water was equal to three pounds twelve "ounces and a quarter.

"At the ſame time I placed four pounds ſeven "ounces and a quarter of brine in the ſame degree "of heat, viz. 70 of Farenheit's thermometer; and "the ſalt obtained when dried weighed one pound "three ounces and a half, that is, ſomewhat more "than one fourth of the whole weight of the brine. "This ſalt was likewiſe perfectly free from bittern, "and from every foreign admixture.

"In theſe evaporations the ſalt which was firſt de-"poſited formed itſelf into cryſtals exactly cubical, "many of which concreted into a pyramidal form. "This regular cryſtallization continued till more than "half the water was evaporated. After this a thick "pellicle of ſalt covered he ſurface of the water, "and prevented the progreſs of evaporation. The "remaining brine, therefore, was poured into an-"other veſſel, where the evaporation was compleated; "and the ſalt which now remained appeared in thin "laminæ and very ſmall grains.

"A conſiderable difference was obſerved between "the well-formed cryſtals procured in the beginning "of the evaporation and the ſmall granules pro-"duced at the end. The latter were much more de-"liqueſcent than the former. I ſuſpected that this "might be owing to a ſuperabundance of alkali; and "therefore I diſſolved a portion of each kind of the "ſalt in freſh water, and afterwards added a ſmall "quantity of ſyrup of violets to each ſolution.

"The purple colour of the ſyrup was not viſibly "altered in either, from whence it appears that both "were entirely neutral.

"The ſtrength of the Droitwich brine exceeds that "of any other pits we are informed of, excepting, ac-"cording to Dr. Brownrigg, that at Barton in Lan-"caſhire, and ſome of the pits at Northwich.

"From the united obſervations of Dr. Hales and "Mr. Boyle, and the information received from the "ſalt-boilers on the coaſt of Cumberland, Northum-"berland, and Durham, it appears that the ſea water "on the Britiſh coaſts ſeldom contains more than one-"thirtieth, or leſs than one-fiftieth of ſea ſalt. The "ſprings at Nantwich and moſt of thoſe at North-"wich, yield one-ſixth. That of Weſton in Staf-"fordſhire one-ninth part of ſalt.

"In ſome parts of Germany ſalt is extracted from "waters more weakly impregnated than any of theſe.

"The Droitwich brine certainly exceeds all others "in purity. It is entirely free from bittern, and from "that light calcareous earth called ſcratch, which "abounds in moſt other ſalt ſprings; and is perhaps "one of the richeſt ſources of ſea ſalt in the world."

"Much has been ſaid by writers on agriculture concerning the uſefulneſs of Droitwich ſalt as a manure. I have known experiments tried upon it for more than 20 years, and am firmly of opinion that it is neither a manure in itſelf, nor capable of exciting any vegetative principles in the ground, as animal or vegetable ſalts, or lime, may do. It produces ſome bad effects on ploughed lands, by increaſing their dryneſs in hot weather, and by making them greaſy, and what the farmers call raw when the weather is damp.

"I have found it ſerviceable to ſcatter foul ſalt upon large heaps of manure; not to increaſe the richneſs of it, but to kill the weeds, and deſtroy the ſeeds of

every kind which are latent in compoſt. Care muſt be taken that it be not laid near the roots of trees, as it will certainly deſtroy them.

" If put at the bottom of pools it enables them to hold the water better than otherwiſe they would do.

" It has been obſerved, that ſalt is wholeſome to all granivorous and graminivorous animals, but prejudicial to carnivorous ones.

" About the year 1765, a duty of 4*d.* a buſhel was laid upon foul ſalt. Before that time any farmer might have had it, on paying a moderate gratuity to the officer, who attended to ſee that it was ſcattered on the ground, and not uſed for other purpoſes. This duty brings a very trifling revenue to government, and at the ſame time gives room for many frauds: for, of the quantity bought, not a tenth part, I believe, is uſed for manure; but it is illegally employed in the glaſs, ſoap, and many other trades."

Soon after the Reſtoration, 12 Charles II. lord Windſor, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Plymouth, renewed the attempt of making the Salwarp navigable. He propoſed to erect ſix locks; for which he was to receive 199*l.* in hand, or, what was ſuppoſed to be the ſame thing, to have ſeven phats in Upwich, for three twelve wicken brines: 80*l.* more was to be given when he ſhould have finiſhed the firſt lock; and 100*l.* each for the five others. And to raiſe theſe ſums, eight phats and a half in Upwich, and one phat in Netherwich, were to have been laid on for 21 years. When five locks were compleated the plan was found not to anſwer, and the ſixth lock was never built.

" Going out of the townes end I ſaw a fayre tymbre " houſe belonging to Mr. Newport, on the right " hand[h]." Now the George inn[i]. There was an houſe of Auſtin friars or hermits, founded by Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick before 4 Edward III. and an hoſpital as old as Edward II.[k]

In St. Peter's pariſh is an hoſpital endowed by the will of the right hon. Henry Coventry 1688[l]. There was formerly dependant on this church a chapel, erected on the bridge in Droitwich, and through the middle of the chapel paſſed the high road leading to Bromeſgrove: the reading deſk and pulpit being on one ſide, and the congregation ſitting on the other. The commiſſioners of the turnpike obtained leave from the patron and incumbent of St. Peter to remove it on condition of building a new one on ſome adjoining ſpot. This they did about 1763, but the building was ſo ill executed that it is almoſt in ruins already[m].

Fekenham. At *Fekenham* in the foreſt was born John Fekenham, the laſt abbot of Weſtminſter, chaplain to biſhop Bonner, but a more moderate champion of Popery. He died in Wiſbech caſtle 1685[n].

Hanbury. Adjoining to Fekenham is *Hanbury* (Þeanbyrig), given with Bredon (Bnebune), to Peterborough, by king Ethelwald A. D. 675[o], unleſs *Hembury* in Glouceſterſhire be there meant. It has been the ſeat of the Vernons ever ſince the middle of the laſt century. The houſe was built by counſellor Vernon 1710, whoſe heireſs married, 1780, Henry Cecil, nephew to the preſent earl of Exeter[p].

At *Upton Snodſbury* lived Mrs. Palmer, who was murdered with her maid ſervant 1707, and the houſe fired, by a deſperate gang, headed by her only ſon and his brother-in-law Symonds, who were both executed and hanged in chains with two of their accomplices. They were ſuppoſed to have committed ſimilar outrages in other parts of the county. Part of Mr. Palmer's eſtate being forfeited to biſhop Lloyd of Worceſter, he generouſly ſettled it in charitable uſes which ſtill ſubſiſt; but the leaſe of the tithes of Sheriffs Linch expiring about 1770, biſhop Johnſon ſuffered the charity to be extinguiſhed, and granted a new leaſe[q]. Upton-bury.

Between Droitwich and Worceſter, at no great diſtance from the Severn, is *Henlip*, a fair ſeat of the Abingdons, remarkable for the taking of Garnet and Oldcorn, two eminent Jeſuits concerned in the Powder Plot, who after many days fruitleſs ſearch were found in the cavity of a wall over a chimney. The houſe ſuppoſed to have been built by John Abingdon, cofferer to queen Elizabeth, the date in the parlour being 1572, is uncommonly conſtructed both within and without, and admirably calculated to carry on intrigues and conceal the plotters near a fortnight[r]. In the ſame houſe was written that obſcure letter to lord Monteagle by Mrs. Abingdon his ſiſter, which firſt led to the unravelling of the horrid deſign. Her huſband Thomas Abingdon, eſq. being concerned in this plot and in Eſſex's meaſures againſt queen Elizabeth, for which he actually received received ſentence of death, was reprieved by the queen in conſideration of being her godſon, but condemned to paſs the remainder of his life within this county, whoſe hiſtory he amuſed himſelf in compiling. His large and valuable collections, duly methodiſed and continued, have been lately publiſhed with improvements, under the modeſt title of " Parochial Collections for the county of Worceſter," by the rev. Dr. Treadway Naſh of Bevereye, in 2 volumes, folio[s]. Hen

Frankley near Droitwich was the ſeat of ſir Thomas Lyttleton, that learned ſerjeant, author of the Tenures, on which lord Coke wrote notes, to which treatiſe, ſays Holland, the ſtudents of our Common Law are no leſs beholden than the Civilians to Juſtinian's Inſtitutes. His deſcendant ſir Thomas was created a baronet 1618, and his deſcendant George baron of Frankley and lord Lyttelton 1757, 31 George II. which titles ended 1779 in his ſon Thomas ſecond lord. The fine ſeat here being burnt by prince Rupert to prevent the parliament uſing it as a garriſon, and never rebuilt, the reſidence of the family is now at *Hagley* in this county before deſcribed, where they bury[t]. Fr

Salway having now entertained a ſmall brook deſcending from *Chedeſley*, where antiently the family of Foliot flouriſhed, as after at *Longdon* [in which pariſh are both Chedeſley and *Caſtle Morton*, or *Morton Foliot*[u]], makes haſte to Severn[x].

[h] Ib. IV. 186. [i] Naſh, I. 305. [k] Tan. 626. Naſh, 331.
[l] Naſh, I. 328. [m] Ib. 359, 503.
[n] Mag. Brit. 235, Naſh, I. 441. Camden's An. of Elizabeth, p. 29. [o] Saxon Chron. p. 43.
[p] Naſh, I. 547. [q] Ib. II. 438, 439. [r] Ib. 585.
[s] The MSS. were tranſcribed by the author's ſon John, and luckily fell into the hands of Dr. William Thomas the induſtrious antiquary of Worceſter, and the republiſher of Sir William Dugdale's Warwickſhire. He collated the regiſters of the biſhops and dean and chapter of Worceſter, and made many other valuable additions to the MSS. After his death, 1738, they were purchaſed by biſhop Lyttelton, who enlarged them and bequeathed them to the Society of Antiquaries, who permitted Dr. Naſh to take a tranſcript of them.
[t] Naſh, I. 460, &c. [u] Ib II. 109. [x] Holland.

Ombersley on the Severn near the Stour, the ſeat and barony of lord Sandys, deſcended from Edwin Sandys archbiſhop of York t. Elizabeth, the fourth male deſcendant from whom, James, was ſo created 1743, 17 George II. He built the houſe here, which is furniſhed with many good portraits, and dying 1770, was ſucceeded by his ſon Edwin, ſecond and preſent lord[y].

To Ombersley adjoins *Claines*, where at *Whiſton* was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by William de Cantalupe biſhop of Worceſter, valued at £.53. The ſite ſtill retains the name of *White ladies*, and is held under the governors of a blue coat ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth in Worceſter[z].

At *Wicton* near Wych, Peter de Corbezon alias Studley, founded in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, a priory of Canons Auſtin, removed to Studley in Warwickſhire[a].

At *Weſtwood* near Droitwich, Euſtacia de Say and her ſon, founded a ſmall nunnery, valued at £.75.[b] It ſtood where is now the kitchen garden, where in digging they find foundations and coffins[c].

Weſtwood has been the property of the Pakingtons from the diſſolution, but their reſidence only ſince the civil war, when their houſe at Hampton Lovet being too much damaged to be inhabited, they enlarged the houſe here which had been built in the reign of Elizabeth as a lodge or banqueting houſe. It now conſiſts of a ſquare building, from each corner of which projects a wing in the form of a parallelogram turreted. It ſtands on a riſing ground encircled with about 200 acres of oak timber. A lake deſigned to cover 100 and now extending itſelf over 60 acres is a great ornament to the eaſt ſide of the park. Weſtwood afforded an aſylum to Dr. Hammond, biſhops Morley, Fell, Gunning, &c. in concert with whom the *good lady* Pakington, as ſhe was called, wife of ſir John, is ſuppoſed to have written the "Whole Duty of Man," and the "Decay of Chriſtian Piety." At the Revolution it was the retreat of Dr. Hickes, who wrote here great part of his "Theſaurus linguarum ſeptentrionalium," and dedicates his Anglo-Saxon grammar to ſir John Packington from hence[d].

"Pakington hath a very goodly new houſe of "brike called *Hampton court*, a ſix mile off from "Wiceſtre, ſomewhat northward[e]." The learned Dr. Hammond was buried and has a monument among the Packingtons in Hampton Lovet church[f].

From a view of the map formed upon Antoninus' Itinerary one may venture to pronounce that the county of Worceſter had no ſhare in Roman tranſactions: conſequently that its capital can hardly be *Brannogenium*, which Ptolomy places among the Ordovices, but rather as profeſſor Ward inclines to place it with the *Branonium*[g], or *Bravinium* of Antoninus at Ludlow[h], where he finds traces of the ſecond name in the river *Onney*[i]. Ravennas gives it the ſame name as Ptolomy. Mr. Salmon, indeed, ſeems to make Worceſter the centre of four or five Roman roads[k], and Baxter has no doubt of its being Brannogenium, &c. But a later writer thinks it is to be ſought for on the river Tame at *Brandon* near Lantwardine, where the Roman way croſſes that river, and where ſquare intrenchments ſtill appear[l]. Dr. Gale ſettles it at *Ruſhbury*, in Shropſhire, deriving it from the Welſh *Brwyners*, a *ruſh*[m]. There is no ſuch name as *Brannonium* in Antoninus, but one MS. has *Bravonio*[n], which probably miſled Mr. Camden. Burton diſputes its title to Ninnius' name[o]. Uſher[p] allows it to Caer Guarongon, but transfers Caer Guercon to Warwick or Wroxceſter. Dr. Gale[q] tranſlates the former name the *City of ſoldiers*, called by the Britans *Barongs* or *Guarongs*, and Camden in Kent mentions an officer called *Gaorong*[r]. Dr. Naſh[s] removes it beyond Ludlow. Its Saxon name could not be derived from *Wire* foreſt, which is 12 miles off, and as much in Shropſhire as this county. Pinecerten muſt be a corruption of Pigora or Pigpaceſtep, its name under the Conqueror and his ſons, and Pigpacerten, a contraction of Pic-para-ceſtep, the city *of the men of Wiccia*, as Canterbury of Cant-para-byrig, the *burgh of the men of Kent*. The different ſpelling of Peogopa, Peogopena, Peogopna, and Pigpaceſtep, is of no moment, for the Saxons uſed *eo* and *i* indifferently; and the different terminations are as immaterial, for as we have here Peogopa and Peogopenaceſtep, we have in Bede Cantpari and Cantparena byrig. The preſent name *Worceſter* is either derived from *Wirceſter* by changing a vowel, or by ſinking the g in Peogopceſtep. The name of *Wigornia* occurs in Florence of Worceſter, who died above 60 years before Joſeph of Exeter wrote[t]. Abingdon derives the Saxon name from the *Wears* on the river[u].

The firſt biſhop of Worceſter was Boſel, conſecrated A. D. 680, and the church dedicated to St. Peter. The ſeculars being expelled by king Edgar 963, biſhop Oſwald founded a new cathedral in the old church-yard, and in the conventual church of St. Mary[x], in which he placed a prior and 12 monks; who, ſoon after the Conqueſt, increaſed to 50 Benedictines, when biſhop Wulſtan built them a new monaſtery, A. D. 1088. Its revenues amounted to near £. 1300. *per annum*, and, at the ſuppreſſion Henry VIII. endowed there with a dean, 10 prebends, 10 minor canors, 10 lay clerks, 10 choriſters, 40 king's ſcholars, &c. The temporalities of the biſhoprick, then valued at £. 1049. *per annum*, are now ſettled at £. 944.[x] St. Peter's church was ſtanding in Wulſtan's time, and we know not when it was demoliſhed[y]. Oſwald's church was burnt by Hardicnute's ſoldiers, 1041, and ſeems to have been ſucceeded by St. Michael's; for Wulſtan's ſtood a little ſouth of the other, whoſe nave ſeems to be the preſent great tranſept[z]. It was damaged by fire 1113 and 1202, and not conſecrated anew till 1218 to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Oſwald, and Wulſtan, whoſe ſhrines were lodged in it. Biſhop Blois began to lengthen the nave 1224, and built a noble crypt and chapel over it for the bones diſturbed by his work. This chapel forming the court of Mr. Bromley's houſe and the vault below 58 feet by 22, and 14 high, is intire, with a vaſt aſſortment of bones[a]. Biſhop Cantelupe raiſed the pavement of the choir ſo as to admit a crypt below 72 feet long, as broad as the church, and 11 feet high, divided into ailes. Biſhop Giffard his ſuc-

[f] Ib II. 216--224. [z] Tan. 623. Naſh, I. 269. [a] Tan. 622. [b] Ib. 624.
[c] Naſh, I. 351. [d] Naſh, I. 351—353. [e] Lel. VII. 1. 26. [f] Naſh, I. 537, 538.
[g] quaſi *Barangonium*. MS. n. G. [h] Horſley, p. 365. [i] Weſſeling. Antonin. 460.
[k] P. 686. 699 [l] Green's Survey of Worceſter, p. 9. [m] P. 127.
[n] Simler. Wſſeling. [o] P. 252. [p] Primord. c. 5.
[q] Ant. & aut. ibi cit. [r] See before, p. 352. note n.
[s] Pref. p. iii. [t] Naſh, pref. cix. [u] Green, 26. [x] Tan. 613.
[y] Green, 30. [z] Ib. 31. [a] Ib. 31. 35.

ceſſor added little columns of grey marble faſtened by gilt copper rings to the pillars of the choir. About this time the building was extended eaſtward [b]. Mr. Green ſuppoſes the choir brought weſtward, and not the lady chapel added [c]. The Norman caſtle having encroached on the church-yard, the earl of Pembroke and the Pope's legate recovered the depredations after king John's death, and encloſed it with an embattled wall [d]. Notwithſtanding the grant of Henry III. it was ſtill claimed by the ſheriffs who were earls of Warwick, till in 1276 they relinquiſhed all claim to it in due form of law in conſideration of £. 100. paid by the monks [e]. Great additions were made to the monaſtery at the cloſe of the 14th century; the great tower of the church, 162 feet high, was finiſhed 1374, the choir new vaulted 1376, as the nave had been 1337: the latter lengthened by two arches, and a ſtately weſt window by biſhop Wakefield 1380, and a new porch to the north aile, erected 1386 [f]. The church is in length 514 feet by 78 broad, and 68 high [g]. The cloiſters, built 1372, are 125 and 120 feet long, and in Abingdon's time the windows were full of arms and St. Wulſtan's miracles. The chapter-houſe is a decagon with a central pillar of the ſame date [h]. The refectory 120 feet by 64 is now the college hall: the dormitory 120 by 60 inches, two kitchen gardens. The infirmary is made into prebendal houſes; and the Gueſten hall built 1320 by Wolſtan de Braunsford then prior afterwards biſhop, is the audit hall [i]. In the church are monuments for king John the oldeſt royal monument remaining in England. He was buried in the choir between two biſhops, Oſwald who died 992, and Wulſtan 1095, and, on its demolition 1095, the tombs were brought forward without the bodies [k]. Other biſhops buried here and having monuments are de Conſtantiis 1198, Giffard 1301, Cobham 1327, Hemenhale 1338, Bryan 1361, Bullingham 1576, Parry 1616, Thornborough 1627, Gauden 1662, Blandford 1675, Fleetwood 1683, Thomas 1689, Stillingfleet 1699, Hough 1743, Maddox 1759; John prior of Eveſham 1370; beſides Philip Hawford, laſt prior of Eveſham, 1557, ſir James and ſir John Beauchamp, ſir Griffith Rice 1522, ſir Simon Harcourt , a counteſs of Surrey, or rather by the arms a Verdon, ſir Thomas Lyttleton, juſtice of the common pleas. Here is a capital monument for prince Arthur 1502 [l].

Edgar's charter to the church of Worceſter fixes the ſynod in which Dunſtan enjoined the celibacy of the clergy to A.D. 969, which date though extremely particular, having the indiction, year of the king's reign, day of the month, and week [m], is manifeſtly falſe; for Florence of Worceſter, and other monuments, unanimouſly fix the expulſion of the prieſts to 969, and ſome of them add that Winſy, who is ſtyled prior in the above charter, was not elected till A. D. 971 [n].

"The towne of Worceſter, called in Welſh *Caer* "*Argo* [o], ſtandeth on the left ripe of Severne, upon "a ground ſomewhat condeſcending from the river. "It is reaſonably well wodded and well maintained. "In the wall be ſix gates. The caſtle ſtood hard "on the ſouth part of the cathedral church, almoſt "on Severn: it is now cleane downe, and half the "baſe court or area of it is now within the wall, in "the cloſe of the cathedral church. The dungeon "hille is a great thynge, at this time overgrown "with bruſh wood. This caſtle fell to ruin ſoon "after the conqueſt, and half the ground of it was "given to the augmenting of the cloſe of the priorey. "There be divers faire ſtreets in the towne well "builded with timber, and two market places, but "the faireſt and moſt celebrate ſtrete of the town is "from the biſhop's palace gate along the fore gate "by N. There be eight pariſh churches in the towne, "whereof St. Helen is counted the moſt antient, "and it was a prebend before king Edgar's days to "the cathedral church of Worceſter, and Bloxham "in Worceſter was another. The Black Fryer houſe, "of the foundation of the Beauchamps of Powik, ſtood "in the north part of the town [p]. There is a faire "ſuburb beyond the bridge, which is a royal piece of "work, high and ſtrong, and hath ſix great arches "of ſtone. In the north ſuburb is an antient and "fair large chapel of St. Oſwald, firſt erected for "leprous monks, after changed to an hoſpital of a "maſter, fellows, and poor," [valued at £. 13. *per annum* [q]], and laſt a free chapel. "Here were wont "corſes to be buried in time of peſtilence as a public "cemetary for Worceſter," [by grant of biſhop Thoreſby 1349 [r], valued at £. 53. *per annum* [s]. The hoſpital was demoliſhed at the ſiege [t]. The eſtate reinſtated 1681 [u].] "There was a place or "nunnery called *Whileſtan*, now ſuppreſſed, and the "church raſed, and in the ſuburb without Sidbury "gate Wolſtan's hoſpital, for a maſter, prieſts, and "poor men, founded by the queen, renewed by one "Carter, a merchant of Worceſter, for poor mer-"chants, [valued at £. 56. *per annum* [w],] now ſup-"preſſed. Some call it a commandery." It is now a private houſe. A fine hall and great part of the antient building remains ſtill intire [x]. Duke Hamilton died here of his wound received at the deciſive battle fought here between Charles II. and Cromwell, 1651. "Without St. Martin's gate was a houſe of Grey "Friars, founded by the earls of Warwick [y]. The "wealth of the town ſtandith moſtly by drapering, "and no town of England at this preſent time "maketh ſo many cloathes yearly as this town doth [z]." The friars de Penitentia Jeſu ſettled here t. Henry III. [a] A portal that belonged to the Saxon citadel remains, called Edgar's tower, adorned with the ſtatue of that king and his two queens, and under him a date 9[7]8 1000 (altered in late repairs to 957) when the rich chequerwork of the gate was chipt off, which fixes its erection to his ſon Ethelred [b]. A mean gaol occupies the ſite of the caſtle: the ſteep keep and the ſouth rampart and ditch are all its remains [c].

James I. a. r. 19, granted a charter for a mayor, ſix aldermen, who are juſtices of peace, and choſen out of the 24 capital citizens, as is the ſheriff; 48 common council, two chamberlains, a recorder, townclerk, coroner, &c. The city is a county of itſelf [d]. It is

[b] Green, 36, 37. [c] P. 68. [d] Ib. 41. [e] G. [f] Green, 42, 43. [g] Ib. 51.
[h] Ib. 60, 61. [i] Ib 64, 65. [k] Dr. Naſh.
[l] Green, 67. 83. [m] Reg. Wigorn. ſub eod. an.
[n] Flor. Wig. A. 969. Ang. Sac. I. 472. 542. 543. Chron. Mailros, Hoved. A. D. 969. Antiq. Brit. in vit. Dunſtani. G.
[o] q. *Guergon.*
[p] Tan. 627. The ſite was called *Belaſſes.* [q] Tan. 625. [r] Naſh, I. 224.
[s] Tan. 625. [t] Naſh, Appendix. [u] Naſh, I. 227. [w] Tan. 625.
[x] Naſh, II. 331. [y] Lel. IV. 184. Tan. 626. [z] Lel. IV. 184. [a] Tan. 626. Green, 168.
[b] Green, 18, 19. 174. [c] Ib. 184. [d] G. Green, 213.

large,

large, populous, and well built, four miles round, returns two members, has four fairs, and three weekly markets, and a very conſiderable one for hops. Here are 10 pariſhes. Nine pariſh churches within the liberties, and two without. The biſhop's palace, begun by Giffard 1270, was improved by later biſhops. A handſome Guildhall was built about 1719 by Mr. Thomas White, a native, aſſiſtant to ſir Chriſtopher Wren[e]. St. Oſwald's hoſpital was pulled down by ſir John Bourn of Holt t. Elizabeth, refounded by dean Fell for 12 poor men. Another erected near it was by Mr. Haynes 1682; Inglethorp's 1730, and Berkeley's by the judge of that name. A new bridge was erected 1769, and a new ſtreet intended on the city ſide. The city workhouſe, for the maintenance of poor children built by the corporation, incorporated 2 Ann, and ſeveral leſſer hoſpitals, a freeſchool founded by Elizabeth, and an infirmary eſtabliſhed by voluntary contributions 1745, under the patronage of biſhop Madox[f]. The cloathing trade eſtabliſhed here early in Henry VIII's reign is entirely gone[g]: the principal trade is gloves. The porcelain manufactory near the Severn here is a uſeful and flouriſhing branch of trade[h].

Florence the hiſtorian was a monk of Worceſter cathedral priory. His work is an abridgement of Marianus Scotus, from the beginning of the world to the laſt year of his life 1118, interſperſed with extracts from the Saxon Chronicle, and other writers. The ſimplicity of his ſtyle, and his fidelity are praiſed by other monkiſh writers, and by Leland. His hiſtory, with the continuation by another monk of Worceſter to 1141, was publiſhed from a faulty MS. by William Howard earl of Northampton; Lond. 1592. 4to. and with Matthew of Weſtminſter, Francfort 1601[i].

Senatus Bravonius, prior of Worceſter, 1189, which place he reſigned 1196, and died 1207, was an ornament to his ſociety, and wrote the lives of Oſwald and Wulſtan in Anglia Sacra II. 15[k]. Heming, a ſubprior about 1100, compiled a chartulary of the church of Worceſter, publiſhed by Hearne at Oxford, 1723, 2 vol.[l]

This city gave birth 1652 to the illuſtrious Lord Somers, who died 1716[m].

Spechley was the ſeat of the Lytteltons, Sheldons, and Berkleys. The houſe was burnt by the royaliſts juſt before the battle of Worceſter, and ſir Robert Berkeley converted the ſtables into a houſe. In the church are monuments for him who was judge in the King's Bench 1656, his father Rowland 1671, and his grandſon Robert 1703, &c. This family ſtill enjoy it[n].

North of Spetchley is *Hodington*, the ſeat of the Wintors, of whom Robert and his brother Thomas were concerned in the gunpowder-plot: the manſion is moated round but very ruinous, though the matches of the family are ſtill preſerved in the windows[o].

Oſwaldſlow hundred lies diſperſed in different parts of the county, and conſiſts of three diviſions, upper, middle, and lower, comprehending all the lands that belonged to biſhop Oſwald and the monks of St. Mary at Worceſter, conſiſting of three hundreds in different parts of the county, and being united into one contained 300 hides[p]. It was granted to the biſhop with many immunities, that he ſhould have therein and certain pariſhes ſeparated from the reſt of the county, all ſocage ſervices, all cuſtomary duties belonging to the lord's purveyance, the king's ſervice, and his own, ſo that no ſheriff ſhould hold a court there on any plea whatever. This at the Conqueror's ſurvey was atteſted by the whole county and ſo regiſtered. Theſe liberties were confirmed to the biſhop by Henry I. and II. and augmented by Henry III. on account of his father king John being buried at Worceſter. The bailiwic conſiſted of a three weeks court; ſeven court leets belonged to the hundred, held on great commons, in fields, or on hills under trees. The biſhop choſe and ſtill chooſes his own bailiff, which office has been executed by ſome of the principal gentlemen of the county, but as the expence of holding the courts exceeds the profit they are not regularly held[q].

Oſwald's Law.

Between Worceſter and Spechley, on a riſing ground, is probably the old *Oſwald's Law*, which Spelman miſ-tranſlates *Lex Oſwaldi*[r], or the decree againſt married prieſts: but it is more properly *Oſwald's Diſtrict*, or juriſdiction, a hundred of 300 hides given A. D. 964 by Edgar to Oſwald about A. D. 970 tax-free[s], which gave name to the *low* or *hill*, where the hundred court was and is kept[t]. This hundred is not one continued tract, but conſiſts of townſhips ſcattered through the county, where the biſhop and church of Worceſter had lands at the granting that charter[u]. It is eſteemed a full third of the county, but not a third of that hundred now. This charter mentions *Ulferes law* and *Cuthburg law* hundreds, now ſwallowed up in this: and in other counties the names of hundreds often terminate in *law*, as in Herefordſhire, *Radlaw* and *Wormlaw*[v].

Aſton.

With an eſtate at *Aſton Epiſcopi*, or *White Ladies Aſton*, near Spetchley, biſhop Lloyd founded 1713 at Worceſter two ſchools, called the biſhop's charity ſchools, in which 24 children of different pariſhes are educated[x].

Powick.

Powick gives name to a deanry. Here was *Beauchamp's court*, the antient ſeat of the Beauchamp family. A battle was fought here 1642, in which the royaliſts were victorious[y].

At Powick was born, 1708, the learned phyſician Dr. Martin Wall, who died 1776.

Kemſey.

Below Powick, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn, ſtands *Kemſey*, an antient manor of the biſhops of Worceſter, who had before and ſince the Conqueſt a noble palace long ſince ſo completely demoliſhed that the ruins are not diſcernable, but they ſtill hold the manor[z]. The barons under Montfort lodged their priſoner Henry III here awhile before Eveſham battle[a]. Here are ſome traces of a large ſquare camp, ſingle trenched[b]. Here was a monaſtery in the 8th century ſoon united to Worceſter[c].

Leigh.

Leigh, near Powick, was the ſeat of the Devereux family. The manſion houſe at *Cowleigh* is ſaid to ſe-

[e] Naſh, pref. cxvi. [f] Green, 216, 217. 222. 227. 239, 246. [g] Naſh, pref. cxiv.
[h] Green, 231. [i] Tan. Brit. Bib. 289. [k] Ib. 661. [l] Ib. 391.
[m] Green, 249. [n] Naſh, II. 356. 362. [o] Holland. Naſh, I. 592.
[p] A part of which may be ſeen in Heming's Chartulary, p. 313. 517.
[q] Naſh's Introduct. lx—lxii. [r] Conc. I. 434.
[s] Hickes, Ep. diſſ. p. 87. Lambard Dict. Manning's Dict. in v. [t] Edgar's charter.
[u] See Spelman's Conc. p. 433. and Mon. Ang. I. 140. [v] G. [x] Naſh, I. 50.
[y] Ib. II. 262—4. [z] Ib. II. 28.
[a] Mag. Brit. 264. [b] G. ex Aubrey MS. [c] Tan. 620.

parate the counties of Worceſter and Hereford. It now belongs to Edward Lechmere, eſq.[d]

Cromb d'Abetot.

Three miles ſouth is *Cromb d'Abetot*, ſo named from Urſo d'Abetot its antient lord, now the ſeat of the earl of Coventry, whoſe anceſtor ſir Thomas purchaſed it 1535, and whoſe family are buried in the church[e]. Their manſion here was deſigned by Mr. Browne[e].

Malvern chace.

Two miles off, on the weſt ſide of the Severn, is *Malvern* chace and hills, "ſtretching a great way "from ſouth to north; the north-eaſt be the higheſt. "Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter cauſed a foſſe "to be made in the creſtes of Malvern hills in the "prejudice of the limits and liberty of the biſhops of "Hereford and Worceſter[f]." Others ſay only the church of Hereford was conſidered, there being a diſpute between biſhop Cantelupe and the earl about lands held by the former in this Chaſe, and the judges who decided it ſat in the chace[g]. It is a bare ſtoney ridge with a few alders on the ſides[g]. "Thechaſe is bigger than Wire or Fekenham, and "occupiethe a greate parte of Malvernhil les, but "not al, and is in length in ſome places 20 miles, "but doth not occupy all Malvern hill[h]." William of Malmeſbury calls it a wilderneſs[i]. It extended in length from the river Teme north to Cors foreſt ſouth, and from Severn eaſt to the top of Malvern hills weſt, where is ſtill to be ſeen remains of a trench, drawn 1287, on the narrow ridge of this ſteep hill to divide the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Hereford from the chace, and to limit the two counties, on occaſion of a great diſpute between that biſhop and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, ſoon after the foreſt had been given to the latter. This foreſt thus falling from the king to a ſubject was firſt called a chace. It followed the earl of Glouceſter's deſcendants till on the attainder of George duke of Clarence it became forfeited to the crown, and in the reign of Charles II. it was diſafforeſted. The lord of Hanley was chief lord of this chaſe, and held a court[k].

"It is beyond the powers of an antiquary to deſcribe the beautiful proſpects from Malvern hill. In diſtant proſpect one ſees the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Stafford, Warwick, and the three cathedrals of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter, with many market towns. In nearer view the pear trees of Worceſterſhire when in bloſſom furniſh ſuch a ſcene as the world cannot equal, while on the weſt ſide the apple trees of Herefordſhire with their purple hue make an agreeable variety. Add to this the varied ground, the beautiful little hills and rich woods which improve the Herefordſhire proſpect. If to the beauty of the ſcene we add the ſalubrity and pureneſs of the air, we may venture to affirm that at leaſt for the ſummer months Malvern is as deſireable a reſidence as any in England[l]."

Great Malvern.

"*Great* and *Little Malvern* are ſet in this chace[m]." At the former was a religious houſe, endowed by the Confeſſor, made a Benedictine priory 1083, by Aldwin chief of the place, and afterwards a cell to Weſtminſter, valued at £. 308. *per annum*[n]. The priory church was bought by the pariſh at the diſſolution, and, except the Lady chapel at the eaſt end, and one on the north ſide, is entire, with beautiful painted windows miſerably defaced, but the ſcripture hiſtories and arms particularized by Dr. Thomas in his Antiquities of the place 1725, and Dr. Naſh[o]; and ſcarce any proviſion is left for the miniſter[10]. The handſome gate is alſo entire. Here are two ſprings, one chalybeat, the other called *Hobwell*, bituminous, much reſorted to in ſcrophulous caſes[p].

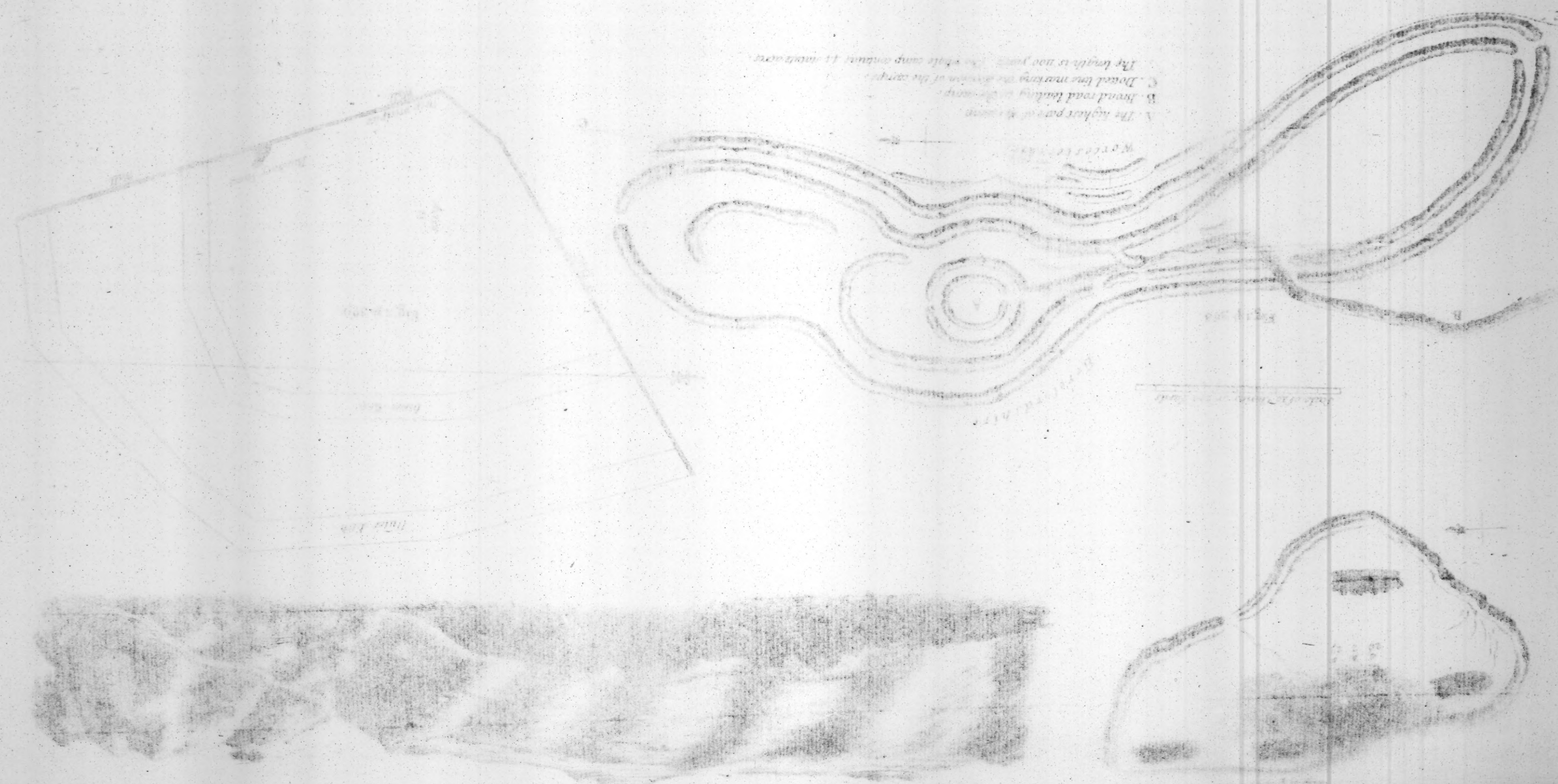
In the *link*, in the pariſh of Great Malvern, was lately found many feet under ground a celt weighing ten ounces, about five inches and a half long, of a mixed metal between braſs and copper, with a beautiful patina upon it, and a ſmall ring or loop. Antiquaries are not agreed whether the celts are Gauliſh, or Roman inſtruments, or for what purpoſes deſigned, whether as chiſels to cut ſtone, or weapons of war. Dr. Stukeley, a great admirer of the Druids, ſuppoſes them druidical, and that they were the golden or rather brazen hooks with which they cut the Miſletoe: but, as they are often found in great quantities in or near Roman camps or ſtations, they probably belonged to the Romans or their Gauliſh auxiliaries. The learned and ingenious Dr. Lort, in his obſervations on celts in the fifth volume of the Archaeologia, p. 106, mentions ſome that were found in Herculaneum, and gives engravings of many different ſorts. This comes neareſt to fig. 3. Pl. VIII. there.

At *Little Malvern*, which ſtands in a diſmal cavity of the hill, was founded 1171 by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, ſucceſſively priors, a Benedictine priory augmented by biſhop Blois, and made a cell to Worceſter, valued at £. 98. 10s. 9*d*. *per annum*[q], and granted to the Ruſſels, whoſe heireſs married William. It is now moſtly in ruins, only part of the nave remaining, and in its windows conſiderable fragments of painting and ſeveral antient monuments.

Little Malvern is a retired romantic ſpot on the eaſt ſide of an hill, and running up to its ſummit, where is a camp, treble ditched, of which a view and plan may be ſeen Pl. X. fig. 1. Some have imagined it Roman, becauſe of the prætorium or centre part and the name of the pariſh in which it is ſituated, *Colwall*, c. Hereford, q. d. *collis vallum*. But this is contradicted by its ſhape. It is certainly prior to the trench beforementioned for part of which its outward trench ſerves. Within muſket ſhot of this camp was found by Thomas Taylor near Burſtners croſs, as he was digging a ditch round his cottage, a coronet or bracelet of gold ſet with precious ſtones, which he ſold to Mr. Hill goldſmith in Glouceſter for £. 37, and Hill to the London jewellers for £. 250. who ſold the jewels for £. 500[r]. This may have belonged to ſome unfortunate Britiſh or Anglo-Saxon prince, to whom the fortification alſo belonged.

"*Hamley* is from Upton a mile *in dextra ripa Sa-* "*brinæ*, a mile above Upton, and a ſlite ſhotte from "Severn. It is an uplandiſch towne. The caſtelle "ſtandeth in a park at the weſt parte of the towne. "Sir John Savage, and his father and grauntfather "lay much about Hamley and Theokeſbyri, as "keepers of Hamley. The erles of Glouceſter were

[d] Naſh, II. 73, 74.
[e] Lel. IV. 184. b. [f] G. [g] Naſh, Intr. lxix. lxxi. [h] II. 129. 132. [i] G. [k] Tan. 623. G. Naſh, II. 140—143. [l] Naſh, I. 260—262. [m] Leland Ib. VII. 25. [n] Tan. 621. [o] Thomas, Antiq. Malvern. [p] Leland Ib. [q] Naſh, II. 127. [r] Wall in Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. p. 459. L. p. 23. and pamphlet 1756, 8vo. [s] Naſh, II. 142.



Croom d'Abetot.

parate the counties of Worcester and Hereford, it now belongs to Edward Lechmere, esq.

Three miles south is *Croom d'Abetot*, so named from Urso d'Abetot, an antient lord, [illegible] the seat of the earl of Coventry, whose ancestor Mr. Thomas purchased it 1535, and whole family are interred in the church[a]. Their mansion here was designed by Mr. Browne[b].

Malvern chace.

Two miles off, on the west side of the Severn, is *Malvern chace* and hills[c]. Stretching a great way "from south to north, and such as shall be the highest. "Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester caused a forest "to be made on the confines of Malvern hills, to the "prejudice of the rights and liberty of the bishops of "Hereford and Worcester[d]." Others say only the church of Hereford was considered, there being a dispute between bishop Cantilupe and the earl about lands held by the former in this Chase. And the judges who decided it for the bishop, "gave sentence, "that the earl should have free chase in Malvern, "but that the bishop and his successors should have "free warren in the same[e]." The chase is bounded on the east by the Severn, and from Severn end to the top of Malvern hills west, where is still to be seen remains of a trench, drawn 1287, on the narrow ridge of this steep hill to divide the possessions of the bishop of Worcester from the chase, and to settle the two contests, or action of a great dispute between that bishop and Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester, soon after the forest had been given to the latter. This forest then taking from the king to a subject was first called a chace. It followed the earl of Gloucester's possessions on on the accession of George I. of course it became reduced to the crown, and in the reign of Charles II. it was disforested.

It is [illegible] the beauties of [illegible] scribe the beautiful prospects from Malvern hills. Indultans prospect one sees the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Worcester, Gloucester, Stafford, Warwick, and the three cathedrals of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, with many market towns. In nearer view the pear trees of Worcestershire when in blossom furnish such a scene as the world cannot equal, while on the west side the apple trees of Herefordshire with their purple hue make an agreeable variety. Add to this the varied ground, the beautiful [illegible] rich woods which improve the Herefordshire prospect. If to the beauty of the scene we add the salubrity and pureness of the air, we may venture to affirm that at least for the summer season Malvern is as desireable a residence as any in England[f].

Great Malvern.

Great and *Little Malvern* are [illegible] At the former was a religious house, [illegible] the Confessor, made a Benedictine [illegible] by Aldwin chief of the place, and afterwards to Westminster, valued at £. 308. *per annum*. The priory church was bought by the [illegible]

[a] Nash. II. 73. 74.
[b] Lel. IV. 134. b. [illegible] [c] Nash. [illegible] [d] Leland IV. [illegible]
[e] II. 129. 132. [f] Tour. 6vo. 6. Nash II. [illegible] and passim.

Fig. 1. P. 368.

Fig. 3. P. 372.

Fig. 3. p. 372.

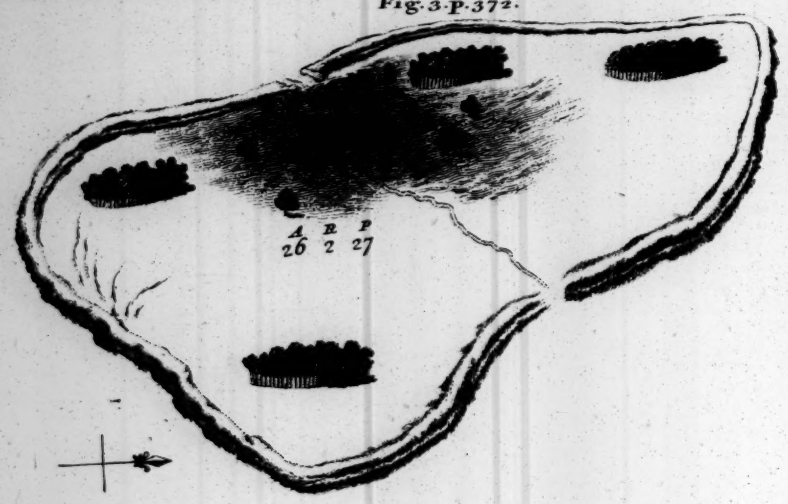
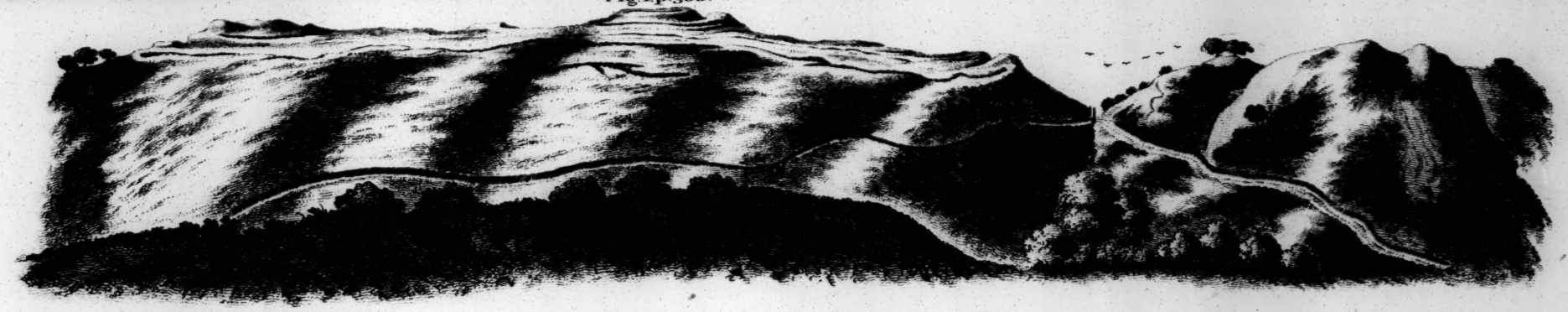


Fig. 1. p. 368.



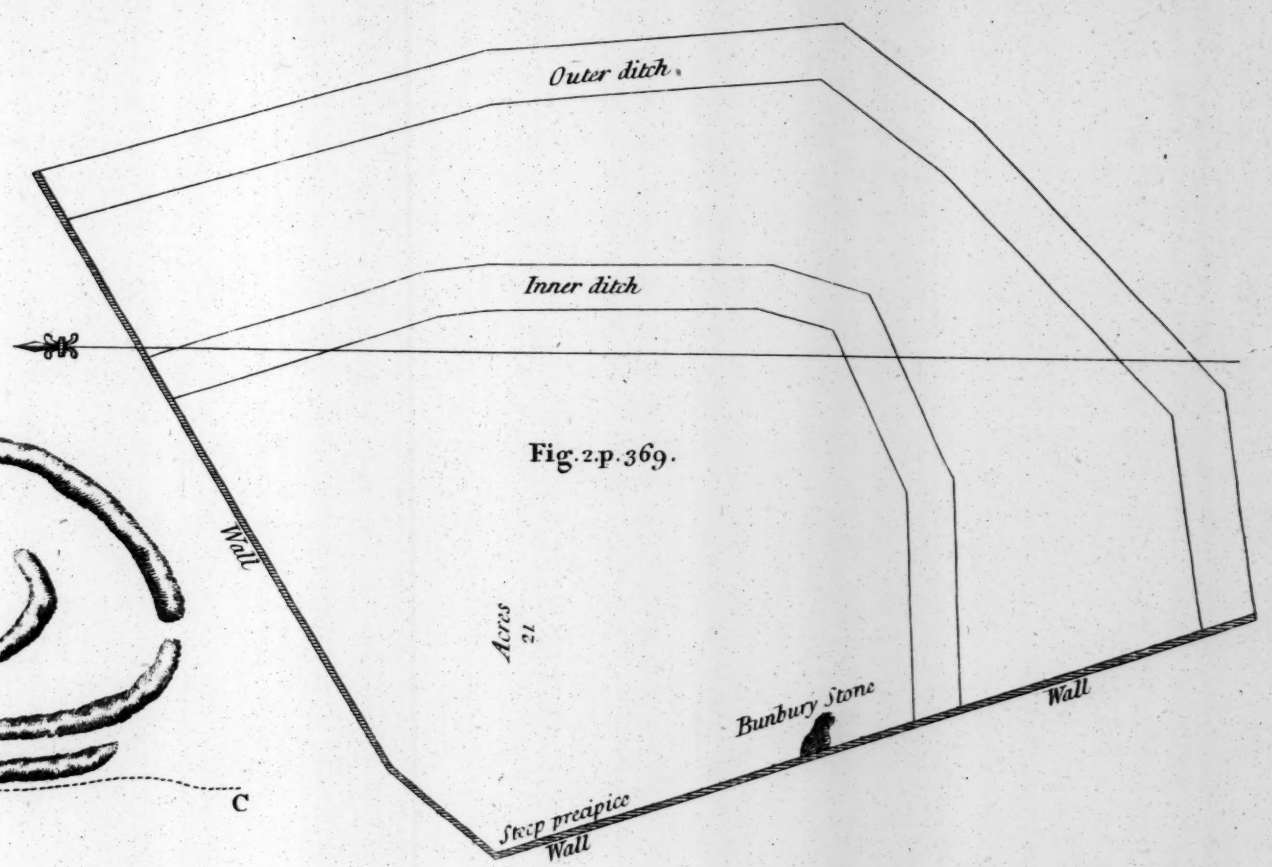


Fig. 2. p. 369.

Scale of 10 Chains or 220 Yards

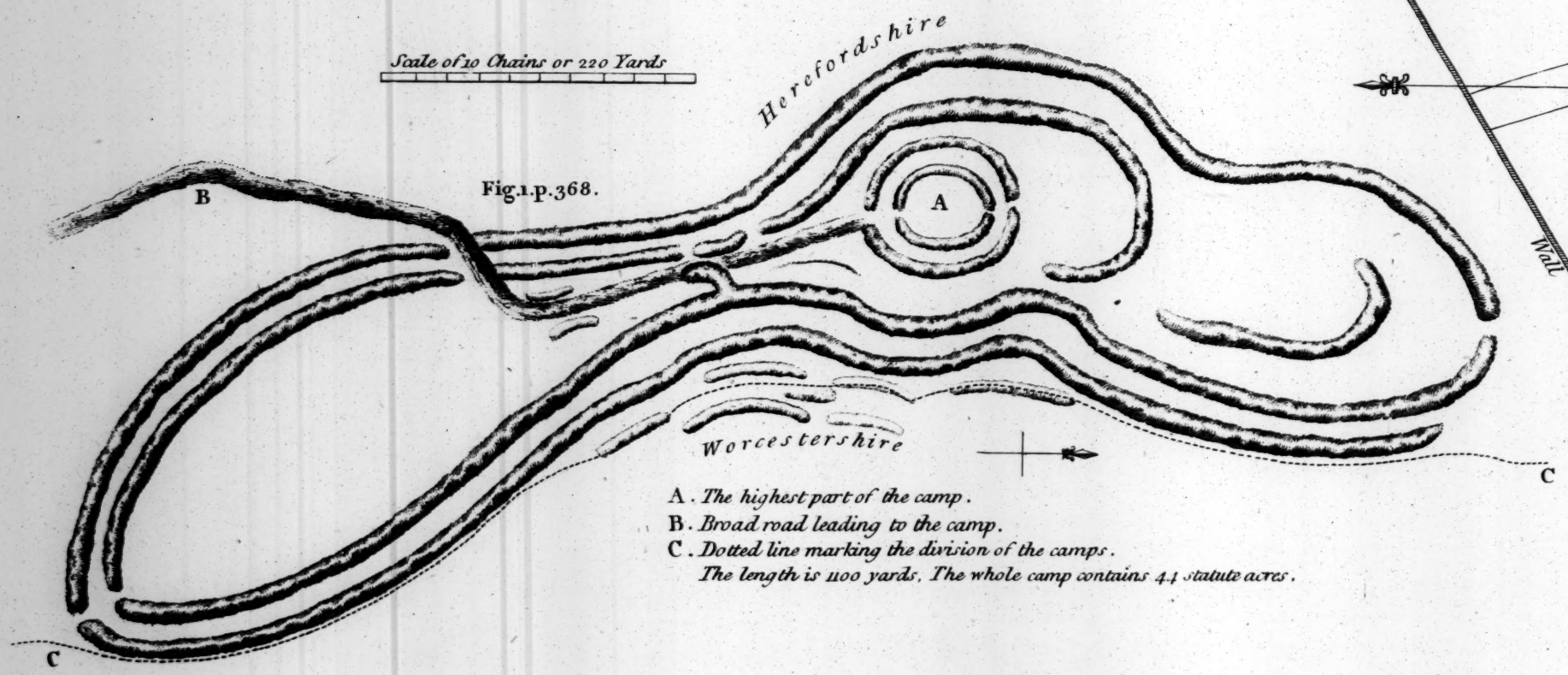


Fig. 1. p. 368.

A. *The highest part of the camp.*
B. *Broad road leading to the camp.*
C. *Dotted line marking the division of the camps.*
The length is 1100 yards. The whole camp contains 4.4 statute acres.

F. Cary sculp.

[h] owners of this caſtel and lay much there. Mr. "Cometon clene defacid it yn his time, being keper "of it after Savage[s]." Hanley caſtle belonged to the Spencers and Mortimers, and in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Comptons[t]. Malvern well is in this pariſh[u].

"*Upton* ſtands *in ripa dextra Sabrinæ* on a cluſter "four miles above Theokeſbyri, and here is a bridge "of wood on Sabrine, and a grete ſtable of the "king's, a late occupied for great horſes[x]." A ſtone bridge over the Severn, one arch broke down againſt Oliver. It has a market and charity ſchool, and four fairs. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it the *Ypoceſſa* of Ravennas[y], and ſays a road went along the Severn from Worceſter to Upton, where antiquities have been dug up, to Tewkſbury, and joined Rickning ſtreet.

Upton gave birth to John Dee, a perſon of extenſive learning, particularly in mathematics, but vain, credulous, and enthuſiaſtic, by turns a dupe, and a cheat. The black ſtone, which he pretended was brought to him by angels, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Walpole. He died very poor at Mortlake, 1608, aged 87.

In *Langdon* pariſh was *Morton caſtle*, whoſe keep remains near the chapel yard. It was the ſeat of the Foliots, who gave it their name[z].

Madreſfield has been the ſeat of the Lygons for ſome centuries[a].

At *Severn end* in this pariſh, is the pleaſant ſeat of the Lechmeres before the time of Edward II. of whom Nicholas, born 1613, died 1701, was baron of the Exchequer at the Revolution, and his grandſon and nameſake created baron Lechmere of Eveſham 1721, which title ended with him 1727.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by Wood in his MSS. now in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, lord Lechmere aſſured Mr. Strype that Bonner was certainly legitimately begotten and born at Hanley of one Bonner an honeſt poor man in a houſe called Bonner's place now belonging to the Lechmeres, and that his lordſhip's great grandfather was intimately acquainted with him, and received favours from him in gratitude for Bonner's receiving ſome from the Lechmeres in his childhood, particularly in their putting him to ſchool[b]."

Hamcourt, the ſeat of the Bromleys, of which family was the chancellor, is by marriage the ſeat of John Martin, eſq; of Overbury, lord of this manor[c].

Ebnley caſtle gave birth to Edmund Bonnor biſhop of Hereford and London, who died in the Marſhalſea 1569. It was given by the Conqueror to William Fitz Oſborn earl of Hereford. His ſon rebelling againſt Richard I. his eſtate remained in the crown[d].

"*Bredon*, a great ſparkelid uplandiſch toune, "ſtondeth on the lifte ripe of Severne about the "midway betwixt Perſore and Theokeſbyri, and a "great hill called Bredon lyith by the town ſtat "eſte, and almoſt by the botom of it lyith *Elmeley* "caſtle, as clyving on the hille a two mile from Bredon "town, and under lyith the vale of Eveſham. Dr. "Guente was perſon of Bredon. Peradventure here "was the noble monaſterie of Bredon that Bede "ſpekith of[e]," whence Tatwi archbiſhop of Canterbury came[f], or from Bredon monaſtery near Peterborough[g]. "The ſoile of Bredon ſelf is not woddy. "Bredon longith, and alſo Clive, to the biſhop of "Worceſter[h]." Ethelbald king of Mercia, before A.D. 716, gave this town to his kinſman Eanulf, grandfather to king Offa, to found a monaſtery, which he dedicated to St. Peter. It was united to Worceſter before the Conqueror[i].

"Bredon, a very celebrate chirche and pariſh, "having many villages and hammelettes longing unto "it, but it is now no market town. It ſtondith on the "left ripe of Avon, two miles and a half above "Theokeſbyri. There is a little brook called Suliet "cumming down from Clive and enterith into Avon "at Holme caſtle[k] by the left ripe of it. This at "ſodayne raines is a very wylde brooke, and is fedde "with water faulling from hills therby. There be "three ſtreetes in the towne meeting at the market "croſs. There was no other pariſh church but the "weſt end of the abbey church[l]."

Bredon is one of the moſt valuable rectories of the dioceſe, and in its church lies buried John Prideaux the ſequeſtred biſhop of Worceſter, who died 1650[m].

On *Kemerton* hill, c. Glouceſter, though only a few yards diſtance from Worceſterſhire, is a large camp of a triangular figure. The north and weſt ſides defended by two ſteep precipices of Bredon hill, the ſouth and eaſt by two ditches, each about 20 yards wide, the area 21 acres ploughed up three years ago, when ſome rude irons were found[n]. See the plan Pl. X. fig. 2. Kemerton hill.

Little Waſhburne lies two miles eaſt from Overbury, and is called *Knight's Waſhborne* from the knightly family of that name ſettled here before the reign of Edward III. They married in the 15th century into the family of Poher at *Wickenford* in this county, to which they removed[o]. Little or Knight's Waſhborne. Wickenford.

Charleton is a hamlet of *Cropthorn* belonging to the Charletons till the reign of Richard II. when it was in Hanſacre, whoſe heireſs conveyed it by marriage to Dineley, but after the murder of ſir John Dineley Goodyere, bart. it was ſold out of the family[p]. Charleton. Cropthorn.

Mathon, and thoſe parts of the county which adjoin to Hereford and Glouceſter, are the moſt famous for producing cyder and perry. The plantations for that purpoſe ought, in Dr. Naſh's opinion, to be leſſened one half or two thirds, whereby much idleneſs and drunkenneſs would be prevented, and more corn raiſed[q]. Mathon.

In *Tredington* pariſh, which, with ſeveral others now in different counties, made the hundred of *Wynboretre* in the Saxon times, is *Shipſton on Stour*, a conſiderable market town, though only a chapelry two miles ſouth from its mother church, but much reduced ſince the decay of the ſhagg manufactory eſtabliſhed here by one Mr. Haſt. The living was one of the moſt valuable in the county, being a peculiar[r]. Tredington. Shipſton on Stour.

In *Iccumbe* pariſh, on the edge of Glouceſterſhire, is a camp ſuppoſed Daniſh, ſingle ditched[s]. Here are Iccumbe.

[a] Leland, VI. 80. [b] Mag Brit. 228. [c] Naſh, I. 559. [d] Leland Ib. [e] Stukeley Itin. I. 65.
[f] Naſh, II. 109. See before, p. 364. [g] Naſh, II. 117.
[h] Strype's Annals of the Reformation, I. 575. Naſh, II. 386. [i] Naſh, II. 444. 446.
[k] Naſh, I. 381. [l] Lel. VI. 80. [m] Lel. Ib. [n] Tan. 620. [o] See before, I. 269.
[p] Tan. 873. [q] Lel. Ib. [r] Naſh, I. 131, 132. [s] Naſh, II. 234.
[t] Lel. VI. 95. [u] Naſh, II. 233. 459. [x] Ib. II. 171. 173. [y] Naſh, II. 427. 430. [z] Ib. II. 2.

chalybeat and petrifying ſprings, and five ſilk mills. The priory was founded by Gervaiſe Paganel for Benedictines, a cell to Wenlock, valued at £.36. 3s. granted to the Dudleys[t].

It is worthy obſervation, that all the diſmembered parts of this county, except Dudley, were originally church lands. *Old Barrow* environed by Warwickſhire belonged to Eveſham abbey, and *Alderminſter* to Perſhore. All the reſt were the lands of the biſhop and church of Worceſter before the diviſion of England into counties; and though ſeveral have been alienated many ages, they are all in Oſwaldſlow hundred, as Oldbarrow is in that of Blackenhurſt, Alderminſter in that of Perſhore; but this laſt abbey was founded ſince the diviſion of ſhires.

Dudley. As for *Dudley*, the caſtle ſtands in Staffordſhire, but the church and town in this county. The caſtle was relieved by the royaliſts 1642. Before the Conqueſt, Edwin of Mercia had both town and caſtle, which were given to William Fitz Auſculf, from whom by ſeveral hands they came to lord Ward, deſcended from William Ward, jeweller, to Charles I's queen, whoſe wife, by the death of her grandfather, became baroneſs Dudley. Her huſband was created lord Ward of Birmingham, and dying 1697, was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, and he by his ſon and grandſon, both of the ſame name, and by his great grandſon William, whoſe ſiſter's ſon Ferdinando was the laſt lord Dudley, and died unmarried. The barony of Ward devolved to the male heir of the firſt lord Ward, whoſe deſcendant John was 1763 created viſcount Dudley and Ward, and ſucceeded 1774 by his eldeſt ſon John. Dudley was once a borough, and ſent members to parliament 23 Edward I. Here are two churches, a market, a manufactory of nails and other iron works, and three charity ſchools. The foſſil called the Dudley foſſil found in limeſtone quarries near the town is a petrification of a loſt ſpecies of the monoculus. It appears that above 450 years ago the town and caſtle were under different civil juriſdiction as at preſent, and the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction was ſettled by the pope's mandate between the biſhops of Worceſter and Lichfield according to the limits of the two counties[u].

Blockley. Of theſe diſmembered places one is *Blockley*, a palace of the biſhops of Worceſter before the Reformation, where they frequently reſided, but now intirely demoliſhed. A hill oppoſite the vicarage retains the name of the Parks[x]. The rev. Mr. Miles of Worceſter had a denarius of Severus, and braſs coins of Criſpus, Etruſcilla, Carauſius, Allectus. The Foſſe-way runs out of Glouceſterſhire through a village in this pariſh called *Dorn*, which the tradition of the country ſays was once a city, and the many old foundations dug up, with the abundance of Britiſh and Roman coins found here by the huſbandmen, and the lines of the ſtreets ſtill diſcernable are evident marks of its antiquity[y]. Mr. Hughes, attorney at Stretton, c. Warwick, has many Roman coins found at Dorn, which now contains only three farm houſes.

Eveſham. "The town of *Eveſham* is meetly large, and well "builded with timbre; the marketſted fair and large, "and the market very celebrate. The abbey was of "the foundation of Kenredus king of the Merches, "and Egwinus biſhop of Worceſter. Ther was no "town at Eveſham before the foundation of the "abbey. The place wher the town now ſtandith "was of the old Saxons called *Hethholme*. Clement "Lichfield, the laſt abbot ſave one, did very much "coſt in building the abbey and other places be-"longing to it. He made a right ſumptuouſe and "high ſquare towre of ſtone in the cemitery, which "had a great bell and a goodlye clock, and was as a "gatehouſe to one part of the abbey. Ther be "within the abbey precinct two pariſh churches. "The vale of Eveſham is as it were for ſuch an angle "the *horreum* of Worceſterſhire, it is ſo plentiful of "corne. It lieth from the ripe of Avon to the "rootes of Coteſwold hills[z]." The tower mentioned by Leland is a very beautiful regular ſtructure, about 22 feet ſquare, and 117 feet high, and is perhaps the laſt building erected by Popery in England. It ſtill ſerves the original purpoſe of a bell and clock tower. Its date is carved on a wreath on the point of the eaſt arch ſurrounding a pendant anchor, but defaced. The abbey church, which was thrice rebuilt, is now ſo entirely demoliſhed, with all the offices, that no traces remain of its ſite except it is occupied by a ſtone houſe belonging to Mr. Philips, who, digging the foundation of a wall, found a ſkeleton in armour, probably of one of the heroes ſlain in battle, which he left undiſturbed, and built the wall on it. Here were buried Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and his eldeſt ſon Henry and others of their party ſlain at the battle of Eveſham, fought about a mile north of the town not far from the Alceſter road. The principal gate of the abbey, with rich but mutilated imagery, ſerves as an entrance to the garden of the manſion-houſe. No ſituation can be more luxurious or beautiful than that of this abbey, placed in the centre of a curve formed by the river Avon, and on a regular aſcent from the river. It was valued at £.1183 *per annum*[a]. There yet remains the track of a great wall extending acroſs the peninſula from one ſide of the river to the other ſeparating the abbey from the town. Here are two churches of St. Laurence and All Saints, and a third at Bengworth. The town is an antient borough enjoying many privileges by preſcription and charter. It was governed by two bailiffs till 3 James I. who at the requeſt of prince Henry granted a new charter for a mayor, ſeven aldermen, twelve capital burgeſſes, a recorder and chamberlain, who are all of the common council, and twenty-four aſſiſtant burgeſſes, and extending their juriſdiction over the adjoining pariſh of *Bengworth*, with power to try and execute felony within the borough. It ſends two members to parliament, has a bridge of ſeven arches over Avon, and a grammar and charity ſchool. Natives were Lewes Bayly biſhop of Bangor 1616, who died 1637; Major Bernardi who died 1736 after four years impriſonment in Newgate; Elizabeth Elſtob the Saxoniſt born 1683, died 1756; Dr. Hopkins born 1647, died 1711, another Saxoniſt, who communicated much information reſpecting this county to biſhop Gibſon.

In 1697 ſir John Somers was created lord Somers, baron of Eveſham. Having early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities in the law, he was choſen with other eminent council to plead the cauſe of the biſhops impriſoned by James II. and at the Revolu-

[t] Tan. 497.
[u] Naſh, I. 98.
[x] Lel. IV. 168.
[y] See Ann. Wig. A. D. 1238. Ang. Sac. I. 490. Naſh, I. 258—362.
[z] G. Naſh, I. 101.
[a] Tan. 618. Groſe.

tion was made ſucceſſively Solicitor and Attorney General, lord keeper and lord chancellor of England, being beſides his extraordinary abilities as a lawyer and great knowledge in polite literature, univerſally eſteemed and acknowledged the ableſt ſtateſman of the age [b]. In *Severnſtoke* church is a monument erected by lord Somers to his father and mother [c].

Near *North Littleton* on Harrow hill is a medicinal ſpring, good for ſore eyes, yet of a petrifying nature.

At *Cleve* or *Windleſcleve*, was an antient monaſtery, dedicated to St. Michael in Offa's time, about 790, but which ſeems to have been annexed to the biſhopric or church of Worceſter before 888 [d].

"There was of old time an abbey at *Fleodam* "bridge, three miles below Eveſham on Avon *ripa* "*dextra* appropriated in Egwin's time to Eveſham. "It is commonly called *Fladbury*. The parſonage "of Fladbury is now worth £.80 by the yeare [e]." The manor was leaſed to the late baron Perrot. Mr. William Sandys of this place was an ingenious hydrauliſt. William Lloyd rector here and biſhop of St. Aſaph, Lichfield, and Worceſter, was buried here 1717 [f].

Fladbury, antiently Fledenbyrig, had a monaſtery, founded by Oſtfore biſhop of Worceſter about A.D. 691, and belongs ſtill to the ſee of Worceſter [g]. Below it runs into the Avon a little ſtream, at whoſe head is *Abberton*, where are wells of a bitter purging water, little inferior if not equal to Epſom. It was part of the poſſeſſions of Perſhore abbey, afterwards and ſtill the inheritance of the antient family of Sheldon [h].

Rous Lench, not far from Fladbury, was the ſeat of the Rouſes, a family as antient as Edward II. and who were the chief ſupport of Cromwell's cauſe in this county, by which they were almoſt ruined. Great part of the quadrangle is now pulled down [i].

Perſhore is an antient market town and extenſive pariſh giving name to the hundred [k].

Oſwald, nephew to Etheldred king of Mercia, is ſaid to have founded a religious houſe at Perſhore A.D. 689, firſt of ſeculars then of monks, then ſeculars or nuns; but king Edgar and biſhop Oſwald, A.D. 984, made it a Benedictine monaſtery, valued at £.643. *per ann.* Egelward was ſo great a benefactor as to be accounted founder by ſome authors [l]. Only the eaſt end of the church remains with a rebus of abbot Newton 1434: and a private houſe called the abbey houſe.

About four miles north-weſt of Perſhore adjoining to Woodborough is *Abbots wood* or *Naſh's plantations*. The eſtate and manor were purchaſed about 1720 by Richard Naſh, eſq. and conſiſt of 220 acres, laid out in regular rides and walks. About 50,000 timber trees have been planted, of which about 30,000 are growing. It is now the property of the rev. Dr. Naſh who has incloſed and finiſhed the plantation [m].

Near it is *Aleſborough*, which gave title of baron to ſir Thomas Coventry lord keeper 1628, but when the family were made earls, and a new entail created this title was omitted [n].

At *Stowton* was born 1657, the learned William Derham rector of Upminſter, Eſſex, author of ſeveral Philoſophical pieces, who died 1735. Stowton.

The family of Ruſſel of *Strenſham* ended with ſir Francis 1705, who built and endowed here an hoſpital for ſix poor widows, as did his widow a charity ſchool [11]. One of his daughters married Dr. Richard Naſh, who left two ſhares of the eſtate to his brother Dr. Treadway Naſh, who purchaſed the third 1775 [o]. Strenſham.

At Strenſham was born 1612 Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, the character of whom was drawn from ſir Samuel Luke, an Oliverian, with whom he lived. He died 1680, and was buried in Covent garden church.

Spelman thought he found *Auſtin's oak* at *Auſric*, a village bordering on Herefordſhire, which, as he explains Bede [p] and Henry of Huntingdon [q] lies in the confines of the Wiccii and Weſt Saxons, and may be a contraction of *Auſtinſric*, b. d. *Auſtin's territory* [r]. But not to mention that the true name of this village in writings is *Aulfric* and *Alfredeſwic*, he makes Herefordſhire a province of the Weſt Saxons, and probably the *oak* was a *tree* and not a *village* in any age. Tomkins's letter in Fulman's collections at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, places it at a pariſh called *the Rock*,: but this borders on Shropſhire, and is too remote from the Weſt Saxon kingdom. Bede, the only writer who mentions this congreſs within 400 years of the fact, does not ſay it was in Wiccia, but on the confines of the Wiccians and Weſt Saxons, on which laſt Worceſterſhire no where borders; ſo that if it ſtood in Wiccia it muſt have been in that part of Glouceſterſhire which bounds the county of Wilts and Somerſet, provinces of the Weſt Saxons [12], perhaps near Tutbury [s]. Hammond places it at Oſſentree [t]. The iſſue of the meeting was not only as fruitleſs as Mr. Camden repreſents, but followed by the maſſacre of the Britans and their biſhops in the true ſpirit of popery, becauſe they would not admit innovations on pure original Chriſtianity. Mr. Carte by miſtake ſays Mr. Camden in Glouceſterſhire puts the place near Auſtclive on the Severn [u]. There was an old oak at *Ack* called the *Apoſtles oak* [x]. Auſtin's oak.

The river *Teme* watering the north-weſt part of the county, takes its courſe through rich meadows into the Severn, the banks on both ſides producing plenty of excellent cyder and hops. On the edge of Shropſhire it gives name to *Tembury*, vulgarly *Tenbury*, a ſmall but well frequented market town, and having three fairs. This town with moſt of the lands between Teme and Herefordſhire was held by Robert Fitz Richard lord of Richard's caſtle, whoſe ſon Hugh marrying Euſtathia de Say a great heireſs, their iſſue took the name of Say. Theſe lands by Margaret an heir female came in the reign of John to Robert Mortimer, and the iſſue male of his family failing t. Edward I. they were divided between two daughters; the elder married Geofrey de Cornwall, and part of the eſtate continues in their poſſeſſion; but the reſt has often changed its lords [13]. Teme r. Tenbury.

a G. Naſh, I. 346. 418.
b Tan. 620.
c Tan. 617.
d Mag. Brit. 242. Naſh, I. 243—253.
e Ib II. 345.
f Lel. IV. 169.
g Naſh, I. 444—454.
h G. Hopkins. Naſh, I. 6.
i Ib. 84.
k Tan. 616.
l G.
m Naſh, II. 249.
n Ib. II. 249.
o Naſh, II. 391.
p II. 2.
q III. 325.
r Conc. I. 107.
s Naſh, II. 315.
t Smith in Bed. II. 2.
u Carte I. 224.
x Naſh, I. 10
12 G.
13 G.

Dr.

Dr. Nash[y] gives a different account of the antient proprietors. The church of St. Mary de Cormeille in France held it at the making of Domesday of the gift of earl William, probably Fitz Osborne earl of Hereford, whose son Robert forfeited it by conspiring against king John. The king gave it to Robert de Mortimer, as part of the dower of his wife, daughter of Hugh de Saye. The Cliffords held it from about this period to the reign of Henry V. or VI. It came through several purchasers to sir Thomas Cornwall nephew of Edward Cornwall baron of Burford and lord Clifford.

Woodbury hill.

About seven miles below Tembury the Tame runs under *Woodbury* hill, in Great Witley parish, on which is an old camp called *Owen Glendowr's*, but probably of more antient date. It is single trenched, and the area within the ditch contains near 27 acres[z]. This hill is distant from Walsal camp in Kidderminstre parish, about eight miles, and from Kenvar edge about eleven. These stations seem too far distant from the armies of Glendwr and Henry IV. to have much incommoded one another, but the advanced guard might probably approach the Severn on each side, and skirmish for eight days, there being killed on both sides about 200 men, when the king followed the Welsh, who with their French auxiliaries having plundered Worcester retreated into Wales 1405, and Henry after an unsuccessful expedition into the mountains returned to Worcester. The march of Glendwr and his French auxiliaries is thus traced by Monstrelet. The French landed at *Hareford* [Haverford], marched to *Toury* [*Tenby*], and through the *Pais de Linterguie* [perhaps the district of Lacharn or rather Glamorganshire.] The king lay on Abberley hill about a mile of Woodbury[a]. Hence runs a continued ridge of hills almost to the Severn, which seems to have been the boundary of the Wiccian province. At the foot of Woodbury hill, which is nine miles from Worcester, stands

Great Witley.

Great Witley, a fair new-built house, the chief seat of the Foleys, who bought it of the Russels, to whom it came in the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with one of the coheirs of Cassy, who had married the heir general of the Cokesey its more antient lords[14].

The present church was built by the first lord Foley and Mary his widow, for whom a handsome monument has been erected in it: the windows painted by Price 1719, and the cieling by Verrio, were brought from the chapel at Canons when that magnificent mansion of the duke of Chandos was sold by piece-meal. The Foley family were raised within four generations by an extensive trade conducted on the fairest principles to a height of opulence, crowned by nobility in the fourth generation, in the seventh how changed[b]!

Lindridge.

In *Lindridge* somewhat east of Tenbury, was *Lowe*, the seat of an antient family of that name from the reign of Henry III. who after losing all their other possessions, continued to enjoy this their original estate, at last reduced to a single farm, down to the beginning of this century, when their last lineal descendant in the male line Arthur, dying 1724, without issue male, it passed to his two grandaughters, of whom Elizabeth brought it the rev. William Cleiveland, M. A. of Worcester, of the same antient family with the poet of that name[c].

In the adjoining parish of *Mamble* is *Sodington*, the seat of the Blounts, burnt in the civil wars, moated round, and approached by four draw-bridges[d].

Under the west side of Woodbury hill lies *Shelsley Beauchamp*, so called from the Beauchamps of Holt who held it, and over against it *Shelsley Walsh*, where lived sir Richard Walsh, the famous sheriff of this county at the time of the Powder Plot, and very active in apprehending the conspirators, whom he pursued into Staffordshire, and took them there[e]. Sir William Walsh was the person who apprehended Wolsey, who submitted to him without a warrant as a gentleman of the bedchamber[f]. On the east side of the hill now all together called *Abberley* hill, and near its tops stands *Abberley* lodge, the seat of another branch of the antient family of the Walshes, descended from sir Henry le Walsh, knt. in the reign of Henry III, which branch ended in William Walsh, esq. a writer, master of the horse to queen Anne, and the friend of Pope, who died unmarried 1707, and left only sisters[g].

In *Ack* or *Rock* an adjoining parish in the middle of a thick wood is a very uncommon tree, the *Sorbus sativa pyriformis*, or *Quick Pear*, described by Mr. Pitt in the Philosophical Transactions, N° 139, p. 978. and Dr. Nash, I. p. 11.

A little lower in *Clifton* parish stood *Hamme* castle, the seat of the antient family of Jefferys for above 200 years, now of sir Edward Winnington, bart. It was damaged by fire 1605, and destroyed in the civil wars. Mr. Jefferys found a treasure here in a vault in an iron chest 1649 in the middle of a half moon. Hence by *Martley* belonging to the Mortimers now to the Foleys[h], Teme passes under *Cotheridge*, a manor of the Berkleys, formerly of the Actons, and before that belonging to the Mortimers and Says[i].

On the opposite bank is *Leigh* a manor of viscount Hereford, now of sir Charles Cocks, bart.[k] Hence the river hasting to Powick falls into the Severn.

To Sheldon Beauchamp adjoins *Stanford*, the seat of sir Edward Winnington, bart. whose ancestor had it by marriage with the heiress of Salway. Near the old church was a hermitage called *Sourhstone*, on a steep ascent in the bosom of great hills. Within the rock are some rooms hewn out of the hard stone. On the top was a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist, on whose festival was a solemn offering in the chapel, after which the people went and drank at a place well known for curing many disorders[l]. The offering bason with its singular inscription is engraved in Dr. Nash's book, II. 366. and has been paralleled with another in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Kyre near Tenbury has been the seat of the Pytts for three centuries. Mr. Habingdon says the park "is adorned with so many tall and mighty oaks as "scarce any ground in England within that quantity "of acres can shew so many." Several now standing are thought to be coeval with the first inclosure of the park[m]. Great quantities of wild saffron grow in the parish, but it is no where met with in this neighbourhood[n].

[y] II. 412. [z] See Pennant's Wales I. 355. [a] Nash, II. 465, 466. Pennant's Wales, I. 351. [14] G.
[b] Nash, II. 464. [c] Ib. II. 92. [d] Ib. II. 159.
[e] See Nash, II. 349. [f] Ib. [g] G. Nash, I. 3. [h] Ib. II. 167.
[i] G. Nash, I. 258. [k] Ib. II. 74. [l] Ib. 366. [m] Ib. II. 70. [n] Ib. 72.

At *Wolverley* north of Kidderminſter and on the edge of the county was born 1706, John Baſkerville. This extraordinary man was originally a ſtonecutter at Birmingham, which profeſſion he changed for that of a ſchoolmaſter. He diſcovered the method of japanning now purſued to ſo much advantage by Mr. Clay, of the ſame place: and, laſt of all, invented and caſt a new type, and opened his preſs with an edition of Virgil. By this occupation he acquired a fortune of 10 or 12,000*l.* which he left to his widow, who ſold the ſtock ſoon after her huſband's death, and now lives on her fortune in a handſome houſe which he built at the upper end of the new town. She was the widow of a perſon who having been guilty of ſome fraudulent practices in regard to a relation's will, was obliged to quit the kingdom, having firſt made over his property to an attorney at Birmingham, who after his return refuſed to reſign it. His ſon reduced to drive waggons for his livelihood, by the aſſiſtance and ſupport of Mr. Baſkerville (to whom his mother retired, and who afterwards married her) recovered his eſtate, and made a handſome proviſion for his two ſiſters. Mr. Baſkerville died Jan. 8, 1775; and, agreeably to the ſingularity of his opinions, was buried under a windmill in his garden, on whoſe top after it fell into diſuſe he had erected an urn. His types have been purchaſed in France, and are now employed in a ſplendid edition of Voltaire's works.

Earls of Worceſter.

Earls of Worceſter before the Conqueſt called here *Subreguli*, were *Oſric*, to whom king Ethelred, A. D. 681, gave lands in Glouceſter[o]. *Huctred, dux Wicciorum*, A. D. 756, and his brother *Eanbert* and *Uhtred* about A. D. 778[p].

Edward Somerſet earl of Worceſter died 1627, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, created marquis of Worceſter 18 Charles I. and dying 1647 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*. He 1667 by his ſon *Henry*[q], who was created duke of Beaufort 34 Charles II. (the title of marquis being enjoyed by the eldeſt ſon), and died 1699. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Henry* (eldeſt ſon of his ſecond ſon Charles), who died 1714, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*. He dying 1745-6 without iſſue was ſucceeded by his only brother *Charles Noel*, and he 1756 by his ſon *Henry* 5th and preſent duke.

[o] Dugd. Bar. I. 2. Mon. I. 107. [p] Ib. ex eod. [q] Dugd. Bar. II. 295.

Rare Plants found in Worceſterſhire.

Anagallis *arvenſis* β. Blue Pimpernell: in a corn field at the top of *Overbury* wood, and on *Bredon* hill.

Aſtragalus *arenareus*. Mountain Milk Vetch; on the ſide of *Bredon* hill, below the camp.

Campanula *patula*. Spreading Bell Flower; in hedges by wood ſides, near *Worceſter*, *Malvern*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſs, or Bitter Ladies Smock; ——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies Smock; } on the banks of the *Avon*, below *Comberton*, plentifully.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; on *Bredon* hill.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Perfoliate Yellow Gentian: in paſtures of a ſtiff clay ſoil; about *Great Comberton*, and elſewhere.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Autumnal Meadow Saffron: in paſtures and low meadows, frequent about *Great Comberton*, *Great Malvern*, *Kyre*, and elſewhere.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; on boggy places: on the *Licky* near *Bromſgrove*.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. var. (fol. virenti). Green-leaved Hound's Tongue; near the three mile ſtone going from *Worceſter* to *Perſhore*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in woods and hedges near *Perſhore*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; on banks, under hedges in a clay ſoil, about *Perſhore*, *Eckington*, *Great Comberton*, and elſewhere.

Feſtuca *pinnata*. Spiked Feſcue Graſs; in meadows of a clay ſoil, about *Comberton* and *Perſhore*, plentifully.

Fumaria *claviculata*. White Climbing Fumitory; in rough ſtoney places: by the ſide of *Malvern* hill above *Great Malvern* town.

Galanthus *Nivalis*. Snowdrop; at the foot of *Malvern* hills.

Geranium *pratenſe*. Meadow Cranes-bill, with a large blue flower; in moiſt meadows, and among buſhes.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; on the ſouth ſide of *Bredon* hills below the camp.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Swines Succory; in *Penſham* field near *Perſhore*; in barren and gravelly places.

Hypericum *montanum*. Mountain St. John's Wort; on banks, under hedges, and by wood ſides: about *Perſhore* and *Breedon* hill.

Hypochæris *glabra*. Smooth Hypochæris; in *Penſham* field.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs; in ſome old gravel pits by the ſide of *Penſham* field.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; plentifully on that ſide of *Bredon* hill in the aſcent from *Great Comberton*.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Iris or Gladwyn: in woods; about *Great Comberton* and elſewhere in the neighbourhood of *Perſhore*.

——— *Xiphium*. Blue flowered Iris or Flower de Luce; by the ſides of rivers near *Fladbury*, and ſome other places in this county; lately diſcovered to be a native of England by the Ducheſs of Portland. Dr. *Naſh*'s Hiſt. of Worceſterſhire.

Lathyrus *Nyſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; ——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peaſe Everlaſting; } on banks, by the ſides of woods between *Perſhore* and *Cokington*.

Malva *moſchata*. Muſk Mallow; in moiſt meadows among buſhes.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Wood Calamint; in woods and hedges near *Malvern*, and elſewhere.

Oenanthe *Crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; by the ſides of rivers and ditches.

——— *pimpinelloides*. Water Dropwort with Burnet ſaxifrage leaves: by the ſides of rills; on the north ſide of *Bredon* hill.

Ophris *Apifera*. Bee Orchis: in rough paſtures of a clay ſoil; on the ſide of *Great Comberton* towards *Woolerſhill*, frequent.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on the north ſide of *Bredon* hill in many places, but particularly above *Woolerſhill* in rough grounds among the *Pteris Aquilina*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris True Love, or One-berry; in woods and thickets on the ſides of *Bredon* hill.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: in ſome low boggy meadows on the ſouth ſide of *Bredon* hill, and eaſtward of *Overbury*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis; in meadows and paſtures about *Great Comberton* towards *Woolerſhill*, frequent.

Scabioſa *columbaria*. Leſſer field Scabious; on *Bredon* hill.

Sedum *album*. White Stone Crop; on the rocks by the ſide of *Malvern* hill above *Malvern* town.

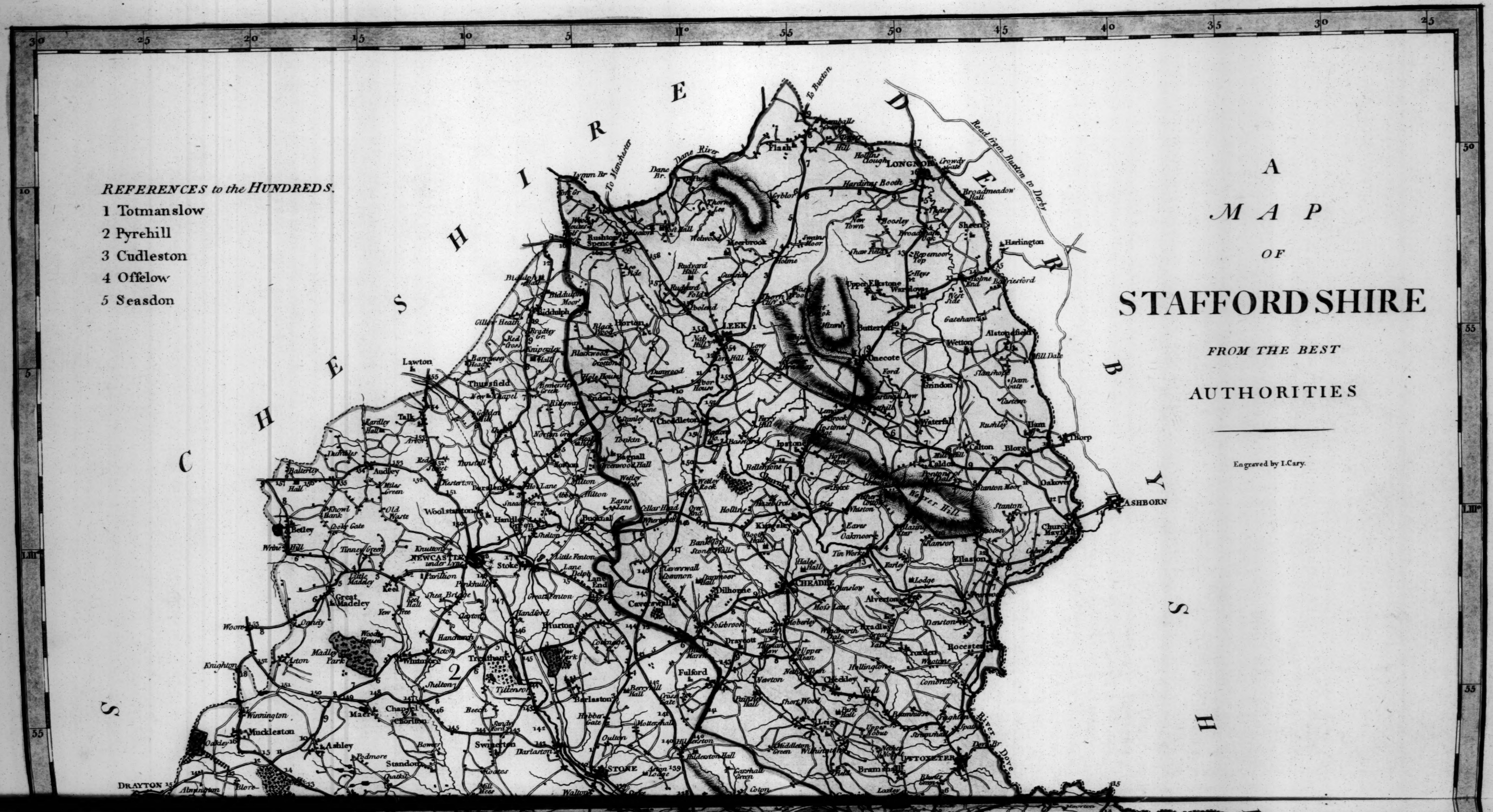
Scirpus *romanus*. Single headed Club-ruſh; in marſhy places near *Throgmorton*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; between *Comberton* and *Woolerſhill*; under ſome hedges of ſome incloſures near the *Avon*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort; on *Bredon* hills above *Overbury*, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycocus*. Cranberries; in the boggy parts of the *Lickey* near *Bromeſgrove*.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Striated Wood Vetch; in a thicket on the north ſide of *Bredon* hill.


REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.
1 Totmanslow
2 Pyrehill
3 Cudleston
4 Offelow
5 Seasdon
A
MAP
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES
Engraved by I.Cary.
CHESHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
To Buxton
Road from Buxton to Derby
To Manchester
Dane Riv.
LONGNOR
LEEK
ASHBORN
UTTOXETER
STONE
NEWCASTLE under Lyne
CHEADLE
DRAYTON
Trent R.
Dove R.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Longitude West 35 from London 40 45

WORCESTER SH.

SHROP SHI.

STAFFORD SHIRE

to London

to Birmingham

to Kiddermin.

From Bridgenorth

River Severn

Cannock Chase

Needwood Forest

Bromley Park

Beggars Park

Dyrley Park

Hagley Park

Hamstall Ridware Park

Weston Park

Patshull Park

Tettenhall Wood

Kinver Edge

Wombourn Park

Himley Park

Sedgley Park

Dudley Castle

Aldridge

Sutton Coldfield

Wednesbury

Walsall

Darlaston

Bilston

Wolverhampton

Willenhall

Wednesfield

Tettenhall

Penkridge

Brewood

Stafford

Eccleshall

Lichfield

Tamworth

Burton

Uttoxeter

Rugeley

Cannock

Rugeley

Penkridge

Stone

Newport

Drayton

Market Drayton

Wellington

Bridgnorth

Kidderminster

Stourbridge

Halesowen

Birmingham

Coleshill

Tamworth

Lichfield

Burton

Uttoxeter

Ashbourne

Dove

Trent

Tame

Blythe

Anker

Sow

Penk

Stour

Severn

Worfe

Meese

Roden

Tern

Perry

Rea

Hatherton

Chillington

Patshull

Tettenhall

Wightwick

Bushbury

Barr Beacon

Sandwell

Hamstead

Perry Barr

Handsworth

Aston

Duddeston

Deritend

Bordesley

Edgbaston

Harborne

Smethwick

Oldbury

Halesowen

Dudley

Swinford

Old Swinford

Stourbridge

Kinver

Enville

Kinfare

Shatterford

Bobbington

Himley

Wombourn

Trescott

Pattingham

Patshull

Weston

Shareshill

Brewood

Penkridge

Teddesley

Hatherton

Acton Trussel

Wheaton Aston

Bednall

Coppenhall

Gayton

Milwich

Standon

Eccleshall

Sandon

Chebsey

Ellenhall

Ranton

Haughton

Castle Church

Stafford

Forebridge

Baswich

Walton

Creswell

Colwich

Great Haywood

Shugborough

Tixall

Ingestre

Weston

Stowe

Hopton

Coton

Milford

Great Bridgford

Rugeley

Brereton

Armitage

Handsacre

Longdon

Whittington

Elmhurst

Lynn

Packington

Canwell

Drayton Bassett

Fazeley

Hints

Wishaw

Middleton

Sutton Park

Erdington

Castle Bromwich

Water Orton

Curdworth

Minworth

Sheldon

Yardley

Solihull

Knowle

Hampton in Arden

Meriden

Berkswell

Balsall

Packwood

Temple Balsall

Hockley

Ashow

Baginton

Stoneleigh

Kenilworth

Leamington

Warwick

Hatton

Wroxall

Shrewley

Haseley

Beaudesert

Henley in Arden

Wootton Wawen

Alcester

Bidford

Broom

Salford

Pebworth

Long Marston

Welford

Binton

Bidford

Alcester

Ragley

Arrow

Studley

Astwood

Feckenham

Redditch

Bromsgrove

Alvechurch

Hagley

Clent

Romsley

Halesowen

Frankley

Northfield

Kings Norton

Moseley

Harborne

Edgbaston

Aston

Handsworth

Smethwick

Oldbury

Rowley

Tipton

Sedgley

Wednesbury

Darlaston

Willenhall

Wednesfield

Bushbury

Tettenhall

Codsall

Pattingham

Bobbington

Himley

Kinver

Enville

Kinfare

Shatterford

Kiddermin.

Bridgnorth

Quatford

Morfe

Claverley

Worfield

Ackleton

Albrighton

Shifnal

Cosford

Boscobel

Whiteladies

Brewood

Penkridge

Teddesley

Hatherton

Cannock

Rugeley

Colwich

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STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE third part of the country of the Cornavii is now called Staffordſhire, Staꝺꝼoꝛꝺſcyꝛe, whoſe inhabitants from inhabiting the midland parts of England, are called by Bede[a] the *Midland Angles*; bounded on the eaſt by Warwick and Derby, on the ſouth by Worceſter, on the weſt by Shropſhire, running in an irregular oval form from ſouth to weſt, broadeſt in the middle, and narrower at the ends. The north part is mountainous and unpleaſant, the middle rendered more agreeable by the river *Trent*, covered with woods and diverſified with cornfields and meadows: as is the ſouth, which has alſo pit coal and iron mines; whether to its advantage or diſadvantage can beſt be determined by the inhabitants.

In this ſouth part, near Worceſterſhire, *Dudley* caſtle firſt exalts its head. It was built by *Dudo*, or *Dodo*, a Saxon, about A. D. 700, and called after him. In the time of William I. as appears by his ſurvey[b], William *Fitz Auſculph* poſſeſſed it. Afterwards it came to the family of *Somery*, till at length ſir Richard *Sutton* had it with his wife the heireſs of the Somerys, whoſe poſterity from that time had the title of barons *Dudley*, and became an illuſtrious family. The next remarkable place in theſe parts is *Chellington*, the beautiful houſe and manor of the antient and famous family of the *Giffards*, which, in the time of Henry II. Peter *Corbuchin* gave to Peter *Giffard*, to whom alſo Richard Strongbow the conqueror of Ireland gave *Tachmelin*, and other places in Ireland. *Vulfrunes hampton*, from Vulfruna a devout woman, who built a monaſtery in the town before called *Hampton*, whence for *Vulfrunes-hampton* it is corruptly called *Wolverhampton*. Its greateſt eminence is owing to its college annexed to the dean and prebendaries of Windſor. *Theoten-hall*, q. d. the hall of nations or pagans, now *Tetnall*, dyed with Daniſh blood 911 by Edward the elder. *Weadeſburg*, now *Weddſborow*, antiently fortified by Æthelfleda, Lady of the Mercians: and *Walſall*, no inconſiderable market town. Near this laſt glides the river *Tame*, riſing a few miles off in the eaſt edge of this county, and making towards Trent, it wanders near *Drailon Baſſet*, the ſeat of the *Baſſets*, who, ſpringing from one Turſtin, lord of this place in the time of Henry I. formed a numerous and illuſtrious family. Hence, as from a common ſtock, came the *Baſſets* of *Welleden*, *Wiccomb*, *Sapcot*, *Chedle*, and others. Of theſe at Drailon the laſt was Ralph, a famous baron, who married the ſiſter of John Montfort, duke of Bretagne, and died without iſſue t. Richard II.

The Tame, paſſing the bridge at *Falkeſley*, over which runs the antient Roman road, waſhes *Tamworth*, Saxon Tamaꝛeoꝛꝺ, called by Marianus *Tamawordina*, ſo ſituate on the edge of the counties that that part of it which belonged to the *Marmions* is in Warwickſhire, the other belonging to the *Haſtings* in this county. It has its name from the Tame which runs by it, and the Saxon word Weoꝛꝺ, which ſignifies both a court or eſtate, and a river-iſland, or place furrounded with water, as *Keyſers-weort*, and *Bomel's weort*, in Germany ſignify Cæſar's and Bomel's iſland. In the time of the Mercians this was a royal village, and, as we find in the book of Worceſter, "a very famous place." Being afterwards ruined in the Daniſh wars, it was rebuilt by Ethelfleda the Mercian; and Editha, daughter of king Edgar, who, conceiving an averſion to marriage, was for her reputation for chaſtity inrolled among the ſaints, built here a ſmall nunnery, which, a few years after, the *Marmions*, a Norman family, to whom William the Conqueror gave this town, tranſferred to *Poleſworth*, having there erected a collegiate church, in which are ſome of their tombs, and an elegant caſtle which came from them by the *Frevilles* to the *Ferrars* family, deſcended from a younger brother of the barons *Ferrars* of *Groby*. Hiſtory informs us that theſe Marmions were hereditary champions to the king of England. For, as often as a new king of England was crowned, the heir of this family was bound to come on horſeback, armed at all points, into the king's palace, and give a ſet challenge to all that dared call the king's right in queſtion. Certain it is we find in the public records that Alexander Frevill under Edward III. held this caſtle by this ſervice*. But the Frevilles loſt their honour at the coronation of Richard II. and the family of *Dimoc* in Lincolnſhire obtained it by marriage †.

To return. At Falkeſley bridge before-mentioned, the Roman military way ſo often ſpoken, and of which more hereafter, enters this county, and croſſing it almoſt in a ſtrait line, runs weſt into Shropſhire. I have ſurveyed it with particular atttention to find ETOCETUM the next ſtation in Antoninus after *Manduеſſedum*, and I have now by good luck found it, and acknowledge myſelf to have been totally wide of it before. For, at the ſame diſtance which Antoninus makes between Manduеſſedum and Etocetum, I ſtumbled upon the ruins of a ſmall antient city by the road ſide, ſcarce a mile to the ſouth from Lichfeld a famous epiſcopal ſee. The common name of the place now is *Wall*, from the pieces of walls remaining there, and including about two acres called *Caſtle Croft*, q. d. *Caſtle field*, to which the antient city is ſaid to have adjoined on the other ſide the road deſtroyed before the Conqueſt according to the old tradition of the inhabitants. They ſhew a place where, by the great foundations, they ſuppoſe ſtood a temple, and produce the moſt certain evidences of its antiquity and Roman coins. But the ſtrongeſt proof is the military way running from hence with a fair bold and uninterrupted ridge till it comes to

ETOCETUM.

Wall.

[a] Hiſt. Ecc. IV. 3.

* Inq. 2 E. III.

† See in Lincolnſhire, p. 268.

[b] Fol. 177. a.

the

Penck r. PENNOCRUCIUM.

the river *Penck*, which has a ſtone bridge at PENNOCRUCIUM, which takes its name from the river at the ſame diſtance laid down by Antoninus. Nor has it yet loſt its name, being called inſtead of Pennocrucium *Penkridge*, though now only a ſmall village famous for its horſe fair obtained of of king Edward II. by Henry Blunt [c], or Flavus. Nothing more occurs remarkable on this road in this county, except near *Weſton*, a clear and large lake; thence it runs ſtrait on to *Oken-yate*, in Shropſhire.

Penkridge.

Weſton.

I come now to the middle part of the county, which is watered by the Trent, in deſcribing which I ſhall follow the courſe and windings of the river from its ſource.

Trent r.

The *Trent*, which juſtly ranks as the third river in England, riſes in the upper part of this county towards the weſt from two ſprings cloſe to each other. Some unſkilful pretenders to learning derive it from the French word *Trente*, and pretend that 30 rivers run into it, and that as many ſorts of fiſh are found it, whoſe names the inhabitants rehearſe in Engliſh rhyme: nor do they ſcruple to aſcribe to it what the Hungarians do to their *Teiſs*, that it is two parts water and one part fiſh. From its ſource it runs ſouth firſt with many windings not far from *New Caſtle under Lyme*, ſo called in reſpect to an older caſtle antiently ſituated near it at *Cheſterton under Lyme*, where I ſaw many walls of a half ruined caſtle, which at firſt, by the gift of king John, belonged to Ralph earl of Cheſter, afterwards by favour of king Henry III. to the houſe of Lancaſter. Thence by *Trentham*, antiently *Tricingham*, a ſmall religious foundation of that holy and royal virgin Werburga, it haſtens to *Stone*, a market town, which ſprung up in the Saxon times, and took its name from the ſtones which our anceſtors in a ſolemn manner piled up to mark the place where Wulpher the pagan king of Mercia cruelly murdered his ſons Wulfold and Rufinus for embracing Chriſtianity. In this place poſterity having erected a ſmall church in memory of them, a town ſoon grew up, which, according to the Hiſtory of Peterborough, took the name of *Stone* from thoſe ſtones. After this Trent gently glides by *Sandon*, once the ſeat of the illuſtrious knights *Staffords*, but lately the eſtate of the celebrated Sampſon *Erdeſwick*, an eminent encourager of venerable antiquity, and no leſs conſiderable on this account than for his deſcent by the male line from Hugh de Vernon, baron of Shipbroc, changing the name with the reſidence, firſt to *Holgrave*, and afterwards to *Erdeſwicke*.

New Caſtle under Lyme.

Cheſterton under Lyme.

Trentham.

Stone.

Sandon.

Names varied with reſidence.

Trent at this place turns eaſt, and on the ſouth leaves *Canoc*, commonly called *Cank* wood, of great extent, and then receives on the left the river *Sow*, which riſes near *Healy*, a caſtle built by the barons *Aldeleigh*, or *Awdlege*, to whom Hervey de *Stafford* gave this place, as Theobald de *Verdun* did Aldelegh itſelf, and from them deſcended the family of the *Stanleys* earls of Derby; but the eſtate and the name went to the *Touchetts*, in whoſe deſcendants and name that dignity ſtill ſhines. Nor muſt I here forget the houſe called *Gerard's Bromley*, both for its magnificence and for its being the principal reſidence of Thomas *Gerard*, created by king James in the firſt year of his reign baron *Gerard* of *Gerard's Bromley*.

Cank wood.

Sow r.

Healy caſtle.

Barons *Audley*.

Gerard's Bromley.

The Sow runs parallel and equidiſtant to the Trent by *Chebſey*, which had antiently its own lords the *Haſtings*; and not far from *Eccleſhall* the ſeat of the biſhop of Lichfield; and *Ellenhall*, formerly the reſidence of the famous family of the *Noels*, who here founded a monaſtery at *Raunton*, and from whom it came by inheritance to the *Harcourts* of antient Norman nobility, who lived long here in great ſplendor. Of the male line of the Noëls Andrew Noël of Dalby an illuſtrious knight, the Noëls of Welleſborow, in the county of Leiceſter, and others, are ſtill living. From thence the Sow paſſes by *Stafford*, antiently *Statford*, but firſt by *Betheney*, where Berthelin formerly led the life of a hermit with the reputation of great ſanctity *. Edward the elder built a caſtle on the north bank of the river, A. D. 914. When William the Conqueror took a ſurvey of England, it appears by it [d] that "the king "had in this town 18 burgeſſes in demeſne, and 20 [e] "manſions of the honor of the earls. It paid for "all cuſtoms £. 9. *libras denariorum* in money;" and in the ſame book [f], "the king ordered a caſtle to be "built which is now deſtroyed." Then as well as now it was the head of the whole county, but derives its greateſt glory from the adjoining caſtle of Stafford, which the barons Stafford built for their reſidence. Under it the little river *Penk* joins the Sow, giving name to the antient city *Pennocrucium* before-mentioned. Near the confluence of the Sow and Trent ſtands *Ticks hall*, the ſeat of the family of Aſton, of great eminence in theſe parts for its antiquity and alliances.

Trent having received theſe waters gently croſſes the county eaſtward, in ſight of *Chartley* caſtle about two miles from its left bank, which came from Ranulph earl of Cheſter, who brought it to the *Ferrars* by his ſiſter Agnes, who was married to William de Ferrars earl of Derby, from whom ſprung the lords Ferrars of *Chartley*, and Anne daughter of the laſt brought this honour as it were in dower to her huſband Walter *D'Eureux*, from whom Robert D'Eureux earl of Eſſex, and lord Ferrars of Chartley are deſcended. Almoſt at the ſame diſtance from the right bank ſtands pleaſantly among the woods *Beaudeſert*, once the ſeat of the biſhops of Lichfield, afterwards of the barons *Paget*: for William Paget, who, for his conſummate prudence both at home and abroad, was in great favour with Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and obtained large eſtates, was created by Edward VI. baron Paget of Beaudeſert. His grandſon William, the 4th baron, is now living, who, by his virtue and literary accompliſhments, is a great ornament to his family, and on this account deſerves the higheſt encomiums.

We come next to LICHFIELD, ſcarce four miles from this ſide of the Trent, called by Bede *Licidfeld* [g], which Roſs of Warwick tranſlates the *field of carcaſes*, and ſays that many Chriſtians there ſuffered martyrdom under Diocleſian. The city ſtands low, but is tolerably large and neat, divided into two parts by a pool of clear water of no great depth; but theſe two parts are united by two banks with vents [h] under them. The ſouth or hither part is much the largeſt, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, with a ſchool, and a tolerably large hoſpital of St. John for the relief of the

[c] *Blond.*
[d] Fol. 246. a.
[e] 22.
[f] Quære.
[g] *Lyccidfelth.* Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 3. Licitfelo, Alfred.
[h] *emiſſaria*, arches of ſtone for the water to iſſue into the ſecond poole. Lel.

* Capgrave.

poor. The further part is leſs, but remarkable for a moſt noble church ſurrounded by a fair wall like a caſtle, incircled with very handſome houſes of prebends and the biſhop's palace. It has three beautiful and lofty ſtone ſpires, and was for many ages paſt the ſeat of a biſhop. For A. D. 606[i] Oſwi, king of Northumberland, having defeated the pagan Mercians, for the better propagating the Chriſtian religion founded a church here, and appointed Duina[k] firſt biſhop, whoſe ſucceſſors found that favour with their princes as not only to take precedence of all the Mercian biſhops, and had the moſt conſiderable revenues, being endowed with the great wood called Cank or Canoc, and other lage eſtates; but it had alſo an archbiſhop Eadulphus, to whom pope Adrian gave the pall, ſubjecting to him all the biſhops of the Mercians and Eaſt Angles, being prevailed on with golden arguments by Offa king of Mercia, out of pique to Icambert or Lambert archbiſhop of Canterbury, who offered his aſſiſtance to Charlemagne if he would invade England. But this archiepiſcopal dignity expired with Offa and Eadulphus. The moſt famous of the biſhops was Ceadda, canonized for his ſanctity, who, as Bede[l] ſays, before luxury had infected the biſhops, "made himſelf a lodge not far from the church, where privately with a few, about ſeven or eight brethren, "when he had time to ſpare from labour and the "miniſtry of the word he uſed to read and pray." At that time Lichfeld "was a ſmall village, far inferior in populouſneſs to a city. The country round "about it woody, a ſmall rivulet running near it. The "church ſtood in a confined place expreſſive of the "humility and temperance of the antients[m]." When the council in 1075 ordained that epiſcopal ſees ſhould no longer remain in obſcure towns, Peter, biſhop of Licedfeld, transferred his ſee to Cheſter. But his ſucceſſor Robert de Limſey removed it to Coventry. Soon after Roger Clinton brought it back to Lichfeld, and began a moſt beautiful church A. D. 1148, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cead, and repaired the caſtle now utterly deſtroyed and vaniſhed. The town was firſt incorporated in the laſt age by Edward VI. by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes. It ſtands in latitude 52° 42″, and in longitude 21° 20′.

This pool at Lichfield being at firſt confined within its banks, and then ſpreading itſelf and again collecting its waters into a channel, continues its courſe eaſt till it meets the Tame from the ſouth with which the Trent joining directs its courſe northward through grounds yielding plenty of alabaſter in order to receive the Dove, and almoſt ſurrounds *Burton*, a town famous for its alabaſter works, a caſtle of the Ferrars', an antient monaſtery founded by Ulfric Spot earl of Mercia, and once remarkable for the retreat of Modwena or Mowenna an Iriſh woman. Of this monaſtery we have the following account in the book of Abingdon. "A ſervant of king Ethelred, named Ultric Spot, built "the abbey at Burton, and gave it all his paternal "eſtate worth £.700. and that the ratification of "this gift might ſtand, he gave king Ethelred 300 "mancs of gold for his confirmation, to each biſhop "5 mancs, and to Alfric archbiſhop of Canterbury "over and above the town of Dumbleton." From hence alone we may learn that there was a golden age then, and that gold was not without its weight in religious tranſactions. In this monaſtery Modwena, whoſe ſanctity was renowned in theſe parts, was buried, with theſe lines on her tomb by way of epitaph:

Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem,
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus aſtra poli.
Prima dedit vitam, ſed mortem terra ſecunda,
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit.
Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea prefert,
Felix Burtonium virginis oſſa tenet.

Ireland gave Modwen birth, England a grave,
As Scotland death, and God her ſoul ſhall ſave,
The firſt land life, the ſecond death did give,
The third in earth her earthly part receive;
Lanfortin takes whom Connel's* country owns,
And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones.

*Tir Connel.

Near this between the roads Dove, Trent, and Blithe (which laſt waters and gives name to *Blithfeld*, a handſome houſe of the antient and famous family of the Bagotts), *Needwood*, a ſpacious foreſt and full of parks, extends itſelf, in which the neighbouring nobility eagerly purſued the chearful ſport of hunting. So much for the midland part of the county. *Blithfield.* *Needwood foreſt.*

The north part riſes gently in ſmall hills, which beginning here run through the heart of England like the Apennines in Italy in a continued ridge, riſing gradually higher and higher into Scotland under different names; ſometimes as here under that of *Moorland*, then *Peake*, then *Blackſtone edge*, then *Craven*, then *Stanmore*, and then parting into two horns are called *Cheviot*. This Moreland, ſo named becauſe it riſes into hills and mountains, and is barren like the places we call *Moores*, is a rough dreary cold tract, the ſnow lying long on it; and the neighbours have this rhyme of a country village hereabouts called Wotton under Wever hill, as if God had never viſited the place: *Moorland.*

Wotton under Wever
Where God came never.

The people here obſerve that the weſt wind always brings rain, but the eaſt and ſouth, which in other places are rainy winds, make fair weather here, unleſs the wind turns about from the weſt to the ſouth; and this they aſcribe to its nearneſs to the Iriſh channel. From theſe mountains riſe many of the rivers of this county, the principal of which are the *Dove*, *Hanſe*, *Churnet*, *Teyn*, *Blith*, and *Trent*, which laſt receives all of them, and conveys them to the ſea. The *Dove*, whoſe banks are formed of a ſolid chalk, which being burnt to lime is uſed for manure, glides ſwiftly on the eaſt edge of the county for the moſt part, ſeparating it from Derbyſhire with a clayey channel without any muddy bed through a ſoil of that kind of chalk here called *limeſtone*, whence it derives ſuch a fertilizing quality that in the midſt of winter the meads on each ſide wear a moſt agreeable aſpect[n], and if it overflows its banks, and floods the meadows in April it fertilizes them like another Nile, ſo that the inhabitants gratefully of it ſay, *Dover.*

In April Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good.

[i] 636. Whart. Ang. Sac. I. 423. Godw. 307.
[k] Dwina or Diuma. Wharton, Godwin.
[l] ubi ſup. [m] Malmeſb. de geſtis pontif. IV. p. 164. a.
[n] Plot, p. 106. aſcribes it to the ſheep's dung. See Drayton's Poly Olbion.

This river riſes ſo high in twelve hours time as to carry off ſheep and cattle to the great alarm of the inhabitants, but in as many hours abates and keeps itſelf within its banks: while the Trent when once it riſes and overflows its banks remains upon the country four or five days. But to return to the

Hanſe r. rivers that fall into it. The firſt is the *Hans*, which ſinks into the ground, and after three miles riſes

Churnet r. again. Afterwards it receives the river *Churnett*

Dolacres ab. flowing by the monaſtery of *De-la-Cres*, founded by

Leike. Ranulph third of that name earl of Cheſter, *Leike* a

Aulton. conſiderable market town, and *Aulton* antiently the caſtle of the barons *Verdon*, from whom it came by the *Furnivalls* to the *Talbots* earls of Shrewſbury.

Tein. r. The little river *Tein* falls ſomewhat lower into the

Cheddle. Dove, which riſing not far from *Cheddle*, the antient ſeat of the Baſſets, deſcended from the Baſſets of Draiton, winds away in ſo many meanders that I croſſed it four times in a mile. Near this in the

Checkley. church-yard at *Checkley* ſtand three ſtones like pyramids, two of them adorned with figures, but the middlemoſt is higheſt. The inhabitants ſay here was fought a battle between two armies, one armed, the other not, and that three biſhops fell in it, in memory of whom theſe ſtones were erected. The hiſtorical truth concealed under this tradition I have not yet been able to trace.

Uttoxeter. The Dove runs hence under a ſtout ſtone bridge under *Utceſter*, Saxon Vttok-ceaten, ſtanding on a gently riſing hill, rather rich in flowery meads and cattle than handſomely built. I once thought this

Etocetum. place might be *Etocetum*, amuſed by miſtaken conjecture from the name till I had been on the ſpot; but time has now better informed me. Afterwards as the Dove gets nearer Trent it comes in ſight of

Tutbury c. *Tutbury*, formerly a very large caſtle called alſo *Stuteſbury*, as it were overawing the country below from its alabaſter hill. It was built together with a ſmall monaſtery by Henry de *Ferrars* a noble Norman, to whom William I. gave fine eſtates in this county, all which were forfeited by Robert de Ferrars earl of Derby on his ſecond revolt from Henry III. For though after the many diſturbances he had raiſed in the barons' wars, he had made his peace with the king, and ſworn in the moſt ſolemn manner to continue in his allegiance, this reſtleſs ſpirit ſoon after, as if reſolved to force that fortune which he could not turn, took up arms againſt his ſovereign, and being afterwards made priſoner, "according to the tenor of his obligation" as the record expreſſes it, ſuffered the loſs of his fortune and dignity. Here is ſomewhere in this county, if Neckham* does not miſinform us, a lake into which no beaſt will on any terms enter; but as both the place and the fact are uncertain, I ſhall only inſert Neckham's verſes, intituled,

De lacu in Staffordia.

Rugitu lacus eſt eventus præco futuri,
Cujus aquis fera ſe credere nulla ſolet.
Inſtet odora canum virtus, mors inſtet acerba,
Non tamen intrabit exagitata lacum.

On a lake in Staffordſhire.

There is a lake of moſt prophetic roar,
No beaſt will change its waters for its ſhore:
Nor eager hounds nor inſtant death compel
To truſt the lake whoſe pow'r is known ſo well.

Of another lake in this county Gervaſe of Tilbury writes thus in his *Otia Imperialia* addreſſed to the emperor Otho IV. "In the biſhopric of Coventry "and county of Stafford, at the foot of a mountain "called by the natives *Mahull*, there is a water extended like a lake in the territory of the village "called *Magdalea*. The water of this lake, which "is ſkirted by almoſt endleſs woods, has ſuch an "invigorating virtue that as often as the huntſmen "tire their horſes in hunting down deer or other "game, if in the greateſt heat they but taſte this "water or give it to their horſes, they recover their "ſtrength as if they had never been ſpent."

The title of *Stafford* has continued to our time in the family of *Robert de Stafford*, whom William the Norman loaded with eſtates; a family of high renown and antiquity, but ſubject to many revolutions of fortune, having been firſt barons, afterwards earls Stafford, then dukes of Buckingham and earls of Stafford. Now by a fate peculiar to themſelves they have returned to the original rank of barons, the large eſtates they acquired by honourable matches are almoſt vaniſhed, and in their room has ſucceeded a more pleaſing ſecurity which ſeldom reſides with proſperity in the dwellings of the noble.

In this county are 130 pariſhes.

* In libro de laud. divinæ Sapientiæ.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Stafford is in length 62 miles, in breadth 33, in circumference 180, containing 18 market towns, and 150 pariſhes. The Trent divides it into the north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt parts, the former of which is ſubdivided into the Moorlands and Woodlands. Two Roman roads run through it. Watling ſtreet enters it from Warwick at Faſeley bridge near Tamworth, and croſſes the county a little way from Lichfield into Shropſhire, and Ikenield ſtreet entering at Stretton near Tutbury goes by Burton and Lichfield into Warwickſhire near Handſworth.

On the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironſide and Canute, this county as part of Mercia fell to the latter. The Conqueror divided the large poſſeſſions of the Mercian earls here [a] between four of his partizans, Hugh de Montgomery earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz Auſculph, which laſt poſſeſſed twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders beſides the king were the biſhop of Cheſter, the abbies of Weſtminſter and Burton, the church of Rheims, the canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, earl Roger, &c. [b] Robert de Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury, ravaged this county in favour of Curthoſe in the reign of Henry I. In the late civil war this county aſſociated in favour of the Parliament [c].

Dr. Plot ſpeaks of a breed of ſheep with four horns in the parks of Gnoſall, Blore, Ingeſtre, and Knightley [d]. Sir Simon Degge ſays they came all firſt out of the duke of Newcaſtle's park at Blore. The ſheep in the north parts of Staffordſhire have not only black noſes but black faces, and are for the moſt part horned, whoſe fleſh for goodneſs much exceeds a whitefaced ſheep, approaching nearer veniſon, and the lean of it very red [e].

Sir Simon Degge [f] obſerves the names of Ralph and Randal have been little uſed in this county among the gentry. Antiently Hugh was a great name among them, by reaſon of the earls of Cheſter of that name, who had great eſtates in the neighbouring county; but in the middle age the name of Robert was ſo much uſed here that there was hardly an antient family but had ſome of the name, ſeveral of the lords and earls of Stafford giving reputation to it; but ſince that time Walter has carried the bell, by reaſon of Walter viſcount Hereford and after Walter earl of Eſſex, who were men of the greateſt power and eſtate in this county.

Trent riſes in the Morelands near *Biddulph* out of Newpool and two ſprings near Moorcop. At this place it is an inconſiderable ſtream, but becomes navigable at Burton, and after flowing through this county, which it divides almoſt equally, thoſe of Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln, falls into the Humber [g]. In Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 65, it is ſuggeſted that the Roman name of this river might have implied that it was the *third* river in Britain.

After the river Dove divides Staffordſhire and the Peak country of Derbyſhire, there is great difference; Derbyſhire being for many miles excellent lime-ſtone hills, and the other ſide of the river in Staffordſhire rotten, beggarly, black ground [h].

Staffordſhire *Clogg*.

The original calendar of the Norwegians and Danes ſtill obtains in this county by the name of the Staffordſhire *Clogg*, which evidently ſignifies no more than a ſtick or piece of wood, as in Worceſterſhire and other neighbouring counties the *Yule Clogg* is a large ſocial log of wood laid on the fire at Chriſtmas time. This almanack is a ſquare piece of wood, box, fir, or oak, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expreſſed by notches; the firſt day by a notch with a patulous ſtroke turned up from it, and every 7th by a large ſized notch. Overagainſt many of the notches are placed on the left hand ſeveral marks or ſymbols denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon: if under 5 by ſo many points, but if 5 by a hooked line drawn from the notch repreſenting the antient ſigle of v. If the golden number be above 5 and under 10 the hooked line or v has one or more points; and a ſtroke croſſes it for 10: when above 5, the points are continued over the v; and when 19 the line is croſſed by two ſtrokes anſwering to 20. The feſtivals are marked by ſymbols of the ſeveral ſaints iſſuing from the notches [i]. The inſtrument engraved by Olaus Wormius in his Faſti Danici, II. c. 2. p. 87. is hexagonal, and has an intermixture of Runic letters. He gives another c. 3. p. 90. flat, but divided into ſix columns, beſides other varieties. A ſimilar one, but ruder, was found in a caſtle in Bretagne [k] with two ſides in ſix diviſions. We have in Plate XI. engraved one ſomewhat different from Plot's, with an explanation of the ſymbols.

Dudley *caſtle*.

"*Dudley* caſtle, hard on the borders of Wyrceſtre-"ſhire, but the caſtle itſelf ſtandith yn Stafordſhir [l]." It is an antient extenſive building, on a beautifully-wooded rock of lime-ſtone, out of which its trenches are hewn, and has an extenſive proſpect into five ſhires and part of Wales. In the reign of Stephen it belonged to the Paganels, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Somerys t. Henry III. and they to the Suttons t. Edward II. Roger de Somery refuſing to appear when ſummoned to receive the honor of knighthood 17 Henry III. the king ſeized the *honor* as it was then called of Dudley [m]. The Suttons are deſcended from thoſe of Nottingham, and by marriage with an heireſs of Somery ſucceeded, t. Edward II. to their

[a] The earls of Mercland. Selden, Titles of Honor, p. 678. This is the *honor comitum* in Domeſday, f. 246. a.
[b] Domeſd. fol. 246. a. [c] Mag. Brit. V. 1. [d] P. 257. [e] Degge MS. note on Plot, 109.
[f] MS. n. Degge in a copy of Plot's Nat. Hiſt. of Staffordſhire in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge.
[g] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 49. [h] Degge MS. n. Plott, 135.
[i] Plot, p. 420. Pl. XXXV. [k] Hiſt. de l'acad. des Inſc. vol. V. p. 364.
[l] Leland, It. VII. 26. 36. [m] Madox, Hiſt. of the Exchcq. 354.

barony of Dudley[n]. They were firſt ſummoned to parliament t. Henry VI.[o] John lord Dudley, a weak neceſſitous man, parted with this caſtle to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, ſon of Henry VII's extortioner, who was ſaid to have been ſon of a carpenter of this place, educated by the abbot of Lewes, for whom his father worked, and placed at one of the inns of court, and made ſolicitor to the monaſtery, in which office his abilities recommended him to the king. The duke much improved and enlarged this caſtle, but forfeiting it by oppoſing Mary's acceſſion to the crown, that queen granted it to ſir Edward Sutton, ſon and heir of that lord Dudley from whom he had obtained it. Frances the heireſs of his grandſon ſir Ferdinando Sutton, ſon and heir of the laſt lord Dudley, brought it to the Wards, being married to Humble ſon of William Ward, jeweller to Charles I. He was created lord Ward of Birmingham 1643, and died 1670, and their ſon ſucceeded to the titles of Ward and that of Dudley 1701. His grandſon William, lord Dudley and Ward, 5th lord, dying unmarried 1740, the title of Dudley devolved to his ſiſter's great-grandſon Ferdinand Lea, who dying unmarried 1757, the barony of Dudley is now in abeyance. The title of Ward went to the iſſue of the third ſon of Humble firſt lord[p]. John was created viſcount Dudley and Ward of Dudley 1763, and dying 1774, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake. The caſtle ſtood a ſiege of three weeks againſt the Parliament 1644. The wall and gate are in Worceſterſhire. St. Edmund's church, demoliſhed in the civil wars 1646 by its nearneſs to the caſtle, contained the monuments of the Suttons and Dudleys[q]. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded by Gervaſe Painell before 1161, valued at £. 36. 3s.[r]

Pattingham.

At *Pattingham*, the eſtate of the earls of Cheſter and the Baſſets, was found, 1700, a large torquis of gold 3lb. 2 oz. weight, about two feet long, curiouſly twiſted, and wreathed with two hooks at each end cut even but not twiſted. The metal was fine and bright, and ſo flexible that it would wrap round the hat or arm, and eaſily extend again to its own ſhape which reſembled the bow of a kettle[s]. In the circumſtance of reſembling the bow or *handle* of a kettle it correſponds with the gold inſtruments found in Ireland[t].

King's Swinford.

King's Swinford is remarkable for what befel a profane ſwearer, 1677, who, imprecating the divine vengeance on himſelf, had his limbs rotted off, &c. &c. which by miſtake was before ſaid to have happened at Old Swinford c. Worceſter. On *Aſhwood* heath in this pariſh is a large Roman camp, 140 paces over, commonly called *Wolverhampton churchyard*. At *Barrow hill* are two barrows[u].

Wolverhampton.

"*Ullerhampton*, a very good market town. In "it is a free ſchole made by ſyr Stephane Jen- "ning, maire of London 1505, the college of Win- "deſor give the prebendes of Wulnerhampton, and "the deane of Wyndeſor is deane there[x]."

Hampton was a large pariſh, including 17 large villages, with only three ſmall chapels, till Wulfruna, or her brother king Edgar 996, founded here a college of ſecular canons[y]. The famous Petrus Bleſenſis, who was dean, ſurrendered it 1200 into the hands of Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, in order to his founding a Ciſtertian abbey; but this failing, the deanry of Wolverhampton with the collation of the prebendaries was united to that of Windſor by Edward IV. and ſo continued till the diſſolution, after which Mary refounded it, and James I. confirmed her act, and made the celebrated archbiſhop of Spalatro dean of Windſor and Wolverhampton. So it ſtill continues, but the colleges are diſtinct. It is now a curacy, with four chapels in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windſor[z]. A new church was built here under the ſanction of an act of parliament, and conſecrated 26th June 1760. It is called the chapel of St. John in Wolverhampton, and the preſentation is in the earl of Stamford. Henry III. granted this town a market and fair. It ſtands on high ground, and is famous for its lockſmiths.

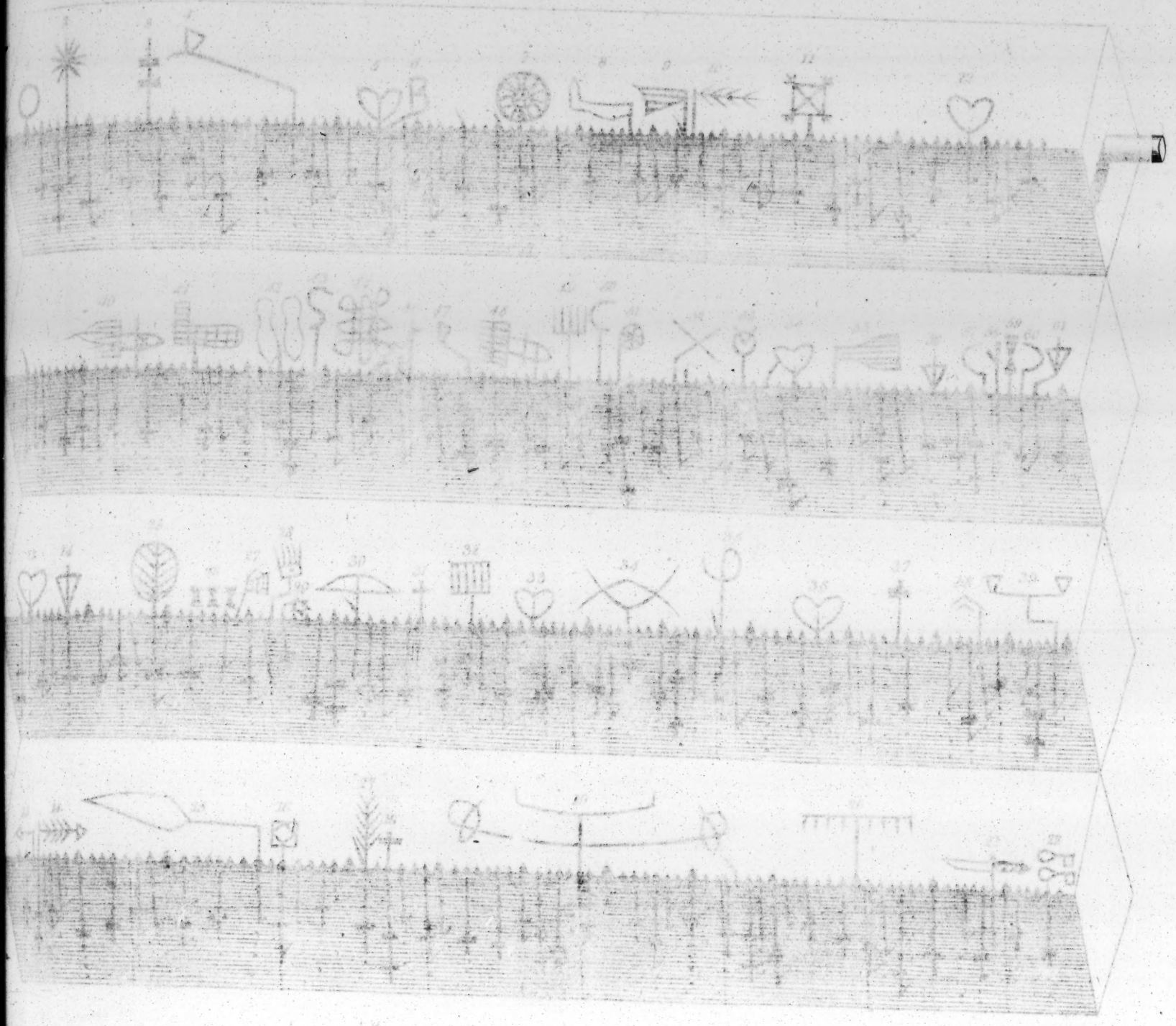
At *Wednesfield* A.D. 911, Edward the elder defeated the Danes in a pitched battle, in which two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs were ſlain. A barrow remains in South Low field, but that in North Low field is levelled[a].

"*Tetenhaul*, a village and a college about a myle "from Wulnerhampton[b]." Here was a collegiate church, founded before the Conqueſt, which had a dean and five[c] prebends till the diſſolution. Here Edward the elder defeated the Danes in a pitched battle 907, as Hoveden[d], 911, as Huntingdon[e], and others.

In the pariſh of Tettenhall is *Wightwick*, a village formerly the ſeat and ſtill the property of a family which takes its name from it. To the preſent poſſeſſor John Wightwick, eſq; his friend and kinſman the editor is much obliged for many particulars relative to this county.

At *Wrotteſley*, an adjoining village, are veſtiges of a city, with ſtreets running in different directions. Hinges, a dagger, and prodigious large ſquared ſtones have been dug up within its circuit, which is three or four miles. Dr. Plot thought it a Britiſh work[f] and the only one in the county: for as to *Wilbrighton*, nine or ten miles from Wrotteſley, though in a high ſituation it ſhews no traces of fortification. He afterwards, however, altered his opinion, and ſuppoſed it the true remains of the old Theoten haul of the Danes[g]. That the Romans had ſome action hereabouts ſeems however proboble from a Roman work at *Morton* ſouth of it, and he queſtions not but the large meer juſt below had the name of *Aqualat*, q. d. *Aqua lata*, from them and the bank on the N. N. E. ſide that of *Anc's hills*, from ſome Roman captain of the name of *Ancus*. Not to mention that all theſe are in or near the pariſh of *Forton*, which as well as a village not far off called *Warton*, is ſuppoſed to derive the name from ſome action thereabouts[h]. Dr. Salmon[i] more probably ſuppoſes it Roman, and here he places *Urioconium*. One of the ſtones dug up here, Dr. Plot ſays, made 100 loads; another, after 10 loads were ſtruck off it, required 36 yoke

[n] Dugd. Bar. II. 214.
[o] Holland.
[p] See before, p. 369.
[q] Naſh's Worc. I. 361. where ſee an account of the monuments.
[r] Tan. 497.
[s] G. Mag. Brit. V. 43. Dr. Leigh, p. 64. Of the torques, ſee Wales, in Merionethſhire.
[t] Archæol. II. 40.
[u] G. Plot, 406. Mag. Brit. 46, 35.
[x] Lel. VII. 36.
[y] Mag. Brit. 33. Tan. 490.
[z] Ecton, 84.
[a] Plot, 415.
[b] Lel. Ib.
[c] not *four*, as Tan. 493.
[d] P. 242, 2.
[e] P. 203. b.
[f] P. 394. G.
[g] 415.
[h] Ib. 395.
[i] P. 522.



		St Giles.
		Nativitas Virginis.
		Exaltatio Crucis.
		St Matthew.
		St Michael. A pair of Stocks.
		Translatio Edwardi Confessoris.
		St Luke.
		St Crispin. A pair of Shoes.
		St Simon and St Jude.
		All Saints.
		All Souls.
		St Leonard.
		St Martin.
		St Edmund
		St Thomas.
		St Katherine. A Wheel.
		St Andrew.
		St Nicholas
		Conceptio Virginis.
		St Lucy.
		St Thomas. A Spear.
		Christmas day
		St Stephen.

barony of Dudley[a]. They were [illegible] parliament 1. Henry VI.[b] John lord Dudley necessitous man, served with this [illegible] ley, duke of Northumberland, [illegible] fortioner, who was said to have [illegible] of this place; educated by the [illegible] whom his father worked, and [illegible] of the inns of court, and made solicitor [illegible] office his abilities recommended [illegible]. The duke much improved [illegible] forfeitings [illegible] crown, that [illegible] ion and heir of [illegible] obtained it. [illegible] Ferdinando Baron, [illegible] Dudley, brought it to the Wards, being married to Humble son of William Ward, jeweller to Charles I. He was created lord Ward of Birmingham 1643, and died 1670, and their son succeeded to the titles of Ward and lord Dudley. [illegible] grandson William, lord Dudley and Ward of Dudley 1763, dying unmarried [illegible] to his father's [illegible] unmarried [illegible] abeyance. The [illegible] of Ward went to the nine of the [illegible] Humble first lord [illegible]. John was created viscount Dudley and Ward of Dudley 1763; and dying 1774, was succeeded by his eldest son and namesake. The castle stood a siege of three days against the Parliament 1644. The walls and [illegible] are in Worcestershire. St. Edmund's church, demolished in the civil wars 1646 by its governor [illegible] castle, contained the monuments of the Somervile and Dudleys[c]. Here was a Cluniac priory, [illegible] Gervase Powell before 1168, valued at [illegible].

Pattingham. At *Pattingham*, the estate of the earls of Chester and the Bishops, was found, 1700, a large torquis of gold 3lb. 4oz. weight, about two feet long, curiously twisted, and wreathed with two hooks at each end cut even, but not twisted. The metal was fine and bright, and so flexible that it would wrap round the bar or arm and easily extend again to its own shape, which resembled the bow of a kettle[d]. In the circumstance of resembling the bow of a kettle, in the manner it corresponds with the gold bullæ[e] found in Ireland[f].

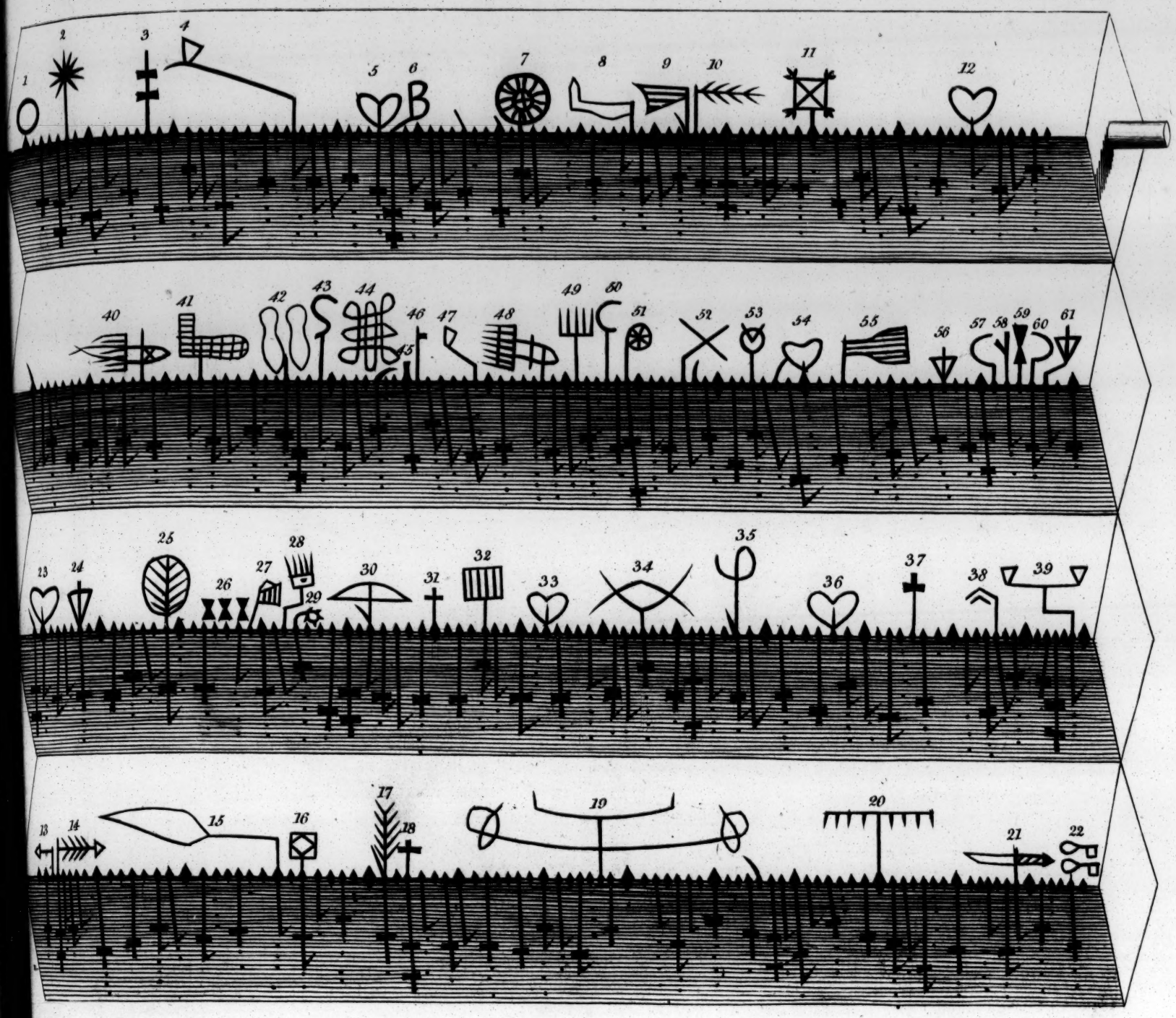
King's Swinford. *King's Swinford* is remarkable for [illegible] profane swearer, 1677, who, imprecating the divine vengeance on himself, had his limbs [illegible] &c. which he within was before said to have [illegible] paired at Old Swinford[g]. Worcester. On *Afford* heath in this parish is a large Roman camp, 140 paces over, commonly called *Weiwood-burch-yard*. At *Barrow hill* are two barrows[h].

Wolverhampton. "*Ulfrhampton*, a very good market town. In "it is a free schole made by Sr. Stephane Jen- "ning, maire of London 1505, the college of Win- "desor give the prebendes of Wulfrichampton, and "the deane of Wyndesor is deane there[i]."

Hampton was a large parish, including [illegible] villages, with only three small chapels, in W. [illegible] [illegible] Edgar 996, founded here a [illegible]

[illegible] Nash's Worc. [illegible]
[illegible] Dr. Leigh, p. 64. [illegible]
[illegible] G. Mag. 1787. V. 1. [illegible] G. Plot. 3
[illegible] Archæol. II. 46. [illegible] Mag. II.
[illegible] Led. VII. 36.
[illegible] Led. ib.
[illegible] P. 142. 2.
[illegible] 415.

[illegible] Tan. 1
[illegible] Plot. 315



New years day. *a Ring.* in fese volvitur Annus.	17 *May* 1	*A Green Branch for* May Day.	35 *Sept.r* 1 S.t Gyles.
Epiphany. *a Star.*	18 3	Inventio Sanctæ Crucis.	36 8 Nativitas Virginis.
S.t Hilary. *a Bishop's Crosse.*	19 19	S.t Dunstan. *A pair of Tongs.*	37 14 Exaltatio Crucis.
an Axe or Hatchet. S.t Paul *was beheaded.*			38 21 S.t Matthew.
An Heart. All y.e 6 Feasts of y.e B. Virgin *have this Symbol or Hieroglyphick, the Purification is Feb.* 2.	20 *June* 11	S.t Barnabas *A Rake. Hay time comes in.*	39 29 S.t Michael. *A pair of Scales.*
S.t Blase. *B. y.e initial Letter of his name.*	21 24	*A Sword.* S.t John, *who was beheaded in prison*	40 *Oct.r* 13 Translatio Edwardi Confesoris,
A True Love Knot. S.t Valentine.	22 29	S.t Peter. *with his 2 Keys.*	41 18 S.t Luke.
A Leg. S.t Matthias.	23 *July* 2	Visitatio Mariæ.	42 25 S.t Crispin *A pair of Shoes,*
A Leek. S.t David.	24 7	S.t Thomas Becket. *a T. cryst. his Translation.*	43 28 S.t Simon *and* S.t Jude.
A Branch. S.t Chad.	25 15	S.t Swythin. *A shower of rain, I suppose.*	44 *Nov.r* 1 All Saints.
S.t Gregory.	26 20	S.t Margaret.	45 2 All Souls.
An Heart. y.e Annuntiation.	27 22	S.t Mary Magdalen.	46 6 S.t Leonard.
	28 25	S.t James.	47 11 S.t Martin.
S.t Richard B.p & *Confessor.*	29 26	S.t Anne.	48 16 S.t Edmund.
S.t Ambrose.	30 *Aug.t* 1	Lammas.	49 20 S.t Edmund y.e King.
S.t George. *a Spear.*	31 6	Tranfiguration.	50 23 S.t Clement.
S.t Mark.	32 10	S.t Lawrence. *a Gridiron.*	51 25 S.t Katherine. *A Wheel.*
	33 15	Assumptio Virginis.	52 30 S.t Andrew.
	34 24	S.t Bartholomew.	53 *Dec.r* 6 S.t Nicholas.
			54 8 Conceptio Virginis.
			55 13 S.t Lucy.
			56 21 S.t Thomas. *A Spear.*
			57 25 Christmas day.
			58 26 S.t Stephen.

Old Calendars we have mention of quinque dies Nativitatis; *and they are* C *Christmas* ϒ S.t Stephen.

) *Childermas.* ♂ S.t *Thomas of Canterbury. Dec.r* 29

on the other side opposite to y.e days & holy days are y.e Golden N.o which is still 19 and yet varies 8. thus,

6 ∫ 7 ∫ 8 † 10 † 11 † 12 ∫ 13. *being* ∫ & † *added.*

of oxen to draw it, and made a great ciſtern in a malt-houſe at Wrotteſley, which though very thick both at bottom and ſides wets 37 ſtrikes of barley. An antient family who took their name from it have made this place their ſeat from the Conqueſt, and Walter was created bart. 1642 [k]. Sir Hugh de Wrotteſley was one of the firſt knights of the garter.

Near *Seaſdon*, on the edge of Shropſhire, is *Abbots*, or *Apewood* caſtle, an antient fortification on a lofty round promontory, with a ſteep ridge for a mile together with hollows cut in the ground ſuppoſed for tents. The hills at each end like baſtions make it probable that it was once all one fortification, whether Roman or Britiſh uncertain [l]. The lows on *Womborn* heath probably belong to it.

At the utmoſt ſouth border of the county lies *Clent*, formerly within the county of Worceſter, and giving name to one of its hundreds [m], though now reckoned within this county, famous for the martyrdom of St. Kenelm, king of Mercia, ſlain at ſeven years old by the contrivance of his ſiſter Quendrida A. D. 819. His body was diſcovered by a cow, and buried at Winchelcomb abbey. *Cowbach* is a paſture ground half a mile off, at Hales Owen c. Salop, ſtill called from her, and in it, or rather at the eaſt end of the yard of St. Kenelm's chapel an antient Saxon building, is a fine ſpring of water ſaid to have guſhed out on the diſcovery of the royal infant's body, and much reſorted to both before and ſince the Reformation for the cure of ſore eyes and other maladies. Half a mile north north-eaſt of Clent church is a liſt of graſs called St. Kenelm's furrow, from certain oxen that ploughing on his feſtival run away for ever [n]. Clent manor was granted by king John to the Someries, and after paſſing through the hands of the Buttetourts, Burnells, Beauchamps, Butlers, Staffords, and Wrotteſleys, came to the Lyttelton family, whoſe heirs enjoy it. Three fairs are held in the pariſh, and the inhabitants enjoy exemptions from toll in markets, and other petty immunities [o]. On Clent heath are three lows or barrows raiſed after ſome battle hereabout, when the fortifications of *Whichbury* hill adjoining in Worceſterſhire were raiſed [p]. The conſtant tradition of the inhabitants aſcribes them to the Romans, and biſhop Lyttelton opening one found a conſiderable quantity of burnt wood and aſhes at the depth of 14 feet. Two others have been ſince opened, in one of which exactly in the centre at about the depth of two feet was found an urn of coarſe ill-burnt clay with ſmall human bones, very white, to the quantity of two quarts. Two feet lower on the weſt ſide of the tumulus was a pretty large quantity of bones, aſhes, and burnt wood, lying promiſcuouſly together. The laſt that was opened contained no urn, but at two yards deep in the centre was a cavity a foot diameter and depth, filled wholly with human bones and burnt wood. The biſhop ſuppoſed the urn contained the remains of the Roman general, and that the bones of his officers lay by him, but thoſe of the ſoldiers in the other lows. Tradition mentions a battle between the Romans and Britans here, the former being encamped on Wichbury, the latter on Clent hill. *Harbarow*, an adjoining farm, carries ſomething military in its name, and *Hereſtone*, a neighbouring brook, might be denominated from ſome ſtone or rude pillar of victory erected by the Britans, as Dr. Plot imagined [q] of *Baſton* in Kinfare pariſh. The Roman road paſſing through Hagley pariſh, now called the *King's head land*, was probably the *Portway* mentioned in a court roll t. Elizabeth, and at a conſiderable depth in a rag ſtone quarry in Hagley park, was found, 1752, a very rude ſtone term. Several coins of the lower empire have been found in the fields adjoinlng to Wichbury, and an earthen pot full of them was taken out of a pool on the ſouth edge of the hill not many years ſince. In 1738 a farmer ſtubbing up an old tree diſcovered an old iron chain almoſt conſumed by ruſt, in which hung a large round ſtone big as a man's head having a groove in it to receive the chain [r].

Not far hence is *Kinfare*, where is an old fortification of an oblong ſquare, about 300 yards by 200, with a deep ditch on two ſides, the others defended by the hill; aſcribed to the Danes [s]. Here is alſo a barrow, and a large ſquariſh ſtone, two yards high, and near four yards about, with two notches at the top like the Devil's arrows in Yorkſhire, and called *Baſton*, *Battleſtone*, or *Bolſtone* [t]. On the heath between Kinfare and the Comptons are ſeveral lows [u]. Kinfare.

Over Arley, "a good uplandiſh town *in læva* *ripa Sabrinæ* about five miles above Bewdley [x]," in the extremeſt weſtern point of the county, on the river Severn. Its warm ſituation in a rich clay and loam produced great quantities of cyder apples, particularly the jennetmoyle in Dr. Plot's time [y], but neglected ſince. A vein of good pit coal has been diſcovered here, but lying very deep and near the Severn, cannot be worked without too great expence. At Hexton in this pariſh are dug excellent grindſtones. On the eaſtern limits we meet with the vicinal way called the *Portway*, which probably led from *Branogenium* (Worceſter) to *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), and is ſtill the poſt road from Worceſter to Shrewſbury. In Arley wood is a large Roman camp, nearly ſquare, double and on one ſide treble trenched, perhaps one of Oſtorius' camps along Severn. Caſtle field, within this manor, on the weſt ſide of the river, may be a Roman work. Wulfruna gave Arley, by the name of *Earmlie*, or *Earnlege*, to her collegiate church at Wolverhampton, from which it was alienated before the Conqueſt, and in the reign of Henry II. was in the family of Port; Adam de Port being outlawed for aſpiring againſt Henry II. it fell to the crown, and was by Henry III. given to Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent. His ſon alienated it to Robert Burnell, biſhop of Bath and Wells, who alienated it to Edward I. who gave it to his ſervant Letard de Henyn, and he ſold it to the Mortimers, a daughter of whom conveyed it to Hugh de Aldithley, but on her death it reverted to her family, with whom it remained till ſold to William Boerley 1450, whoſe Over Arley.

[k] Holland. Johanna, widow of William de Wrotteſley, by her charter dated 4 Edward II. grants reſtitution to the abbot and convent of Evetham of the manor of Wrotteſley unjuſtly detained from them. Ex autog. tranſcribed into Madox's Collections in the Brit. Muſ. vol. II.

[l] Plot, 397. G. Mag. Brit. 34.
[m] Domeſd. fol. 172. b.
[n] Plot, 413.
[o] Bp. Lyttelton's account of this pariſh in Naſh's Worc. II. Appen. p. x—xviii.
[p] Plot, 413. See before, p. 358.
[q] P. 397.
[r] Bp. Lyttelton in Naſh's Worc. I. 485, 486.
[s] Plot, 413.
[t] Plot, 397. Mag. Brit. 33, 34. G.
[u] Id.
[x] Lel. VI. 80.
[y] P. 226.

daughter married Thomas Lyttelton, in whoſe family it ſtill remains, and ſeveral of their monuments are in its church [z].

Stourton. At *Stourton* caſtle on the river Stour in this pariſh, was born cardinal Pole 1500, who died 1558[a]. "Sturſeley or Sturton caſtel without fayle is in Sta- "fordſhir, and I hard that there was a lord Stor- "ton a baron of this Storton. It is the kinges. Pole "lay at it by licens, and there cardinal Pole was "born[b]."

Bilſon. *Bilſon* is memorable for the impoſture of one William Perry, a lad of 13, who practiſed a variety of grimaces and contorſions, vomited rags and pins, and made inky water, either from an habit of idleneſs, or to ſerve the turn of the Popiſh exorciſts, till biſhop Moreton made him confeſs the cheat[c].

Buſhbury. At *Buſhbury* is a low, and in a wood here was found a celt which Dr. Plot[d] calls a braſs head of a catapulta. He mentions another found a little below the road to the ſouth near *Fetherſtone* in Breewood pariſh, a third in the largeſt of the lows on the *Morridge*, and a fouth at *Handſworth*; all nearly alike[e].

Envile. *Envile*, or *Enfield*, is the ſeat of the earl of Stamford, being purchaſed by his anceſtor ſir Henry Grey, of Pirgo, knt. lord Grey of Groby, whoſe grandſon Henry was created earl of Stamford 1628. The family have monuments in the church. The houſe is engraved in Plot, Pl. VII. The ſpits in the kitchen were turned by water of a little overſhot mill. Sir S. Degge had the ſame at his houſe

Blithebridge. at *Blithebridge*, but he complains that the water damaged the chimnies[f]. The lid of a ſtone coffin with a croſs and ROLGERVS DE MORF inſcribed on it was dug up below the foundation of the weſt end of Envile church 1762[g]; whence it is ſuppoſed the *Morfe* extended hither, ſince a ſmall village in this pariſh ſtill retains the name of *Morfe town*. A like ornamented ſtone lies at the entrance of the porch[h].

Himley. Swindon. At *Himley* and *Swindon* are noted blade mills, where the blades of ſcythes, ſickles, axes, &c. are ground to a fine edge.

Penſneth chace. *Penſneth* chace was in former times better ſtored with game than at preſent, where are found many coal pits, in which Holland was told, there then continued a fire begun by a candle long ſince by the negligence of a certain grover or digger. The ſmoak and ſometimes the flame was ſeen, but the ſcent oftener ſmelt, and in other places not far off the like was ſhewed to him.

Weſton. On the weſt edge of the county, weſt of Brewood, is *Weſton* under Lizard, which gave name to a family ſeated here 1188, from whom it came to the Peſhalls, and from them to the Muttons or Myttons, then to the Harpsfields, whoſe heirs took the foregoing name. From them it paſſed to the Wilbrahams, of Woodhay, c. Cheſter, and from them to the noble family of Newport, earl of Bradford, whoſe manſion houſe, now the ſeat of ſir Henry Bridgeman, bart. (having deſcended to him at the death of the late earl of Bradford, whoſe ſiſter Anne married his father), ſtands near the church, wherein are monuments of that family and their maternal anceſtors, as well as of the Weſtons[i].

Patteſhull. *Patteſhull*, the ſeat of the Aſtleys, of whom John was knighted by Henry VI. for his valour in ſingle combat. It was ſold by the laſt ſir John, who died 1772, to lord Pigot. It probably gave birth and name to Hugh de Patteſhall biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry from 1240 to 1243. Sir Richard Aſtley rebuilt the church of ſtone.

Wedneſbury, a village in Leland's time, five miles w from Lichfield by weſt ſouth-weſt, now 13 ſtatute miles. "Se coles there[k]," which Dr. Plot ſays[l] are the beſt in the county with thoſe of Dudley and Sedgeley. Egelfleda fortified it againſt the Danes in the reign of Edward the elder[m]. It gave birth to William lord Paget, who ſprung from a family of no note here, his father being only ſerjeant at mace in London. He ſo recommended himſelf to Henry VIII. that he appointed him one of his executors, and of the council to his ſon Edward VI. in whoſe reign he was knighted, made comptroller of the houſhold, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, lord Paget of Beaudeſert in this county. He was involved in the duke of Somerſet's diſgrace, but reſtored with accumulated honours by Mary, and died 1564, as did his ſons and ſucceſſors Henry and Thomas 1568 and 1589: the latter under attainder for correſponding with the queen of Scots. His ſon William was reſtored 1 James I. and died 1628[n]. His ſon William died 1678, and his ſon William the 6th lord was ambaſſador to the Porte, for concluding the peace of Carlowitz 1698, and dying 1712 was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, the 7th lord, who was created baron Burton 1711, and earl of Uxbridge 1714; both which titles ending in his grandſon 1769, the title of Paget of Beaudeſert went to Henry Bayley, eſq; great grandſon to William 5th lord Paget, who took the name of Paget, and was in 1784 advanced to the title of earl of Uxbridge.

"At *Walleſhall* be pittes of ſecole, pittes of lyme, "that ſerve alſo *South town* four miles off. There "is alſo yren owre."

"Walleſhall, a little market towne, a mile by "north from Weddeſbyri. Ther be many ſmithes "and bytte makers in the towne. It longgith now "to the king, and there is a parke of that name ſcant "half a mile from the towne in the way to Wolner- "hampton[o]." It came to the crown from the widow of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, is ſtill famous for iron works, and is a market and corporation[p].

Between *Walſall* and *Drayton Baſſet*, we croſs the Icknield ſtreet, which enters the county a little to the weſt of ſir Charles Holt's park, runs a little beyond Shenſtone, where it croſſes *Watling ſtreet*, and then bearing away north-eaſt and by north enters Derbyſhire over Dove at Monk's bridge[q]. On the ſouth ſide of the laſt ſtreet at *Hints*, near the church, is a very large tumulus, or, as Dr. Plot called it, a rocky round hill, agreeable to his idea that barrows of earth could be turned into ſtone[r]. On Hint common was found 1772, a pig of lead, weigh 150lb. 22 inches and an half long, with the followin inſcription in bas relief, ſurrounded by a border o equal height[s],

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS.

referring to A. D. 76. AU. 828. This is now the muſeum of Mr. Greene at Lichfield.

[z] Account of this pariſh by the late biſhop Lyttelton at the end of Naſh's Worceſterſh. App. i—ix.
[a] Plot, 151. [b] Lel. VII. 36. [c] Plot, 289. Mag. Brit. 36.
[d] P. 403. [e] Ib. Pl. 33. f. 5. [f] MS. n. on Plot, p. 337.
[g] See it in Gent. Mag. LIII. p 481, 1783. [h] Ib. p. 767. [i] Gent. Mag. XXXIII. p. 445.
[k] Lel. VII. 39. [l] P. 127. [m] See Hoveden, ut ſup.
[n] Dugd. Bar. I. 390. [o] Lel. ubi ſup. [p] Mag. Brit. 10.
[q] Plot, 400. [r] P. 402. [s] See Gent. Mag. 1772, XLII. p. 558. 1773, XLIII. 61.

Hi

Hints, called by the Saxons *Hendon* or *Old town*, is a pleaſant village, whoſe lofty ſituation commands a very extenſive proſpect of the counties of Staffordſhire, Leiceſter, and Derby, about four miles from Lichfield and three from Tamworth. The church is prebendal.

There are other tumuli on this ſtreet, one at *Cats hill*, two on *Calve's heath*, and one near *Great Surden*[t]. The moſt eminent on this ſtreet is that called *Offlow*, giving name to the hundred, and by Dr. Plot referred to the Saxons. Others in this county, to recite them once for all, are *Harlow greave*, a mile north-weſt of *Mathfield*; another in a field near the left hand of the way between that town and Ellaſton near *Colwich* common, and a third larger oppoſite to it called *Rowlow* at the other end of the common. To theſe add the low in *Arbourcloſe*, two or three bowſhot north-weſt from *Okeover* chapel; the three on the Weever hills, three others called *Queen low*, *Gallow hills*, and *Caſtlow croſs*; thoſe on *Ribden*, *Reeden*, and *Cauldon* hills; *Cocklow* and the reſt near *Leeke*; thoſe on the hills near *Warſlow*, on *Elton* hill, and between that and *Oncot:* others on the *Morridge*. All theſe are moſtly made of ſtones; but in that near *Elford* when examined by Dr. Plot was found level with the ſurface of the ground moiſt blackiſh earth, about two yards diameter and one foot and a half deep in the middle and on its edge containing aſhes and charcoal, and ſome friable pieces of bones[u].

Weſt Bromwich gave birth to James I's gigantic porter William Parſons, whoſe picture is or was at Whitehall[x], and a bas relief of him with Jeffery Hudſon the dwarf before-mentioned[y] is fixed in the front of a houſe near the end of Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet, probably as a ſign[z]. Here at *Sandwell* was a ſmall Benedictine priory founded t. Henry II. or Richard I. by William de Opheni, ſuppreſſed for Wolſey, valued at £.38. 8*s*. 7*d*.[a] It is now the ſeat of William Legge earl of Dartmouth.

Handſworth was the ſeat of the Wirleys, an antient family of this county, which of late years ended in an heireſs married into the family of Birch of Birch co. Lancaſter, who have ſince ſold their paternal eſtate there, and reſide at Handſworth, having aſſumed the name and arms of Wirley. William Wirley, Rouge Croix purſuivant 1604, was of this family, and died 1617-18, and publiſhed "The true uſe of Armoury ſhewed by hiſtory, 1592," 4to. His collections and church notes for Leiceſterſhire, &c. are now in the Heralds college. In Handſworth pariſh is *Perry hall*, which was in the reign of king John the ſeat of a family of the name of *Piry*, in Erdeſwicke's time of the Stamfords, and from the reign of Charles II. of the Goughs. It was purchaſed after 1669, when Beſt had it, by ſir Henry Gough, knt. He married Mary daughter of ſir Edward Littleton of Pillaton hall in this county, bart. by whom he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters. His eldeſt ſon Walter, who alſo had an eſtate at *Old fallings* near Wolverhampton, left a ſon of his own name who left two ſons, of whom John, the younger, by the death of his elder brother is now poſſeſſor of Perry hall. Sir Richard, younger brother of ſir Henry, from the ſmall ſtock of a younger brother's fortune, raiſed a conſiderable eſtate by the Eaſt India and China trade, in which he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge than for his integrity. He was brought up under that eminent merchant ſir James Houblon, and had the advice and aſſiſtance of the great ſir Joſiah Child, and made four voyages to India and China, beſides travelling through moſt of the trading towns in the Mediterranean and Levant. He was knighted by George I. and in 1717, purchaſed of lord viſcount Falconbridge and lady Bridget his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of ——— Midlemore, eſq. Edgbaſton, c. Warwick, now the ſeat of his grandſon ſir Henry. Under this ſir Richard his elder brother's ſecond ſon Harry, whom the Editor of this work will ever glory in calling father, acquired, with equal ability and integrity, a decent competency, the reſult of many hardſhips and voyages in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to which his whole life was devoted while he preſided among their directors, wherewith he purchaſed of the other coheireſs wife of ſir John Shelley, bart. the other moiety of the Midlemore eſtate at Solihull in the ſame county, now enjoyed by his ſon.

Salve, ſancte parens, iterum ſalvete recepti
Necquicquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ.

" From Tamworth to *Faſeley* village about a mile. Faſeley.
" Then I paſſed over Faſeley bridge of 16 arches of
" ſtone over Tame[b]."

" The towne of Tamworth having a celebrate mar- Tamworth.
" ket, is of antient memory, and after the Danes
" raſed and defaced it, Ethelthleda, lady of the
" Merches, and ſiſter to king Edward ſenior repayred
" it. The north part and ſyde of the principall
" ſtreet is in Staffordſhire, and on this ſyde is the
" pariſh church. The ſouth ſyde and part of this
" ſtreet lying toward the right ripe of Anker is in
" Warwickſhire, and the caſtle alſoe, which ſtandeth
" at the very poynt of the confluence of the Anker
" and Tame. I ſaw but three notable things in the
" town: the paroche church, the caſtle and the
" bridge. The collegiate church having a deane and
" ſix prebendaries: ſome thinke it was a college before
" the conqueſt, others that it was of the foundation
" of Marmion, and that opinion is more likely to be
" true. The king at this preſent is taken as patron
" of the college. There be divers fair tombes of no-
" ble men and women in the eaſt part of the church
" of the Frevilles, of Baldwinus de Frevile lord of
" the caſtle. There lyeth alſo the grandfather and
" grandmother and father and mother of Ferrers now
" owner of Tamworth caſtle. There is a gild of St.
" George, and to it belonged £. 5 land *per annum*,
" and of late one John Bailie gave other £. 5. land
" to it, and therewith is now erected a grammar
" ſchool. The caſtle ſtandeth on a meetly high
" ground at the ſouth part of the towne; the baſe
" court and great ward is cleane decayid, and the
" wall fallen downe, and therein be now but houſes
" of office of noe notable building. The dungeon
" hill yet ſtandith, and a great round tower of ſtone,
" wherein Mr. Ferrars dwelleth, and now repaireth
" it. The Marmions, Frevils, and Ferrars, have
" been lords of it ſince the Conqueſt[c]. The towne is
" all builded of tymbre[d]." There be two falres
" yearly. There be two bridges, the fairer is Bow-
" bridge, though it ſtandeth on Anker a leſs river

[t] G. Plot, 403.
[u] Plot, 405.
[x] Mag. Brit. 13.
[y] P. 222.
[z] Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, II. 10.
[a] Tan. 499.
[b] Lel. IV. 190.
[c] Ib. 189. b.
[d] Ib. 190.

" than Tame towards the north end of the town, " the other called St. Mary bridge, having 12 arches, " leadeth to Coventry over Tame, and as it ſhould " ſeem by a great ſtone on it bearing the arms of " Baſſet was built by the lord Baſſet of Drayton [e]." The Mercian kings had a palace here, as appears by grants of Offa and others dated hence. A vaſt ditch, 45 feet broad, called King's ditch, in a manner encompaſſes the whole town, beginning weſt of Lady bridge on the Tame, running north-weſt of the church, where ſeems to have been a high mount in an angle, whence it runs on north-eaſt of the church to another angle with a mount, thence to the Anker; thus defending the weſt, north, and eaſt ſides of the town, and the Tame the ſouth [f]. Ethelfleda died here 918 [g]. Bones of men and horſes, and ſpearheads, have been found here of late years.

When Baldwin Frevile exhibited his petition for the office of champion, it was adjudged from this family to ſir John Dymock his competitor, deſcended alſo from Marmion, and exhibiting more authentic record and evidence [h]. Sir Baldwin Frevile dying childleſs, Thomas de Ferrars, eldeſt ſon of William lord Ferrars, probably became poſſeſſed of it in right of Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt of the three ſiſters of ſir Baldwin. The Ferrars held it till the beginning of the preſent century, when it paſſed into the family of the Comptoms by marriage of James earl of Northampton with Elizabeth ſiſter to Robert Shirley, viſcount Tamworth, grandſon and heir apparent to Robert earl Ferrars, whoſe eldeſt ſon Robert obtained it by marriage 1688, with Anne daughter of ſir Humphrey Ferrars of this place. Lady Charlotte Compton, ſole ſurviving daughter of the match, baroneſs Ferrars of Chartley in right of her mother, married the preſent viſcount Townſhend, whoſe ſon George lord de Ferrars in her right, ſince created earl of Leiceſter, now enjoys the place. The dining-room of the caſtle is adorned with the arms of the Ferrars family and its alliances, and their arms are on the drawing-room chimney.

The town is large and well built, ſituated part in this county and part in Warwickſhire, ſo that its repreſentatives are returned by the ſheriffs of both counties, It firſt ſent repreſentatives 5 Elizabeth, and was incorporated two years before. The church is large. Dr. Plot celebrates the double ſtaircaſe of the tower, the floor of one being roof to the other, having two entrances, one within the church, the other in the church-yard, and two exits at the top [i]. In the chancel are two great round arches with zigzag mouldings, and a number of monuments of the Freviles and Ferrars, of John Ferrars, eſq. 1680, and his ſon ſir Humphrey 1678. There ſtill remain ſeveral lay prebendaries of Tamworth, but no dean. The living was only a curacy till about 10 years ago the Houſe of Lords ſettled it to be a vicarage. Philip Marmion founded here an hoſpital 1286 [k], ſucceeded by one founded by Mr. Guy [l].

Barton. *Barton* under *Needwood foreſt* gave birth to Dr. John Taylor, Maſter of the Rolls to Henry VIII. who built here a chapel ſomewhat like Henry VIIth's at Weſtminſter [m].

Elford. *Elford* paſſed rapidly through the families of Arderne, Stanley, Stanton, Smith, Huddleſton, and Bowes, of whom the two firſt and fourth have monuments in its church. It continued with the laſt four or five generations, but paſſed about the cloſe of the laſt century by marriage of the heireſs of Bowes of Elford to the hon. Craven Howard, and on the death of the late earl of Suffolk devolved to his ſiſter Frances Howard [n].

Streethay near Lichfield, and *Stretton* near Burton, by their names and diſtance from each other 12 miles, ſhew that they ſtand on the Ikenield ſtreet [o]. A celt was found at the latter [p]. Street. Street.

No antiquary has diſputed the claim of *Wall* to ETOCETUM, except Salmon, and he places it at *Barr Beacon* in *Aldridge* pariſh ſouth of Lichfield, where are lines drawn round the hill on one ſide, encloſing a large camp up to the military way in form of a half moon, and ſeveral other ſubdiviſions have been made, which works may have been altered by the Danes or Saxons [q]. But Watling ſtreet does not come within ſix miles of Barr Beacon, Ikenield about one mile and a half. Some copies of Antoninus read *Erocetum*, whence Mr. Gale [r] was for deducing it from *heath*, whence the neighbouring *Thickbroom*, *King's Bromley*, and *Ereford*. He adds a gold Otho was dug up here 1690. Dr. Plot ſaw coins of Nero and Domitian found here, part of a wall, whence the preſent name, and two Roman pavements of lime and rubble and of pebble and gravel, both laid on Roman bricks. On the other ſide of the way in a ground belonging to *Cheſterfield*, on the bank of the Tame, were found the pedeſtal of a pillar [s], and other antiquities [t]. Wall. Etoc. Che

Plot [u], Stukeley, and Horſley remove PENNOCRUCIUM to *Stretton*, becauſe nearer the Roman road from which Penkridge is two miles diſtance [x]. Baxter [y] ſhews that both names ſignify *the head of the Grug river*, or *heath*, and finds *Cank* heath, the heath of the *Ceanes*. Salmon [z] transfers Pennocrucium to *Oldbury* in Warwickſhire, of which before, p. 348. Pe cru

" A little weſt of where the Rigning croſſes the Watling ſtreet, ſouth-weſt of Lichfield, ſtands a little village, called Wall; ſouth of that a quarter of a mile is Cheſterfield. This is ſaid by the inhabitants to be the oldeſt city in England; and the Watling ſtreet the oldeſt road. The Itinerary of Antoninus ſufficiently evinces the place to be *Etocetum*. Part of the Rigning-way northward hence is very fair, with a high ſtrait bank; part very mirely and bad. The country ſandy, is clayey, and full of round coggles, of which the road was compoſed. The Watling ſtreet eaſtward hence about half a mile is encloſed in fields; but weſtward it appears very ſtrait and broad. They call the Rigning the *Hickling* ſtreet at this place, and likewiſe *Port Lane*. It goes to Burton upon Trent. Many Roman coins are found here, both great and ſmall. Mr. Quintin living here has many. He owns the field called *the Butts*, where I ſaw great ruins of walls, equidiſtant twelve foot, and twelve high, like ſquare cellars. I ſaw there bits of pavement, Iriſh ſlate, Roman bricks, ſome pieces thus marked ※. The walls are a yard thick, of ſtrong mortar, rubble ſtone, &c. The Watling ſtreet parts the two villages, Cheſterfield ſouth and Wall north. By the ſide of a road going northward from thence to *Pipe Hill* I immediately eſpied the Roman walls, notorious by the manner of their ſtructure, of ragſtone; a courſe laid ſloping this way, a courſe that way,

[e] Ib. 189. [f] Plot, 410. [g] Dugd. Warw. 1130—1140. [h] Holland. Dugd. Warwick, 1130—1135.
[i] P. 369. [k] Tan. 502. [l] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 122—126. [m] Plot, 296.
[n] Plot, 405. [o] Pennant, 117—119. [p] G. Plot, 402. [q] Archæol. V. p. 113. pl. VIII. 1.
[r] P. 530. [s] MS. n. [t] Plot, 401. Tab. 32. f. 4. [u] Ib.
[x] P. 401. [y] G. Horſl. 19. [z] in voc. [a] P. 529.

with very ſtrong and white mortar. This lies under a hedge, and the roots of old oak trees for the length of an hundred yards, till intercepted by a dwelling-houſe. They ſay the building in *Butts cloſe*, was a temple; and probably they are not miſtaken. The Watling ſtreet at this old city goes preciſely from eaſt to weſt. Some mile ſtones have been found by the brook running weſt of the city; a pretty ſpring there; ruins upon digging all the fields round. The brook has a broad marſh along it weſtward. A little below the temple we ſaw the crown of a ſubterraneous arch in the hedge. They ſhewed me where the Rigning way went through a corn field ſouth of the caſtle, and paſſed the river weſt of Shenſtone. It is a field way ſtill ſouth, and an open road north. The caſtle ſtood in the north-weſt angle between the Watling and another road going to Litchfield upon a gentle ſouthern declivity. The old walls are founded upon a ſolid rock, and much more of them was left within memory; now they pull them down to build withal. There is a gate croſſes the Watling ſtreet at the caſtle end, by the ſide of the road. That called the Temple is upon the weſtern declivity, much lower in elevation than the caſtle, which is upon the higheſt ground in the neighbourhood, and ſomewhat raiſed above the common level by heaps of rubbiſh and foundations, which I could diſcern above ground in the orchard. The place of this old city is an elevation, and has a good proſpect, eſpecially ſouthwards. Oldbury caſtle and Manceter are in view. William Milner, at the Swan, is an antiquary, and knows the old name of the place. He ſhewed me a Roman wall in his cellar, and ſays it goes far backward by the garden. No doubt there were houſes all the way on both ſides the road from the caſtle to the brook, which is a ſweet deſcent weſtward. There was a Roman coin of gold found near Hales Owen. Many flower pots and other antiquities found on the ſouth ſide of Watling ſtreet in the ploughed fields called *Cheſterfield Crofts*; and a very fine red earthen ware with figures of bucks upon them. The circumference of the caſtle is hardly to be found; the ground has not been dug in the yards hereabouts. The Rigning-way goes by *Lyn-Lane*, and ſo paſſes the river weſt of Shenſtone, at Shenſtone Nether town. This country lies upon a rock here and there interſperſed, but not a good ſtone; but there is a quarry of good free-ſtone, of a brown colour, by Swinfen. I ſaw a Nero of Corinthian braſs, and ſome ſquare Roman pavements found there. The Rigning runs on the eaſt ſide of an eminence called *Mawcop hill*, as it paſſes northward hence. The building in Butts cloſe is level at top with the paſture, except towards the declivity, where they have dug away the earth, and the great wall that ran along it. Two miles beyond Etocetum, on the top of a hill, is *Knaves caſtle*, on the ſouth ſide of Watling ſtreet; a ſmall tumulus incloſed within three ditches; an entrance on the ſouth ſide. It has been hollowed on the top. This is in a vaſt moor or common, full of heath, as the nature of the ſoil is all the way. The Watling is very fair and ſtrait, and in many places the ridge is perfect for a great length. A little weſt of the bridge, under which the river Penk croſſes the Watling, are a few houſes belonging to Stretton on an eminence. This is thought to be *Pennocrucium*. And no doubt it was hereabout to anſwer the miles in the Itinerary. The village of Stretton lies a little to the north of the road, and a mile ſouth is *Brewood*, another village on the Penk, which they ſay has been an old city. On ploughing the fields they frequently find Roman coins and other antiquities. In that great old city king John kept his court. A little brook called *Horſebrook* runs a paſture or two below the road, and parallel to it, into the Penk. It is a very full river, and the bridge it runs through is broad. The Watling ſtreet is here eaſt and weſt. Three large ſtone bridges croſs the river in two miles. The old Roman city no doubt was by the road ſide ſomewhat near here, and perhaps by Horſebrook. Brewood may have been a Roman town, but it is too far out of the road for the convenience of travellers, and Penkridge is two miles and a half off, ſo that it can put in no claim. This town muſt have borrowed its name from the river, as that from the Roman city. Penkridge ſtands by the ſide of a large marſh made by the river. The church is built of good ſtone. A remarkable ſtone croſs in the ſtreet. The heathineſs of this county favours Mr. Baxter's derivation of *Pennocrucium*[a]."

Penkridge. At Penkridge was a collegiate church belonging t. John to the archbiſhop of Dublin, who was always dean, with 13 prebends, valued at £. 100. 15s.[b] It is now a curacy belonging to the Littletons[c]. It has a market and two fairs.

Lapley. At *Lapley* an alien priory of black friars, cell to St. Remigius at Rheims t. Edward the Confeſſor[d]. It was diſſolved by the parliament held at Leiceſter t. Henry V. and was given by that king to the college of Tong in Shropſhire[e]. The lands here and at Alrewas are held by Borough Engliſh[f].

Eſſingdon. *Eſſingdon* was held of the manor of *Hilton* near Penkridge by the ſingular tenure of driving a gooſe three times round the fire blown by Jack of Hilton, a little braſs image operating like an Eolipile[g]. Mr. Vernon, being poſſeſſed of both manors, extinguiſhed the tenure[h].

Breewood. *Breewood* is a market town, and has a freeſchool. The biſhop of the dioceſe had a ſeat here before the Conqueſt[i]. Here was t. Richard I. a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 11. 15. 6d.[k]

Overſtonall. About a quarter of a mile weſt of *Overſtonall* is an old fortification on a hill called in old writings *Caſtle old ford* or *fort*, double trenched, diameter 160 paces between the entrances which ſeems to have been on S. E. and N. W.[l]

Newcaſtle under Lyme. *Newcaſtle under Lyme* is a market and borough town, and was incorporated 19 Henry III. The caſtle of Cheſterton built by the earl of Lancaſter t. Henry III. was all gone in Plot's time. It had four churches, reduced to one ſince the barons wars[m]. It gave 1756 title of duke to Thomas Holles duke of Newcaſtle on Tyne, which on his death 1768 by limitation of the patent devolved to Henry earl of Lincoln, who married his niece.

"Newcaſtle under Line ſo caullid of a brooke "renning thereby or of a hille or wodde thereby ſo "cawlid. It longid to the duke of Lancaſter. "The paroche is at Stok on Trent a good mile off. "The town uſith to come to a chapel of St Saviour's

[a] Stukeley It. II. 21—23. [b] Plot, 446. Tan. 494. [c] Ecton.
[d] Tan. 492. [e] Parochial Antiq. of Staffordſh. MS. [f] Plot, 278.
[g] Plot, 433. Mr. Gale ſays this was the Saxon idol *Pouſter*. Stuk. It. II. 24. [h] Degge's MS. n. on Plot.
[i] Holland. [k] Tan. 500. [l] Plot, 396.
[m] Plot, 434.

" by the caſtle. " Al the caſtelle is down ſave one " great toure. Ther was a houſe of blak freres yn " the ſouth ſide of the town [n]."

Burſlem. At *Burſlem* near Newcaſtle is the greateſt manufactory of ſtone ware in England, and another of porcelain.

Stoke on Trent. At *Stoke on Trent* near Newcaſtle was born in the rectory-houſe 1602, the learned Dr. John Lightfoot, who died in his parſonage-houſe at Great Munden c. Herts, 1675, where he was buried with his two wives. He left his valuable library of Oriental and Hebrew and Rabbinical learning to Harvard college in America, where it was burnt 1764. His father died vicar of Uttoxeter 1651, aged 81.

Etruria. A ſpot in this pariſh called *Ridgehouſe*, by a fortunate accident purchaſed by Mr. Wedgwood, has under the direction of his inventive genius furniſhed an aſtoniſhing profuſion of the moſt elegant vaſes of every uſe and form, and deſerved the name of *Etruria* given to it by its ingenious proprietor.

Biddulph. In the pariſh of *Biddulph*, in the north-weſt corner of the county, on a riſing ground in the break or opening between the *Cloud* and *Woof Lowe*, which are two of the chain of hills that run through the counties of Stafford, Cheſter, Derby, and York, into Scotland, are the *Brideſtones*, a ſemicircle of ſix upright freeſtones, from three to ſix feet broad, of various height, about ſix feet aſuuder, and two more within them, where the earth is very black, mixed with aſhes and oak charcoal. It is ſuppoſed the circle was originally compleat, and 27 feet in diameter, for there is the appearance of holes where ſtones have formerly ſtood, and alſo of two ſingle ſtones, one ſtanding above five or ſix yards from the circle, and the other at the ſame diſtance from that. On the weſt ſide are two rough ſquare tapering ſtones, four feet two inches broad, and two feet thick. One on the north ſide is broken off, as part of the other. Weſt of theſe is the pavement of a kind of artificial cave compoſed of broken pieces of ſtone, about two inches and an half thick, and laid on pounded white ſtones about ſix inches deep: two inches of the upper part tinged with black, ſuppoſed from the aſhes falling through the pavement, which was covered with oak charcoal about two inches thick. Several ſmall bits of bone were alſo found. The ſides of this cave or cell were compoſed of two unhewn free ſtones about 18 feet long, ſix feet high, and 18 inches thick, each now broken in two. It was divided by a ſtone about five feet and an half high, and ſix inches thick, having a circular hole cut through it about 19 inches and a half in diameter. The whole was covered with long unhewn flat free ſtones ſince taken away. The height from the pavement to this covering was five feet ten inches. The entrance was filled up with ſtones and earth. About 55 yards from hence was another place of the ſame conſtruction, but ſmaller, and without any inward partition, two yards and an half long, two feet and an half broad, and three feet and an half high. Alſo part of a third. A large heap of ſtones covered the whole, 120 yards long, and 12 broad. Theſe ſtones have been taken away from time to time by maſons and other people for various purpoſes, and in 1764 ſeveral hundred loads were carried away to make a turnpike road about 60 yards from this place, which laid it open for examination [o].

Trentham. *Trentham* nunnery, where St. Werburg died abbeſs, was refounded for Auguſtin canons by Randal earl of Cheſter t. Henry I. and valued at the diſſolution at £.121. 3s. 2d.[p] It gave 1746 title of viſcount to *John Leveſon Gower*, earl Gower, whoſe grandfather inherited the eſtate of the Leveſons here, and whoſe ſon *Granville* Leveſon is the ſecond and preſent earl. Lady Leveſon gave great benefactions to the poor and the children of this place. The family ſeat contains many ſpacious and convenient apartments which have been lately fitted up and ornamented by the preſent earl, who has alſo made great improvements throughout the whole place, under the direction of Meſſrs Brown and Holland. The river Trent runs through the park.

Elijah Fenton, the poet, was born at *Shelton*.

At Berry bank in *Darleſton* on the top of an hill are ruins of a large caſtle, fortified with a double vallum and entrenchments about 250 yards diameter. This according to tradition was the ſeat of Wulpher king of Mercia, who murdered his two ſons for embracing Chriſtianity[q], and the barrow near it his tomb. " Not veri far from Stone priori appereth the place " where king Woulpher's caſtel or maner place was. " This *Byri* hill ſtode on a rok by a broke ſide. " Ther appere great dikes and ſquarid ſtones [r]."

At *Careſwell* was a caſtle built in the latter end of the reign of Edward II. by ſir William de Careſwell who is buried in the church. It has great ponds, whoſe heads are made of ſquared ſtones [s]. Dr. Plot, Pl. 37, and Mr. Groſe have engraved a fair houſe built on the ſite of the caſtle by Mathew Cradock ſon of George Cradock of Stafford a wool merchant, who was clerk of aſſize of this circuit [t]. It is now the property of William viſcount Vane of the kingdom of Ireland, in right of his mother the daughter and coheir of William Jolliffe of Caverſwell caſtle, eſq;

" The caſtel or preti pile of *Cawſewell* [*Careſwell*] " four miles by north from *Stone*, a late a priori of " chanons ſumtyme belonging to the Montgomerikes, " now the Giffards [u]."

The canons of Stone being diſperſed in the Daniſh wars, a few nuns ſeem to have been here at the Conqueſt. Robert de Stafford changed it t. Henry I. to canons regular from Kenelworth. It was valued at £.129.[x] In the church were the monuments of the Stafford family, removed at the diſſolution of it to the friars Auſtins at Stafford [y], but deſtroyed with that church [z]. Here is a market, free and charity ſchool, and four fairs. On rebuilding the church was found on a piece of oak plank in the roof the annexed inſcription, the centre word of which is *Jeſus* [a]:

[n] Lel. VII. 36.
[o] Letter from the rev. Mr. Malbon, rector of Congleton, to Dr. Owen, at the end of Rowland's Mona Antiqua, 1766, p. 319.
[p] Tan. 489. [q] Erdeſwicke. Plot, 406. [r] Lel. VII. 36. [s] Plot, 448.
[t] Holland. Degge MS. n. on Plot, p. 448. Erdeſwick, p. 86. [u] Lel. VII. 36.
[x] Tan. 488. [y] Lel. VII. 37. [z] Fuller. Mag. Brit. 72. [a] Gent. Mag. 1770, XL. p. 221.

A little

A little out of Stone to the right is a large houſe called *Aſton*, antiently the property of a branch of the Heveninghams of Suffolk. Walter the laſt of the line left two daughters, of whom the ſecond conveyed the eſtate by marriage to ſir James Simeon, of Brightwell c. Oxon, bart. t. Charles II. who rebuilt the houſe and built a mauſoleum in his garden, in which I think he is interred [b]. It now belongs to Thomas Weld, eſq; of Lulworth caſtle, Dorſet, whoſe grandmother was heireſs of the Simeons.

At *Burſton*, about three miles from Stone, was a chapel erected on the ſpot where Rufin, ſecond ſon of Wulpher, was ſuppoſed to be murdered [c].

Sandon came to Thomas de Erdeſwike t. Edward III. and continued in that family till the reign of James I. when Richard Erdeſwick ſold it to his half brother George Digby, groom of the ſtole. Charles lord Gerard of Bromley became poſſeſſed of it by marriage with Mr. Digby's daughter, whoſe grandaughter marrying William duke of Hamilton conveyed it to lord Archibald Hamilton, who rebuilt the houſe 1776, and ſold it to lord Harrowby. A law ſuit concerning this place gave riſe to the fatal duel between James duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun 1712, in which both combatants loſt their lives [d].

Sampſon Erdeſwicke wrote the hiſtory of this county, never yet correctly printed. He was buried at Sandon 1603, where he has a monument with his effigies in full proportion, and thoſe of his two wives, cut to the life, erected by himſelf in his life time [e]; and there is another of George Digby, eſq. The houſe is engraved in Plot, pl. IV.

"*Cank* foreſte, a great thing merely belongging "to the biſhopric of Lichefeld [f]." This curacy in the gift of the dean and chapter of Lichfield was the firſt preferment of the celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

"The wodde or foreſt in Staffordſhire, communly "caullid Cank wood, yn olde writinges is caullid "*Cannok* [g]." "It ſtandeth within four miles of "Lichfield, and thence ſtretcheth wit hina mile of "Stafford [h]." Near Cannok church is a large ſingle ſtone [i].

This vaſt tract was once covered with oaks, but for ſome centuries paſt has been deprived of its honours.

"*Sow* rennith by Staford per cœnobium S. Tho-"mæ a good mile of by Shutborow, and at Heywood "bridge into Trent [k]."

The priory of St. Thomas juxta Stafford was founded about 1180 by Richard Peche biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and valued at £.198 *per ann.* [l]

Strange it is to read what lands Henry III. confirmed to Henry Audeley, which were beſtowed on him through the bounty of the peers and even of private gentlemen, not only in England, but alſo in Ireland, where Hugh Lacy, earl of Ulſter, gave him lands, together with the conſtableſhip of Ulſter, ſo that without doubt he was either a perſon of ſingular virtue, or a very great favourite, or an able lawyer, or perhaps was endued with all theſe qualifications. His poſterity were allied in marriage with the heirs of the lord Giffard of Brimsfield, of baron Martin lord of Keimeis and Barnſtaple, as alſo a younger brother of this houſe, with one of the heirs of the earl of Glouceſter, who was by king Edward III. created earl of Glouceſter. About which time James lord Audley acquired a very great reputation on account of his valour and ſkill in warlike affairs, who, as it is related by the French hiſtorians, being dangerouſly wounded in the battle of Poitiers, when the Black Prince with many high commendations had given to him a penſion of 400 marks *per annum*, beſtowed it immediately on his four eſquires that always valiantly attended him, and ſatisfied the prince, doubting that his gift might be too little for ſo great ſervice, with this anſwer, gratefully acknowledging his bounty: "Theſe my eſquires ſaved my "life amidſt my enemies, and, God be thanked, "my anceſtors have left me ſufficient revenues to "maintain me in your ſervice." Whereupon the prince, approving this prudent liberality, both confirmed this donation to his eſquires, and beſides aſſigned to him lands to the value of 600 marks yearly. By his eldeſt daughter, one of the coheirs to her brother, and wife of John lord Touchet, the title of lord Audley came afterwards to the Touchets, and in them continueth [m].

Swinerton.

North-weſt of Stone is *Swinerton*, the eſtate of a family of its name from the Conqueſt to the reign of Henry VIII. when it paſſed to the Fitz Herberts of Norbury in Derbyſhire, by marriage with the heireſs of Swinnerton, to whom it now belongs [n]. It was antiently a royal ſeat, and had a market now diſuſed.

Navigable Canal.

Parallel with the London road from Stone runs the canal for the junction of the ſouthern and weſtern oceans, begun 1766 near the ſouth end of *Harecaſtle hill*. Its length thence to Wilden ferry, c. Derby, on the ſouth ſide of the hill is 61 miles two furlongs, and to the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preſton on the hill in Cheſhire on the north ſide of the hill 31, 6. in all 93 miles: its breadth at top 29 feet, at bottom 16, depth four feet and a half. There are 40 locks on the ſouth ſide, having 316 feet fall, and on the north ſide 35, with 326 feet fall. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, over the Trent in one of ſix arches, and over the Dane in Cheſhire in three, beſides 160 leſſer aqueducts and culvetts for the conveyance of brooks and ſtreams under the canal. The undertakers have built 189 cart bridges and 11 foot bridges to join lands which they cut through. The moſt ſouthern tunnel, as it is called, is at Hermitage, commonly called Armitage, where a work is carried through a hill for 130 yards, with a haling way for horſes on one ſide. That through Harecaſtle hill paſſes under ground for the length of 2880 yards, 9 feet wide, and 12 high, lined and arched with brick. At Barnton in Great Budworth pariſh, Cheſhire, is another tunnel 560 yards long, at Saltenford in the ſame pariſh another 350 yards, and at Preſton on the hill a third 1241 yards long. Each of theſe are 17 feet high, and 13 and a half wide. The proprietors alone employ 50 boats on this canal, excluſive of as many more belonging to other perſons. They are calculated to carry 25 tons each, and drawn by one horſe, for which the proprietors receive *per* mile $1d\frac{1}{4}$ *per* ton. The whole was contrived by Mr. James Brindley, who was born 1716 at Tunſted in Wormhill pariſh, c. Derby, and died 1772 at Tumhurſt, in the pariſh of Wolſtanton. in this county. What remained unfiniſhed at his death was completed under the direction of Mr.

[a] Pennant, p. 58. [b] Ib IV. 189. [c] Holland. [d] Ib. [e] Plot, 397. [f] Ib. 59. [g] Lel. VII. 38. [h] Lel. VII. 37. [i] VI. 22. [k] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 48. [l] Tan. 499.

Henſhall[p]. Dr. Congreve of Wolverhampton propoſed a junction of the Trent and Severn [p].

Bloreheath. About the head of this river near Drayton, Salop, is *Bloreheath*, where James Touchet lord Audley was ſlain fighting againſt the earl of Saliſbury, in the cauſe of Henry VI. and with him 2400 men. Another James was beheaded for joining the Corniſh inſurgents 12 Henry VIII. Mervin 9th lord was beheaded 1631, for high crimes and miſdemeanors. His ſon James was created earl of Caſtlehaven 1616. His brother's great grandſon James dying 1740, was ſucceeded by his ſon John, and he 1777 by his nephew George Thickneſs-Touchet, who is the preſent and 16th lord, the earldom ending with his uncle. Of this family was Edmund biſhop of Rocheſter, Hereford, and Saliſbury, in which laſt he died and was buried 1624.

"At Blorehethe, a mile above Drayton be northe, "was a feelde faught bytwene king Edwarde's men "and Henry the VIth. The erle of Sareſbyri and "Northern men on king Edward's parte overcam "lordes Audeley (ſlain) and Dudeley (wounded), "with quene Margaret, wife to Henry VI. and Cheſ-"ſterſhir men loſt the feld. She came to Eccleſhall. "Hauls, biſhop of Cheſter, her chapeleyn, cauſyd "the quene to ly ther [q]."

Blore heath was once a large common, but much of it is now incloſed. The account hiſtorians give of this battle is, that, in the 37th of Henry VI. James Touchet, ſecond lord Audley of that houſe, was ſent to encounter Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury, who had aſſembled forces to ſupport the houſe of York, in their pretenſions to the crown. Lord Audley, having raiſed about 10,000 men, approached near to the earl, in a plain called Blore heath, in order to prevent his march to London: whereupon the earl, finding it impoſſible to avoid an engagement, encouraged his men, and encamped on the ſide of a deep brook, the night before the day of St. Thecle, when the battle was fought. The lord Audley, with the van-guard of his army, paſſed the water; but the earl and his men, being deſperate, behaved with ſuch valour, that, after a ſharp encounter, the lord Audley, with moſt of his men, were ſlain, before the reſt of the forces could come to his or the van-guard's aſſiſtance. It appears, from a view of the place, that the earl was encamped on the north-eaſt of the brook, and lord Audley on the ſouth-weſt; and, as the brook is very ſhallow, the defeat was more probably occaſioned by the difficulty of aſcending the hill, than by the rear of the Lancaſtrian army not being able to paſs the water to ſupport their van-guard. The neighbouring inhabitants have a tradition, that during and after the battle the brook ran with blood. A croſs of wood was erected on the field of battle, which being thrown down ſome years ſince by a cow rubbing againſt it, the lord of the manor ordered a ſtone pedeſtal to be placed there, and the old croſs fixed upon it. The height of the pedeſtal, and the croſs, is about three yards. On the eaſt front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

On this ſpot
Was fought the battle of
Blore heath,
In 1459:
Lord Audley,
Who commanded for the ſide of Lancaſter,
Was defeated and ſlain.
To perpetuate the memory
Of the action and the place,
This antient monument
Was repaired in
1765,
At the charge of the lord of the manor,
Charles Boothby Skrymſher.

The earl of Saliſbury enjoyed his victory but a ſhort time, being made priſoner by the Lancaſtrians at Wakefield, 1460, and there beheaded after the battle. Of his three ſons, the ſecond ſon, ſir Thomas Neville, was ſlain in the ſame battle: the eldeſt, Richard earl of Saliſbury and Warwick, and the third, John marquis Montacute, were killed at the battle of Barnet, 1470 [r].

"*Hely* a caſtel of the lord Audeleys, and a two He
"mile of is *Audeley* village, wherby ſum think that
"it is caled Hely caſtel for *Audeley* caſtel. The
"tenauntes of Audeley come to this caſtle [s]."

At *Hilton* or *Milton* near Heleigh, Henry de Au- Hil
deley 1223, erected a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.89. 10s. in which church the family buried [t].

Gerard's Bromley houſe was built by ſir Thomas Ge
Gerard maſter of the Rolls t. Elizabeth. His ſon Bro
Thomas being knight marſhal of the king's houſhold, was by James I. created lord Gerard, which title continued in his family for four deſcents, and the younger branch had that of lord Gerard of Brandon, c. Suffolk, and earl of Macclesfield t. Charles II. now extinct [u]. Their great eſtate was claimed by the ducheſs of Hamilton 1720, who appealed to the Houſe of Lords againſt Thomas Fleetwood, eſq. but it was determined in favour of the latter.

Chebſey came from the Haſtings to the Staffords Ch
and Harcourts. It is a large pariſh, and in the church-yard is a tall pyramidal ſtone, either the ſhaft of a croſs, or, like the three in *Checkley* church-yard, a funeral monument, perhaps Daniſh [x].

Eccleſhall is a very large manor called ſometimes a Ec
barony, and belonged to the biſhop of Lichfield at the Conqueſt. Biſhop Durdent obtained a market and fair for it before 1161, and about 1200 biſhop Muſchamp had licence from king John to make a park here, and embattle the caſtle, which was rebuilt by biſhop Langton 1310 [y]. The value of this eſtate 1534 was, including the caſtle and manor, £. 57. 7s. *per annum*. The biſhops having other palaces in this county at Heywood, Brewood, Beaudeſert, &c. beſides Lichfield houſe in the Strand, London, do not appear to have reſided much here. In the civil war the caſtle was held for the king, and taken by the parliament before 1646, when it was ſo damaged that the biſhop could not reſide in it at the Reſtoration. The manor was ſold 1650 for £. 14,224. Biſhop Lloyd about 1695 rebuilt of brick all the ſouth front of the palace, which conſtitutes the beſt part of the houſe, and connected it with what before ſerved only for a farm houſe. Since his time it has been the conſtant reſidence of the biſhops. Biſhop Hough planted the grove, now converted into an elegant ſhrubbery; and the preſent biſhop Dr. James Cornwallis, by draining the grounds about the caſtle, has rendered the ſituation perfectly healthy [z].

[p] Pennant Ib. 50—55.
[q] Gent. Mag. XLII. p. 417.
[r] Dugd. II. 417. Mag. Brit. 81.
[s] Cheſterfield in Angl. Sac. I. 442. Whitlocke. Ib. 447.
[t] See his plan printed at the end of Erdeſwicke.
[u] Lel. VII. 36.
[x] Plot. 432.
[y] Tan. 501. Dugd. Bar. I. 747-50.
[z] Mr. Pegge's Antiquities of Eccleſhall. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXI.

Eccleſhall is a pretty market town, and in its church queen Margaret after the battle of Blore-heath was ſheltered by biſhop Hales[a]. Thomas Bentham biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry was buried in the church 1578. "Eccleſhaul caſtel longging to the "biſhop of Cheſter. Langton biſhop of Lichfield "made it[b]."

Pelſall, in the pariſh of Eccleſhall, was the ſeat and manor of Robert ſon of Gilbert younger ſon of R. de Corboil in Normandy, who came in with the Conqueror, and held it A. D. 1088, of Robert de Stafford with its appurtenances, by ſervice of a knight's fee. Gilbert married Iſabel ſiſter and co-heir of Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter, whoſe arms they aſſumed in a canton. Az. John Peſhall of Horſley in this ſame pariſh was created a baronet 10 James I. 1612.

Near this is *Wotton*, where is a high paved way which Dr. Plot[c] took for a via vicinalis.

From the Noels of *Ellenhall* are likewiſe deſcended thoſe of *Hilcote* in this county, of Kirkby Mallory in Leiceſterſhire, and of Brook in Rutlandſhire, of whom Edward was created lord Noel of Ridlington by James I. and by Charles I. viſcount Campden, in default of iſſue male of Baptiſt Hicks lord Hicks viſcount Campden, whoſe eldeſt daughter and co-heir Julian he married, and his grandſon was created earl of Gainſborough by Charles II.[d].

Raunton alias *De ſartis* or *Eſſars* abbey, was founded for black monks by Robert Fitz Noel t. Henry II. ſubordinate to Haghmon priory, Salop, valued at £.102. 11s.[e]

"*Stafforde* caſtel not far from Stafford town on "the river of Sow[f]." Ethelfleda the Mercian built a caſtle here, whereof nothing now remains. A little church ſtands near the ſite called the Caſtle church. The caſtle on the hill a mile from the town was built long after by Ranulph firſt earl of Stafford. Erdeſwicke indeed from a certain deed dated from the caſtle near Stafford long before his time, concludes he only rebuilt it. Dr. Plot[g] thinks the caſtle there mentioned rather ſtood within the entrenchment at *Billington*, which may be only the remains of it, the lands wherein theſe works are being near to and ſtill remaining part of the demeſne land of the barony of Stafford. Mr. Pennant pronounces this a Britiſh poſt. Sir Simon Degge's MS. note on Plot ſays, there was a caſtle within the town near the broad Eye, and, in his time, a bank called the Caſtle bank. This may be the ſame noticed in Speed's map, now called *Bully hill*.

The Conqueror built a caſtle here, making Robert de Tony governor of it, who thence took the name of Stafford, and the deſcendants of his great grandaughter became barons and earls of Stafford. The barony had 60 knights fees, and was diſſolved by the death of Henry Stafford laſt duke of Buckingham. The moated ſite of their manſion houſe remains before the caſtle. Stafford was a principal town in this county under the Heptarchy, as it is now the county town, the aſſizes and ſeſſions being eſtabliſhed here by act of parliament 1 Elizabeth. That princeſs was here in her progreſs 1575, and aſking what was the cauſe of the decay of the town, was anſwered that the decay of capping was one cauſe, and another, that the aſſizes were taken away from the town. To which her majeſty replied, that ſhe would renew and eſtabliſh better the ſtatute for capping, and for the aſſizes ſhe gave her promiſe that the ſame ſhould ever after be kept at Stafford[h]. The town is well ſituate on the river Sow, over which it has a fair bridge, rebuilt 1782, ſhews foundations of walls, is well built, and is a corporation and borough containing above 5000 inhabitants. It was made a borough by king John at the requeſt of the Staffords, who alſo walled it[i]. It had a priory of black canons, founded by Peche biſhop of Lichfield 1180, value £.198.[k] Another of Franciſcans or Grey friars, founded before 10 Edward I. value £.35.13s.10d. a third of friars Auſtins, founded by Ralph lord Stafford about 1344, whoſe family monuments were removed hither from Stone, but not preſerved[l], and two hoſpitals of St. John and St. Leonard[m], the dean's houſe now the ſchool, founded by Edward VI. and endowed with the revenues of the two hoſpitals[n]. It has now two churches, one antiently collegiate for a dean and thirteen prebends, The deanry was valued at £.35 13s. 10d. and all the prebends at not above 38£. *per ann.*[o] This latter church has an octagon tower, which had a lofty ſpire, blown down 1593, to the great damage of the church, repaired the next year[p]. There is a county hoſpital, finiſhed 1772, ſupported by annual ſubſcription of between 8 and 9000*l.*[q] The town early gave title of baron to a family of its own name, whoſe deſcendant by the female line Henry Howard was created by James I. earl of Stafford, whoſe nephew John Paul Stafford was the 4th and laſt earl, dying 1762.

St. Berthelin was ſcholar to St. Guthlac, after whoſe death he retired to the iſland where Stafford now ſtands, then called *Bethnie*, which he afterwards quitted for the woods[r]. Edmund Stafford biſhop of Exeter 1395—1419, and John Stafford a Franciſcan writer, were born here[s]. Bethnie.

Two miles eaſt of Stafford is *Beacon hill*, a large parcel of rocks laid on a level eminence, and covered with graſs, having a ſteep aſcent on every ſide like a camp. Upon *St. Amor* heath under this hill a battle was fought in the civil war[t]. Beacon hill.

At *Gnoſhall* was a church of ſecular canons, valued at £.47 6s. 8d.[u] In this pariſh the miniſter and churchwardens annually chuſe a jury of twelve men or more, who not only join with them and the ſidemen in making the preſentments to the official (it being a peculiar), but are impanelled, and bring in their verdict in all eccleſiaſtical cauſes that fall out amongſt them for the year following[x]. Gnoſhall.

Tixall ſtands about four miles eaſt of Stafford. Roger earl of Montgomery held it at the Conqueſt, and Henry de Ferrers under him. It was in the Lytteltons in the reign of Edward IV. and Henry VI. a daughter of whom brought it in marriage to ſir John Aſton of Haywood, knt. whoſe eldeſt ſon Edward was ſheriff of this county 1528, 1540, and 1556, and built the manſion-houſe here, on a ſill of the windows there being this inſcription: Tixall.

William Yates made this houſe MDLV.

[a] Lel. VII. 32. Plot, 449. Mag. Brit. 63.
[b] Lel. VII. 36, 37.
[c] P. 402. G.
[d] Mag. Brit. 80.
[e] Tan. 499.
[f] Lel. VII. 36.
[g] P. 416.
[h] MS. Dearle.
[i] Holland.
[k] Tan. 499.
[l] Ib. 502.
[m] Ib. 503.
[n] Dearle's MS.
[o] Tan. 495.
[p] Plot, 369.
[q] G. Pennant, 73—78.
[r] Plot, 409.
[s] Mag. Brit. 70.
[t] Stuk. It. II. 24.
[u] Tan. 495.
[x] Plot, 313.

It was a handſome building, the firſt ſtory of ſtone, the reſt of timber and plaſter, and is engraved in Plot Pl. XXIX. It is taken down, and another manſion built near it, ſtill remaining. Sir Walter Aſton, ſheriff 1569 and 1574, built the Gretian gate-houſe, and died 1590. Sir Walter Aſton the patron of Michael Drayton, married Gertrude ſiſter of Mr. Sadler of Standon c. Herts, was made knight of the bath at the coronation of James I. baronet 1611, and for his ſervices in the Spaniſh match created baron Forfar. There is a portrait of him at Blithfield in this county. His ſecond ſon Walter, ſecond lord Aſton, married Mary daughter of Richard Weſton earl of Portland lord treaſurer, and defended Lichfield for the king, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and grandſon, both of his name, and a great grandſon James, who died 1755, leaving a ſon Walter who died 177 , and two daughters coheireſſes, of whom the younger married the hon. Thomas Clifford, now proprietor of this eſtate, and the eldeſt Mary ſir Walter Blount of Sodington c. Worceſter, bart.[y] Among the family pictures, &c. removed hither from Standon on the death of the laſt lord is the marriage of prince Arthur in tapeſtry, mentioned by Mr. Walpole[z].

Tixall gave birth to Edward Wetenhall biſhop of Cork[a].

On Tixall heath are two barrows called the *King's* and *Queen's low*[b]. Two urns found on this heath in the laſt century were lately in the cuſtody of Walter lord Aſton[c].

Shutborough. Near Tixall is *Shutborow* the ſeat of George Anſon, eſq. whoſe uncle, elder brother of the late lord Anſon, beautifully improved this eſtate of *Shukborough with the long beard*, who was reported in Leland's time to have given it to the mitre of Lichfield[d]. The choragic monument of Lyſicrates, the tower of Andronicus Cyrrheſtes, and the arch of Adrian at Athens, are imitated here among other antient and modern monuments of equal taſte. Some remains of the old manſion are behind the preſent[e]. By the road ſide is a ſarcophagus placed upon a wall to the memory of lord Anſon.

Ingeſtre. Not far from Tixall is *Ingeſtre*, a reſpectable manſion of the Elizabethan age, the body brick and the bows ſtone, the antient ſeat of the Chetwynds, of whom the laſt male owner Walter Chetwynd, eſq. who died without iſſue 1693, was a gentleman not more eminent for his antient family and great hoſpitality than for his ſkill in antiquities and for his encouragement of Erdeſwicke's reſearches. He rebuilt his pariſh church in a handſome manner 1677, and gave up a portion of tythes worth £.50. a year to it[f]. This eſtate now belongs to John Chetwynd Talbot in right of his mother the heir of John viſcount Chetwynd.

Hopton heath. *Hopton heath* on the ſide of Ingeſtre pariſh is noted for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces, under the earl of Northampton and the parliament's under ſir William Brereton and ſir John Gill, in which the former were victorious, but from a too eager purſuit left their gallant leader to be killed by the enemy.

Chartley. "*Chartely*, the olde caſtel is now yn ruine: but "olde yerle Randol as ſum ſay lay in it when he "buildid Deulencres abbay. This caſtel ſtondith a "good flite ſhot from the building and goodly manor "place that now is ther as the principal houſe of the "Ferrars, and cam to them be ſimilitude by mar-"riage. Ther is a mighty large parke[g]." The Ferrars family here are as old as the Conqueſt, and were barons Chartley from 1298. Their greateſt property was in Derbyſhire, for in this county they had only Chartley and Tutbury[h]. Their heireſs Anne brought the barony by marriage to the Devereuxes. Robert D'Eureux ſon of Robert, mentioned by Mr. Camden, laſt earl of Eſſex and lord Ferrars of that name, dying without iſſue, Charles II. declared ſir Robert Shirley his heir general lord Ferrars of Chartley, who was afterwards advanced by queen Anne to the titles of viſcount Tamworth and earl of Ferrars, which are both enjoyed by his grandſon Waſhington 5th and preſent earl. The barony of Ferrars of Chartley devolved 1754 to Charlotte wife of George viſcount Townſhend[i], (daughter and heir of James Compton earl of Northampton by Elizabeth Shirley his wife,) by whom ſhe had iſſue George, now, on her death 1770, baron de Ferrars of Chartley, elected preſident of the Society of Antiquaries on St. George's day April 23, 1784, on the death of Dr. Jeremiah Milles, dean of Exeter, and the ſame year advanced to the antient title of earl of Leiceſter. Queen Elizabeth was at Chartley Aug. 1575, in her progreſs to Stafford[k]. This venerable pile, engraved in Plot, Pl. V. built great part of wood, round a court, was adorned with the arms and devices of the ſeveral proprietors, the initials of the builder Walter Devereux, and a bed wrought by the queen of Scots who was confined here. It was deſtroyed by fire 1781. At a ſmall diſtance on a knoll are the remains of the caſtle built by Ralph earl of Cheſter, from whom it paſſed to the Ferrars and Devereuxes, earls of Eſſex. In *Stow* church adjoining is a monument for Walter Devereux firſt viſcount Hereford, grandſon of the firſt lord Ferrars, and founder of the houſe of Chartley, who died 1558, with his own figure, and thoſe of his two wives[l].

The caſtle of *Beaudeſert* ſtood on a very high hill commanding a view of nine counties. It was wreſted with ſix other manors from the ſee of Lichfield in the reign of Edward VI. when biſhop Sampſon accepted in exchange from ſir William Paget baron Beaudeſert certain impropriations of the value of £. 183. a year, now reduced to poor vicarages or curacies annexed to the ſee. The houſe was rebuilt by Thomas lord Paget in the reign of Elizabeth, and has been much improved by the preſent owner[m]. In the drawing room is a fine portrait by Holbein of the firſt lord Paget. His monument in Lichfield cathedral was deſtroyed in the civil wars[n]. He was, as may be collected from his epitaph, ſecretary and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. and conſtituted by his will counſellor and adjutant to Edward VI. during his minority, to whom he was alſo chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, comptroller of the houſhold, and by him

y Groſe. Pennant, 69. Salmon's Hertfordſh. 238. Douglas' Peerage of Scotland, 268.
z Aneed. of Painting, II. 68. a Parochial Antiq. MS. b Pennant, 71. c Paroch. Antiq. MS.
d It. VII. 38. e Pennant, 67, 68. f G. Pennant, 72. The houſe is engraved in Plot pl. 26.
g Lel. VII. 40. h Degge MS. n. i See before, p. 383.
k Life of Sir Thomas Smith, p. 190. l Pennant, p. 65.
m See the view of it Plot, pl. VIII. The gate-way is removed. Pennant, p. 96, 97.
n Ib. 108. The antient finger ſtocks from this houſe, deſcribed and engraved by Plot, Pl. XXXII. fig. 11. p. 390, a puniſhment formerly inflicted by the *Lord of Miſrule* on ſuch ſervants as committed miſdemeanors during Chriſtmas, are now in Mr. Greene's Muſeum at Lichfield.

created

created baron and knight of the garter, and by queen Mary lord privy ſeal. His grandſon William was 4th baron Paget[o]. In the park is a large fortification called *Caſtlehill*, double trenched, and almoſt circular except on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, having two entrances, and before the eaſtern one ſeveral advanced works. It probably was made by Canute when he ravaged theſe parts[p]. Mr. Pennant refers it to the Britans. Coal is dug in this park which will bear carving as ſtone. The choir of Lichfield cathedral is floored with this coal and alabaſter in alternate ſquares.

"The towne of Lichfield, for all the ſubſtance of "it ſtandith upon a low and equal ground, only the "cloſe and cathedrall church, with a long ſtreet that "lyith north on the bridge of the town is ſomewhat "upon high ground. Ther is no token that it ever "was walled. Ther hath bene a caſtle in the ſouth "ende, but no part of it ſtondeth: the plott with the "dikes is yet called the Caſtle field. In the mayne "town that is a fayre large thing, are three paroche "churches: St. Maries, a right beautiful piece of "worke in the very market place: St. Michael in "the ſouth-eaſt end of the town, and Stowe church "in the eaſt end, where is St. Chad's well, where is "ſeen a ſtone in the bottom of it, on which ſome "ſay St. Chadde was wont to ſtand naked in the "water and pray. At this ſtone he had his oratory "in the time of Wulpher king of Mercia. The ca-"thedral church was firſt dedicated to St. Mary and "St. Peter, and a biſhopric there erected [865] "by Oſwy king of Northumberland, and of the "Marches after he had ſlain Penda the pagan "king of Mercia. After the death of Oſwy Pen-"da's ſons falling to the faith were ſetters forth "of the ſame church, and favorers to Cedde, to "whom it was afterwards dedicated. The whole "cloſe was newly dyked and walled by biſhop "Langton, who made a gate at the weſt part, a "leſſer at the ſouth-eaſt part, and the biſhop's palace "at the eaſt end. The glory of the cathedral church "is the work at the weſt end exceeding coſtly and "fair. There be three ſtone pyramids, two in the "weſt end, and one in the middle. The library at "the weſt end was erected by Thomas Heywood, "dean. The prebendaries houſes in the cloſe, "builded by divers men, be very fayre. The cho-"riſters have a goodly houſe lately builded by biſhop "Blithe[q]." The cathedral is 411 feet long from eaſt to weſt, 66 broad from north to ſouth, the middle ſpire 258 feet and an half high, the weſt ſteeples 188 feet. Biſhop Clinton t. Henry I. built good part of it. Langton built the Lady chapel, t. Edward I. made a ſumptuous ſhrine for St. Chad, which coſt £.2000. and in his new palace hall cauſed the hiſtory of Edward I. to be painted, which remained to Erdeſwicke's time, though much decayed. He was buried in this chapel 1321, but his monument is now in the ſouth aile of the chancel, with thoſe of biſhops Patteſhull 1245, Blithe 1530, and Hacket 1670, and deans Heywood 1492, and Addiſon 1683. Over the weſt door were three rows of large whole length ſtatues of kings and Old Teſtament worthies, two rows of which were taken down about 42 years ago by dean Penny. The great weſt window in form of a Catharine wheel was given by James II. when duke of York, and over it without is a ſtatue of Charles II. The ſcreen behind the high altar is compoſed of rich fretwork, once whited over, but now cleaned and well repaired by the preſent dean Proby, in the niches of which were formerly ſtatues. The church was ſo completely ruined in the civil wars, the royaliſts having ſtood a formal ſiege in the cloſe, which was regularly fortified and ditched, that biſhop Hacket laid out £. 20,000. on repairing it. The library was burnt with all the records, and the middle ſpire beat down. The palace was rebuilt by biſhop Wood 1687. Near it is the choriſter's ſchool houſe, and an old gate to the ſchool in the Flemiſh ſtyle lately taken down.

Over the great weſt door of the cathedral, within the church, is the following inſcription:

Oſwyus eſt Lichfeild fundator, ſed reparator
Offa fuit: Regum fama perennis erit.
Rex Stephanus, Rex Henricus, primuſque Richardus,
Rex et Ioannes plurima dona dabant.

Supra hæc millenos Eccleſia floruit annos;
Duret ad extremum nobilis uſque diem.
Daque Deus longum ut hæc ſacra floreat ædes,
Et celebrent nomen plebs ibi ſancta tuum.

Fundata eſt Eccleſia Mercienſis
Quæ nunc Lichfeldia dicitur.
Facta Cathedralis
Anno Domini
D C LVII.

An organ built originally for the uſe of this cathedral by father Smith, after the havoc of the civil war, when no part of that goodly fabric was left fit for divine ſervice but the chapter houſe, was at the reſtoration of the church by biſhop Hacket removed and placed in a loft in the Lady chapel, where it ſtood uſeleſs till its removal 1740 to the Vicar's hall. In 1745, a great number of ſoldiers being quartered in that room, broke it open, and burnt moſt of the wooden pipes. In this condition it was by the late dean Penny given to Mr. John Alcock the then organiſt, who, having for many years uſed it as a cloaths preſs, ſold it 1760 to Mr. Greene of Lichfield, who, by the aſſiſtance of the late Mr. Adcock of Leiceſter-fields, has reſtored it. It has a ſtop diapaſon and principal of wood, a twelfth and fifteenth of metal.

Higbert was ordained biſhop here A. D. 785 by the council of Chalcluith, which took away great part of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's juriſdiction[r]. King Offa procured this ſee to be made archiepiſcopal A. D. 789, which continued only ten years, when the act of Pope Adrian was revoked by Pope Leo III. his ſucceſſor, at the inſtance of king Kenulph. When Eadulf was archbiſhop of Lichfield 789, he had for ſuffragans the biſhops of Worceſter, Hereford, Leiceſter, Sidnaceſter, Elmham, and Dunwich. He was at the council of Cloveſho 803, which reſtored the rights of the ſee of Canterbury, and died 812[s]. The ſee was tranſlated to Cheſter on account of the meanneſs of the town 1075, and thence to Coventry 1102: but the biſhops ſoon returned hither, and Clinton built the cathedral about 1140, and augmented the chapter. Here are now a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, four archdeacons, 27 prebendaries and 12 minor canons. The revenues of the ſee were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £.795. 17s. 6d. and of the chapter at £.436 10s.[t] Here was a houſe of Grey friars, or friars minors, founded by biſhop Alexander 1229[u], ſeveral parts of it are yet ſtanding, and greatly

[o] Holland.
[p] G. Plot, 418.
[q] Lel. IV. 187, 188, 189.
[r] Sax. Chron. Flor. Wig.
[s] Godw. 310.
[t] Tan. 485.
[u] Lel. IV. 188. Tan. 501.

improved

improved by the leſſee William Inge, eſq. 1783; its revenues ſupport an hoſpital at Seal, c. Leiceſter. Here was alſo founded an hoſpital of St. John by biſhop Roger t. Henry III. refounded by biſhop Smith t. Henry VII. conſiſting of a maſter, 2 prieſts and 20 poor men, and another by Dr. Milley 1424[x]. St. Michael's church is remarkable only for its large yard of ſix or ſeven acres[y]. This with St. Chad's are chapels to St. Mary's *in foro*[z], which was rebuilt 1716, and its fine ſpire unneceſſarily pulled down.

Geffrey Muſchamp, biſhop of Coventry, in conſideration of the great kindneſs of king John to the church of Lichfield, appointed by deed three chaplains to celebrate maſs for his ſoul and the ſouls of his father, brother, and relations, with a ſufficient ſtipend. See the charter and its confirmation by the dean and chapter, printed in Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 375.

This city was incorporated 1 Edward VI. by the ſtyle of bailiffs, burgeſſes, citizens, and the commonalty of the ſame. The ſenior bailiff is elected by the biſhop, the other by the corporation. They have power of life and death within their juriſdiction, a court of record and of piepoudre[a]. The caſtle in which Richard II. kept his Chriſtmas 1397, and was two years after confined, the city walls, and biſhop Clinton's coſtly tower are all gone. The caſtle ſtood on an eminence on the ſouth ſide of Tamworth ſtreet; the ſite is now converted into ſeveral ſmall gardens.

Lichfield gave birth 1617 to Richard Whittington the grammarian; to Mr. Camden's father; to Elias Aſhmole the antiquary, chymiſt, and herald, to Richard Weſton judge of the Common Pleas, grandfather to the earl of Portland of that name; 1663 to Dr. George Smalridge, conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol 1714, who died 1719; to Thomas Newton biſhop of Briſtol, who died 1782; and to Samuel Johnſon, LL. D. It gave title of earl to Charles lord d'Aubigny, ſo created and baron Newbury 1646, with whom expired theſe titles intended for his uncle Bernard Steward, ſlain at Rowton heath. Sir Edward Henry Lee, bart. of Ditchley, Oxfordſhire, was advanced to this earldom 1674, and ſucceeded 1716 by his ſixth ſon George Henry, and he 174$\frac{2}{3}$ by his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1772 without iſſue was ſucceeded by his uncle Robert (13th ſon of the 3d earl) who dying without iſſue 1776, the title is extinct.

"The north part of Lichfield is divided from the "ſouth by three pooles or lakes, whereof both the "two firſt lye by weſt, and nothing ſoe great as the "third that lyeth by eaſt. The firſt weſterne poole "is divided from the ſecond by a great maine long "cauſey, wherein be arches of ſtone for the water to "iſſue into the ſecond poole, and this cauſey ſerveth to "come out of the ſouth part of the town into the "north. This cauſey was laſt made with great ex-"pences by Walter de Langton biſhop of Lich-"field[b]." At preſent theſe three pools are reduced to *Stow pool* and *Minſter pool*. Lichfield is ſuppoſed to have its name, q. d. *field of carcaſes*, from the 1000 converts made by Amphibalus at Stichbrook and martyred here[c].

Between Streethay and Burton at *Eddinghall* is a raiſed way or *via vicinalis* pointing towards Lullington in Derbyſhire, and near it a barrow[d].

"*Burton upon Trent* hath but one paroch chirch "and a chapel at the bridge end. Trent cumpaſith "a great peace of the towne. Many marbelers "working in alabaſter[e]." It is a market town, and has a woollen manufactory. It has a handſome ſtone bridge of 36 arches over Trent, above a quarter of a mile long[f], built t. Henry II. or earlier. The caſtle was built by the Ferrars in the Conqueror's time[g]. The pariſh church adjoins to the abbey which was founded 1004, for Benedictines, by Wulfric Spot, valued at £.501 7s. Henry VIII. founded in it at the diſſolution a college of a dean and canons which ſubſiſted but four years. Modwenna lived here retired in an iſland called *Andredſy*, where ſhe was buried[h]. The abbot of Burton having a vaſt rough hilly ground about a mile from the abbey called it *Sinai*, and it is ſtill called *Sinai park*[i]. The annals of this houſe from A.D. 1004 to 1263, were printed among Gale's Scriptores Angliæ, Ox. 1684, p. 246.

Blithfield came to the Bagots by marriage of ſir Ralph with Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of Richard Blithfield t. Edward II. Before that they were ſituated at the neighbouring village of *Bagots Bromley*. From a younger branch of this family deſcended the antient barons Staffords afterwards dukes of Buckingham, Milliſent heireſs of Robert lord Stafford having married Harvey Bagot. Sir William Bagot was created lord Bagot of Bagot's Bromley, 1780. The houſe is built round a court. The park at ſome diſtance from the houſe abounds with large oaks, and in the church are the family monuments[k].

On the confines of Cank wood is *Heywood park* another houſe belonging to lord Paget, remarkable for the beautiful woody dingles that wind into the ſides of the foreſt. Here Mr. Pennant[l] ſuppoſes was the park of red deer which Leland[m] ſays the biſhop of Lichfield had in his manor of Shugborow. "Some call *Shokeſborow Heywood* becauſe it ſtand-"ith by it." The bridge is the longeſt in England, having once 42 arches, now reduced, as well as the manor barn[n].

Colwich adjoining belonged to a family of that name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Elizabeth, when it paſſed into that of Leiceſter of Tabley c. Cheſhire. The church is a prebend of Lichfield. Here is the burial-place of the Anſons, a columbarium, and the monument of ſir William Wolſeley, bart. 1728, who was drowned in his chariot by the accidental breaking of a mill-dam in Longdon village by a thunder-ſhower[o]. This family is of great antiquity at *Wolſeley* in this pariſh. Beaudeſert and a great piece of Cank foreſt are in Longdon pariſh[p]. This laſt village was antiently full of gentlemen's ſeats, now reduced to one belonging to Francis Cobb, eſq. The manor is of great extent[q].

Colton hall belonged to the Gaſtenoys, and by marriage with their heireſs to the Drakelows and Grieſ-

[x] Tan. 502, 503. [y] Mag. Brit. 5.
[z] Ecton. [a] Pennant, 115.
[b] Lel. IV. 188. [c] Plot, 399. Mag. Brit. 156. [d] G. Plot, 402. Mag. Brit. 16.
[e] Lel. VII. 36. [f] See Gent. Mag. XXI. p. 296. 407. [g] Holland.
[h] Tan. 491. Capgrave. [i] Burton, Leiceſterſh. 119.
[k] G. Mag. Brit. 77. Pennant, p. 81—86. [l] P. 79.
[m] It. VII. 38. [n] Pennant, p. 66. [o] Ib. 80. [p] Lel. VII. 38.
[q] Pennant, p. 95.

leys, and in the reign of Charles I. to lord Aſton, when it was burnt by the careleſsneſs of a ſervant. Near the bridge over the Trent here is ſometimes taken the burbot, or eel pout, from its reſemblance to an eel, though ſhorter, a fiſh of a diſguſting appearance, but of a delicate flavour and very firm[r], found in greater plenty in the river Witham, and the great eaſt fen in Lincolnſhire. Between Colton and Blithfield the country alters for the worſe and becomes wet and mirey.

At *Abbot's*, or *Paget's Bromley*, was within memory of Dr. Plot's time a ſport on Chriſtmas, New Year's, and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby horſe dance*. A perſon carried between his legs the figure of an horſe made of thin boards, and in his hand a bow and arrow, which, paſſing through a hole in the bow, and ſtopping on a ſhoulder in it, made a ſnapping noiſe as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the muſic. With this man danced five or ſix others carrying on their ſhoulders as many rein deer's heads, three of them painted white, and three red, with the arms of the chief families Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief revenues of the town belonged, painted on the palms of them, with which they danced the hays and other country dances. To this hobby horſe dance there alſo belonged a pot which was kept by turns by four or five of the chief of the town, whom they called *Reeves*, who provided cakes and ale to put into this pot: all people who had any kindneſs for the good intent of the inſtitution of the ſport giving pence apiece for themſelves and families, and ſo did foreigners who came to ſee it, with which money, after defraying the charge of the cakes and ale, they not only repaired their church, but kept their poor too: which charges are not now ſo chearfully borne[s]. *Hobby horſe money* is mentioned in the old pariſh books of Stafford and Seighford[t]. This cuſtom was continued till the civil war, and ſir Simon Degge ſaw it often practiſed. He ſays they had ſomething of the kind to get money to repair the church at Stafford, every common council collecting money of his friends, and he that could bring in moſt money to the hobby horſe was looked on as a man of beſt credit, ſo that they ſtrove who ſhould moſt improve his intereſt, and, as he remembered, it was accounted for at Chriſtmas[u].

At *Blithbury*, in Abbot's Bromley, was a ſmall Benedictine monaſtery, afterwards nunnery, founded in the 12th century by Hugh Malveyſin, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey[x].

Radgely is a market town with a great annual horſe fair. The ſeat of the Weſtons belongs now to Aſhton Curzon, eſq.[y]

At *Hermitage*, commonly called *Armitage*, is the ſeat of Mr. Liſter, and on the oppoſite ſide of Trent *Maveſyn Ridvare*, the property of the Maveſyns from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry IV. when ſir Robert Maveſyn and ſir William Handſacre meeting with their followers near their reſpective eſtates in the oppoſite cauſes of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the latter was ſlain, and the daughter and coheireſs of the former married his heir, and carried her eſtate into that family. The monument of ſir Robert has this inſcription:

Hic jacet dñs Robertus de Mauveſine miles dñs de Mauveſine Ridware, qui occubuit juxta Salopiam 1403, ſtans cum rege dimicans ex parte ſua uſque ad mortem: cujus aiæ propitietur Deus.

Near the church is the gateway of the antient manſion of the Mauveſins, and on the other ſide Trent beyond *High bridge* is a moated fragment of the rival houſe of Hanſacre[z].

Mauveſyn Ridware deſcended through the heirs of Maveſyn, Cawardin, and Chadwick, to Charles Sacheverel Chadwick, eſq, who died lately ſeiſed thereof.

King's Bromley belonged to the earls of Cheſter, and earl Leofric died here 1057[a]. It is now the property of lady Holte of Aſton, and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, ſiſters and coheireſſes of the late John Newton, eſq.[b] The abbot of Burton on Trent gave two palfreys to have a market and fair here till the king (Henry III.) came to full age[c]. King's Bromley.

Fairwell was a houſe of canons regular, afterwards of Benedictine nuns, founded by Roger Clinton, biſhop of Cheſter or Lichfield, about 1140, ſuppreſſed by Wolſey, and annexed to Lichfield for the choriſters[d]. Fairwell.

In taking down this church, which undoubtedly was the nunnery chapel, to rebuild it about 1747, were found in the ſouth wall ſix feet from the ground, and ſome feet from each other and ſeveral feet between the rows three ranges of coarſe earthen veſſels of different ſizes, the ſmaller ſix inches and a quarter high, three 1-8th over at the mouth, ſixteen and a half round; the larger 11 inches and a half high, four and a half at the mouth, 24 round, laid on their ſides, the mouths to the inſide of the church covered with thin coat of plaiſter[e]. One of them is preſerved in Mr. Greene's muſeum at Lichfield.

At *Yoxall* in levelling a piece of ground near Mr. Wright's houſe were found near 40 veſſels of coarſe brown ſoft earth almoſt full of the aſhes and fragments of human bones. Moſt of the veſſels were broken in taking them up, but one of them preſented to Mr. Greene of Lichfield, and engraved in Gent. Mag. XLIV. p. 358, is copied in our plate of urns. Yoxall.

Whichenour is remarkable for the tenure whereby it was held by ſir Philip de Somervile 1. Edward III. with other manors in this county of the earl of Lancaſter, lord of the manor of Tutbury, to pay but half a knight's fee and half the eſcuage uſually aſſeſſed, but to find a flitch of bacon at all times of the year except Lent for every man or woman after the firſt year of their marriage, and for every religious of every rank after the firſt year of their profeſſion, on the party making oath, and two of his neighbours anſwering for him, that he hath not once in that time repented of his marriage. The party being a freeman was to have beſides the flitch, half a quarter of wheat and a cheeſe; if a villan only half a quarter of rye[f]. The oath extends only to married perſons, omitting religious: but the prize does not appear to have been often claimed by either. The Somervils held the manor from the Conqueſt till it fell by marriage to the Griffiths, and is now the property of John Levet, eſq.[g] purchaſed from the late John Ofley, eſq. Whichenour.

[r] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 80, 81. Brit. Zool. III. p. 175, 4to. Plot, 241.
[s] Plot, 434.
[t] Paroch. Antiq. of Staffordſhire, MS. in Seighford.
[u] MS. n. on Plot ubi ſup.
[x] Tan. 494.
[y] Pennant, p. 94.
[z] Pennant, p. 87 ex Erdeſwicke.
[a] Dugd. Bar. I. 10.
[b] Pennant, 89.
[c] Mag. Rot. 5 H. III. rot. 9. 6. Madox Hiſt. of Exch. 286.
[d] Mag. Brit. 150. Tan. 496.
[e] Mr. Green in Gent. Mag. XLI. 59. Biſhop Lyttelton in A. S. min.
[f] Plot, 440. Mag. Brit. 27. Blount's Jocular Tenures.
[g] Pennant, 90—94.

Fiſherwick.

Fiſherwick park, north-eaſt of Lichfield, is a fine ſeat of the earl of Donnegal, built from a deſign of Mr. Brown [h]. In Plot's time it was the ſeat of lord Maſſareen, in whoſe family of Skeffington a younger branch of that antient houſe in Leiceſterſhire it had long been, and of whoſe heir the earl of Donnegal purchaſed it [i].

My worthy friend Mr. Pennant [k] ſought in vain for ſeven tumuli near Lichfield in this county, for they are expreſsly ſaid in Archæol. I. 57, which he cites, to be near Lichfield in Hants, and ſo Mr. Camden had ſaid before.

Clifton-Camville.

The church of *Clifton-Campville*, which took its name from the Camvilles who held it from 1200 to 1315, has an elegant ſpire, and a monument for ſir John Vernon of Harleſton and his lady 1545 [l]. Richard de Canville acknowledged that Hugh late earl of Cheſter enfeoffed Geffrey Marmion of the manor of Clifton, which Geffrey left one daughter Aldreda, married to William de Campville, by whom ſhe had a ſon Geffrey de Campville, father of the ſaid Richard, that William de Campville and Geffrey de Campville held the ſaid fee of the earls of Cheſter, from heir to heir, that, on the deceaſe of Ralph earl of Cheſter, earl de Ferrariis had the ſaid fee as his purparty in right of his wife Agnes, ſiſter to the ſaid earl Ralph, and therefore that he holds his fee of the ſaid earl Ferrars, and not of the king [m].

Thorpe Conſtantine.

Thorpe Conſtantine is the ſeat of William Inge, eſq.

Needwood.

Needwood foreſt or chace is the richeſt foreſt land in England [n]. This was a part of the eſtate of the de Ferrars earls of Derby. It was granted to Edward II. ſon of king Henry III. and belongs to the king as duke of Lancaſter.

Hanbury.

Hanbury belonged to a family of that name, whoſe monuments are in the church.

Morelands.

The *Morelands* however externally barren yield plenty of coal, lead, copper, marble and mill ſtones [o], and *Wotton* in ſo hard a ſoil brings forth and feeds beaſts of a large ſize [p]. The common people all over the Morelands make uſe of oat malt without any barley at all [q].

Dove r. Churnet r. Blith r.

The *Dove* and *Churnet* rivers are juſt mentioned by Leland VII. p. 37. Of *Blith* river he ſays it ſpringeth at *Whetle* Moor, and runneth be Draicote and Teyne villages, and about Rokceſter goes into Dove [r].

Dieulacres abbey.

Dieulacres abbey half a mile from Leek was founded for Ciſtertians 1214 by Randolph 3d ſurnamed de Blundeville, earl of Cheſter, who tranſlated the monks of Pulton in Cheſhire hither by order of the ghoſt of his grandfather. Upon relating the viſion to his wife, ſhe ſaid, *Dieu l'encres*, "God increaſe it," which became the name of the place now corrupted to *Dieulacres*. It was valued at £.227 5*s. per annum* [s].

Cotton Clanford.

At *Coton Clanford* was born 1659, William Wollaſton, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." He was aſſiſtant maſter of Birmingham ſchool 1682, but ſoon after had a large eſtate left him by his kinſman Mr. Wollaſton of Shenton c. Leiceſter, and dying 1724, was buried at Finborough c. Suffolk, where he had alſo a good eſtate.

Leek.

Leek belonged to the earls of Cheſter, and is a market town. In the church-yard is a tall pyramidal ſtone, adorned with imagery and fretwork. There are ſeveral ſuch in the church-yards of Draycot, Chebſey, Ilam, and Checkly, ſerving where ſingle as croſſes, where more as ſepulchral monuments, probably of the Danes. The *Naked field* a little diſtant eaſt north-eaſt from Checkley church is ſuppoſed to have been a field of battle [t]. *Leek rocks* and *Henclouds* in this pariſh are ſtupendous bare rocks [u].

Seven miles eaſt of Leek is *Ecton* hill, remarkable for a fine copper mine belonging to the duke of Devonſhire. The hill where the mine lies is conical, and its perpendicular height from the Dove, which runs cloſe under it, is 700 feet, and its diameter from that river quite through about half a mile. This mine was known before Dr. Plot's time, for he ſays it was worked ſeveral years by lord Devonſhire himſelf, ſir Richard Fleetwood, and ſome Dutchmen, but they had all left it off before he came into the country as not worth their while [x]. It was re-opened about 30 years ago by a Corniſh miner, and ſome adventurers at Aſhborne took a leaſe of the preſent duke's grandfather to ſearch for copper here. £. 13000. were expended without ſucceſs; at laſt, after ſinking a ſhaft above 200 yards deep, immenſe quantities of copper were found, and the leaſe is now fallen in. It clears now annually between £. 8. and 10,000. and might produce double. More than 300 perſons, men, women, and children, are annually employed. The miners work ſix hours at 2*d. per* hour; women by taſk earn from 4*d.* to 8*d. per* day, and are paid by meaſure, according to the quantity of ore they can *break* or pulverize. On the oppoſite ſide of the hill has been diſcovered a lead mine which is likely to turn out to great advantage. Nine miles north of Leek the county ends in a point where there are three ſhireſtones near this county, and thoſe of Derby and Cheſter [y].

The church at *Dilhorne* has an octangular ſteeple [z].

Cheadle is a ſmall market town with a freeſchool [a].

At *Alton* three miles eaſt of Cheadle are the ruins of a caſtle which belonged 22 Henry II. to Bertram de Verdon, whoſe male line failing it came by marriage to the Furnivals, and afterwards to the Nevills, and belongs at preſent to the earl of Shrewſbury's family.

Not far from Checkley, by a ſmall brook called *Peak*, are the ſtately ruins of *Croxden* abbey. Bertram de Verdon gave the monks of Aulney in Normandy a piece of ground at *Chotes* or *Chotene* 1176, to build an abbey of their order, which was the Ciſtertian. This was in three years removed to Crokeſden or Croxden; where all his family were buried [b], and alſo king John's heart. It belongs now or lately to the earl of Macclesfield [c]. It was valued at £.90. 5*s.* 11*d. per ann.*

Uttoxeter, though much reduced by fire ſince Mr. Camden's time, is ſtill a market town. It gave birth 1542, to that eminent ſcholar and mathematician of the Elizabethan age Thomas Allen, whoſe father was lord of the manor of Buckenhall in this county. He was fellow of Trinity college Oxford, and re-

[h] Pennant, 117. See it in Plot, pl. XV. [i] P. 209. [k] ubi ſup. p. 117. 119.
[l] Ib. 120. [m] Record. 27 H. III. rot. 11. a. [n] Plot, 108.
[o] Mag. Brit. 106. [p] Holland.
[q] Degge. MS. n. [r] VII. 37. [s] Tan. 500.
[t] Plot, 432. [u] Plot, 171. Mag. Brit. 94, 95. [x] P. 165.
[y] Mr. Efford in Gent. Mag. XXXIX. 59. [z] Plot, 369. [a] Mag. Brit. 94.
[b] Tan. 498. Mag. Brit. 148. Dr. Rawlinſon engraved the foundation charter of this abbey in his poſſeſſion.
[c] Mag. Brit. 96.

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moved to Glouceſter hall, where he died at a great age 1632, leaving his valuable library and collection of MSS. to ſir Kenelm Digby, who depoſited it in the Bodleian library [d].

"*Uttok Ceſtre* one paroch chirch. The menne of "the towne uſith graſing, for there be wonderful paſ- "tures upon Dove. It longith to the erledom of "Lancaſter. A freſcole foundid by a prieſt Tho- "mas Allen. He founded another at Stone in the "reign of queen Mary [e]."

Uttoxeter is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Sir Simon Degge, who was born there, and died at the age of 92, in a letter dated Aug. 27, 1726, writes, "In the three weeks I have been at Uttoxeter there have been buried four men, and two women, one woman aged 94, the other 83: one man 91, another 87, another 82, and one young man of 68. Yeſterday I talked with a man of 90, who has all his ſenſes, and walks without a ſtaff. About a month ſince he had a fever, and was ſpeech- leſs two days. His daughter is 60, and about ſix months ſince he buried his wife who had lived 63 years with him, and was aged 85. In this town are now living three men and their wives, who have had 53 children, and each hath the ſame wife by which he had his children now alive. They are all young men, the oldeſt not being above 60. I will only tell you that in 1702 there died here three women, their years as follows: one 103, the ſecond 126, the third 87." Sir Simon ſays he had ſeven brothers and ſiſters, all living together not long ſince, and the youngeſt 60 years of age [f]. The Minors family of *Hollingbury* hall in this pariſh were particu- larly addicted to the ſea. William ſailed 11 times to the Eaſt Indies, whither he had been followed by capt. Richard Minors, proprietor of the ſeat in Plot's time, diſtinguiſhed in the Dutch wars, and againſt the rebels at Colcheſter; but the eſtate was ſquan- dered, and belonged to James Wood in Degge's time [g].

"*Tutburi* a ſmaul market, the caſtel longging to "the king now by the duke of Lancaſter. It was "afore Ferrares caſtel erle of Darby [h]." John of Gaunt built the gatehouſe and walls about the caſtle; of whom certain manors were held by ſervice of carving for him when he kept his Chriſtmas here, and hunting his *greeſe* or wild ſwine in Auguſt [i]. Dr. Plot mentions an extraordinary timber bridge over the caſtle ditch, the pieces whereof were not above a yard long, yet it was not ſupported by pillars, archwork, or any other prop. Sir Simon Degge ſays it was above 30 yards long, but the arches that bore up the bridge and planks were of conſi- derable length. They affirm that the more weight was upon it the ſtronger it was, and may be if well loaded it would not quake ſo much as he had made it with his weight [k].

Here was another extraordinary ceremony of elect- ing a king of the Minſtrels, and turning out a bull by the prior of Tutbury, which being ſoaped and made as mad as poſſible was to be purſued by them, and when taken within the county and before ſunſet to be brought to the market croſs and there baited. By this bull as a tenure the duke of Devonſhire holds the priory [l], but of late years has commuted for it, and gives the minſtrels four marks whether they get the bull or not. The king of muſic and the bailiff have alſo of late compounded: the bailiff giving the king five nobles in lieu of his right to the bull, and then ſends him to the earl of Devon's manor of Hardwick to be fed, and given to the poor at Chriſt- mas. Sir Simon Degge was ſteward here ſeveral years, but there was no going to the church in his nor his predeceſſor's time, but it might be ſo in the time of Popery, and diſcontinued ſince [m]. This priory was of the Benedictine order, founded 1080, and valued at £.244. 16*s.* 8*d. per ann.* [n] R. de Ferrars' eſtate, which was moſt conſiderable in Derbyſhire, was made over to his ſureties for their ſatisfaction [o].

Dr. Plot has recorded in the parſonage yard at *Leigh* an apple tree whoſe branches ſpred 17 or 18 yards. It was planted by Mr. Palmer the rector, and he lived to gather 46 ſtrikes of apples from it one year [p]. Leigh.

In the moſſes about *Kingſton* have been found both firs and alders, the firs firm and ſound, but the alders ſoft, yet the bark perfectly retaining its colour and ſhape, that it appears plainly what wood it is [q]. Kingſton.

Madeley in Pirehill hundred near Newcaſtle ſeems to be the *Magdaba* of Tilbury, and Dr. Plot [r] thinks the lake under Heley caſtle agrees with the de- ſcription, though the property is common to many other waters. Madeley.

Meare in the ſame hundred and contiguous takes its name from an adjoining meer or lake, and having an old fortification called the *Bruff* or *Burgh*, a ſtrong irregular fortreſs, its rampart compoſed chiefly of ſtones, two of the corners projecting as baſtions, op- poſite to which on the heath is *Camp hill*, which has no ſign of a camp, only two round and many other barrows. A round conical hill here is called *Coplow*. Theſe works may regard Oſrid king of Northumber- land, ſlain in battle at *Mere*, perhaps invading the territory of Kenred king of Mercia A. D. 705 [s], who probably caſt up Camp hill, and Oſrid Bruff. Meare.

Near Meere at *Willowbridge* is a medicinal water found out by lady Bromley, and recommended in a tract by Samuel Gilbert, 1676, formerly much fre- quented, now quite deſerted. Willough- bridge.

At *Mathfield* are two barrows, one called *Rowlow*, and Roman coins in an urn were found in *Dale-cloſe* between this and Okeover [t]. Mathfield.

At *Okeover* adjoining, the eſtate of the antient family of Okeover, is a ſquare entrenchment called *Hallſteds*, and certain lows and barrows in *Arbour- cloſe* [u]. Theſe barrows, as moſt others in this county, to mention it once for all, are of ſtones piled up together. Dr. Plot would fain perſuade himſelf the earth was grown to ſtone; but the truth is, the county abounds ſo much in ſtone, that, without having recourſe to any peculiarity in nature or cuſtom, one may eaſily account for its barrows being of that ma- terial preferably to any other. Okeover.

At *Rowceſter* was an abbey for black canons, founded by Richard Bacoun 1146, valued at £.100. *per ann.* [x] Rowceſter.

[d] Biog. Brit. ſup. p. 192. art. Wheare.
[e] Lel. VII. 36.
[f] MS. n. on Plot's Staffordſh.
[g] MS. n. on Plot, 275.
[h] Lel. ubi ſup.
[i] Mag. Brit. 9, 10.
[k] MS. n. on Plot, 383.
[l] Plot, 436—439. Pegge on it, Archæol. III. 86. See a proclamation for putting off the fair and of the minſtrels court 1536 in San- derſon's Acta Publica, XX. 46, 47. Pat. 12 C. I.
[m] Degge's MS. n. on Plot. Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. ult.
[n] Tan. 493.
[o] Dugd. Bar. I. 264.
[p] Plot, 225, and MS. n. Degge.
[q] Degge MS. n. on Plot, 214.
[r] Plot, 44.
[s] H. Huntingdon, IV. 4. Plot, 409.
[t] Pennant, 46.
[u] Plot, 449.
[x] Tan. 496.

and

and in the church are divers monuments of the Staffords [y].

Stanton. *Stanton* in *Ellaſton* pariſh gave birth, 1598, to archbiſhop Sheldon, who died 1677.

Calwich. *Calwich*, in the ſame pariſh, a ſmall convent of Black canons, founded before 1148 [z].

Canwell. *Canwell*, near Lichfield, a Benedictine priory, founded by Geva Ridell, daughter of Hugh earl of Cheſter about 1142, and ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [a]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Robert Lawley, bart.

Earls of Stafford. Ralph Stafford was created earl of Stafford by Edward III. and married the heireſs of Hugh Audley earl of Glouceſter. Hugh his ſon and ſucceſſor died on pilgrimage at Rhodes, and was ſucceeded ſucceſſively by his ſons Thomas and Edmund, which laſt married the daughter and heireſs of Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Buckingham, and had no iſſue [b]. After *Edward Stafford*, laſt duke of Buckingham of that name, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. 1521, as his father *Henry* had been by Richard III. three of the family enjoyed the title of lords Stafford, viz. *Henry* his ſon, *Edward* his grandſon, and *Henry* his great-grandſon. The only daughter of this laſt being married to ſir *William Howard*, knt. younger ſon of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, was advanced with him to the title of baron and baroneſs Stafford by Charles I. and her huſband afterwards to that of viſcount Stafford 1640 [c]. He was beheaded on Tower-hill 1680 for the part he took, or was ſuppoſed to have taken, in the Popiſh plot, but *Henry* his eldeſt ſon was created earl of Stafford 4 James II. His nephew *John-Paul Stafford Howard* the 4th earl dying 1762 without iſſue, the title was extinct.

[y] Mag. Brit. 108. [z] Tan. 497. [a] Tan. 496.
[b] Holland. Dugd. Bar. I. 160.—172. [c] Dugd. Ib. II. 277.

Rare Plants found in Staffordſhire.

After *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; at *Ingeſtre*, in a place called the *Marſh*, within two miles of *Stafford*, near the place where the brine of itſelf breaks out above ground.

Avena *nuda*. Naked oats or Pilcorn; in corn fields.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; in the mountainous part of this county.

Euphorbia *Characias*. Red Spurge; on the paper-mill pool-dam in *Heywood* park.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; on the banks of the river *Trent* not far from *Wolſeley*.

Lichen *pyxidatus* ; cocciferus. Red Liverwort or Scarlet headed Chalice-moſs; on mole hills in *Cank* wood and in *Fair Oak* and *Wolſeley* park.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Club-moſs, or Wolves-claw; on the mountains.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel, or Stinkhorns; in the park at *Bentley*, and lanes thereabout; at *Oldfallings*, and elſewhere, near *Wolverhampton*.

Sambucus *nigra* β. White-berried Elder; in the hedges near *Combridge*, in *Roceſter* pariſh, plentifully.

Sorbus *domeſtica*. The True Service, or Sorb; in the *Moorlands*.

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts or Whortle-berries; on the mountains.

MAP OF SHROPSHIRE

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

STAFFORDSHIRE

CHESHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Shropshire

WORCESTER SHIRE

STAFFORD SHIRE

SALOP SHIRE

RADNOR SHIRE

HEREFORD SHIRE

MONTGOMERY SHIRE

BEWDLEY FOREST

WYRE FOREST

LONGMOOR FOREST

CLEEBURY FOREST

CLEE HILL

MALVERN HILLS

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

Worcester Road

SEVERN RIVER

Bridgnorth

Kidderminster

Stourbridge

Dudley

Halesowen

Bromsgrove

Droitwich

Worcester

Evesham

Pershore

Tewkesbury

Upton

Malvern

Great Malvern

Ledbury

Tenbury

Bewdley

Cleobury Mortimer

Clee Hill

Ludlow

Richards Castle

Leominster

Bromyard

Knighton

Presteigne

Kington

Hereford

Ross

Monmouth

Abergavenny

Pontypool

Newport

Usk

Chepstow

Caerleon

Caerwent

Caldicot

Magor

Llanvaches

Llanvair

Llanvihangel

Llanvihangel Crucorney

Llanvihangel Ystern Llewern

Llanvihangel Rogiet

Llanvihangel Tor y Mynydd

Llanvihangel Pontymoile

Llanvihangel Gobion

Llanvihangel Gwernesney

Llanvihangel Llantarnam

Llanvihangel Ty Uwch Gwent

Llanvihangel Ty Coch

Llanvihangel Ty Isaf

Llanvihangel Ty Mawr

Llanvihangel Ty Rhiw

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Dafen

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Ddu

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Fedw

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Fron

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Gaer

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Gelli

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Graig

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Lan

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Llan

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Llwyn

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Nant

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Pant

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Rhos

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Waun

Llanvihangel Ty Gwyn ar Ystrad

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SHROPSHIRE.

THE fourth of thoſe counties which are ſuppoſed to have been antiently inhabited by the CORNAVII, was called by the Saxons Scipyp-ſcype and Shpobbe-ſcype, and by us *Shropſhire*. It is much larger than the reſt, and not inferior to them in fertility or pleaſantneſs; bounded on the eaſt by Stafford, on the weſt by Montgomery and Denbigh, on the ſouth by Worceſter, Hereford, and Radnorſhires, and on the north by Cheſhire. It is thick ſet with towns and caſtles, having been a bordering county, or, as Siculus Flaccus expreſſes it, *Ager Arciſinius* againſt the neighbouring Welſh, whence our anceſtors by a Saxon word called the borders of this county towards Wales the *Marches*, having been the boundary between England and Wales; and ſome of the nobility in this county were called *Lords Marchers* or lords of the borders, who had a kind of Palatine juriſdiction [a] in their reſpective territory, and adminiſtered juſtice to the inhabitants in their own courts, and were poſſeſſed of various privileges and immunities; among others, an exemption from the king's writs in certain cauſes. Notwithſtanding this, if any diſpute aroſe about the *barony* or its boundaries, it was to be referred to the king's courts. Theſe were formerly called *Marquiſſes of the Marches of Wales*, as appears from the Red Book of the Exchequer, where we read that at the coronation of Eleanor wife of Henry III. "the *Marchiones Wal-*"*lie*, to wit, John Fitz Alan, Ralph de Mortimer, "John de Monmouth, and Walter de Clifford, in "the name of the Marches ſay that the Marches have "a right to find ſilver ſpears, and bring them to ſup-"port the ſquare canopy of purple ſilk at the coro-"nation of the kings and queens of England [b]." But theſe particular rights of the *lords Marchers* by the calm of peace and by the royal authority have gradually been brought into diſuſe.

I muſt juſt premiſe that I do not conceive this whole county to have belonged to the Cornavii, but only ſo much of it as lies on *this ſide the Severn*. The part on the *other ſide* belonged to the ORDOVICES, who ſpread themſelves to a great extent here; part of which, as alſo on *this ſide Severn* certain ſmall territories which belonged to the Lords Marchers, were not long ſince by act of parliament 27 Henry VIII. united to this county. The whole may be properly divided into thoſe two parts, as the Severn interſects it from ſouth-weſt to north eaſt.

In the part beyond the Severn the ſouth boundary is formed by the river *Temd*, Britiſh *Teſidiauc*, into which afterwards falls the *Colun*, Britiſh *Colunwy*, and by contraction *Clun*. This riſing more inland not far from a populous little town called *Biſhops Caſtle*, becauſe it belonged to the biſhops of Hereford, whoſe dioceſe extends over great part of this county, gives name to *Colun Caſtle*, commonly called *Clune Caſtle*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, deſcendants of Alan ſon of *Flaold* the Norman, afterwards earls of Arundel, when they had the care of the borders againſt the Welch, and harraſſed them by their frequent inroads. But where it joins the Temd among uncertain ſhallows riſes a hill famous in antient times, called *Caer Caradoc*, becauſe about A. D. 53, *Caratacus* the renowned Britiſh king fortified it with a rampart of ſtone, and held it out obſtinately with his ſubjects againſt Oſtorius and the Roman legions, till the Romans breaking down that rude maſs of ſtones, whoſe remains ſtill ſubſiſt, forced their way in, and obliged the unarmed Britans to retreat to the heights of the mountains *. The king, after his wife, daughter, and brothers, were made priſoners, eſcaped by flight, but afterwards (ſuch is the inſecurity of adverſity) was betrayed to Oſtorius by queen Cartiſmandua, in whoſe honour he confided, and was carried to Rome; and though he had engaged the Romans in a long and difficult war [c], obtained his and his adherents' pardon from the emperor Claudius, not by a mean ſupplication, but by a generous freedom of ſpeech †. For forcing this hill, and taking the king priſoner, the honours of a triumph were decreed to Oſtorius; the ſenate accounting the taking of Caratacus as conſiderable as the exhibition of Syphax by P. Scipio, and of Perſes by L. Paulus to the Roman people. Though the wretched compiler [d] of our hiſtory ſays nothing of this war or of this prince, the memory of it is not totally loſt among the common people, who ſay a king was defeated on this hill; and the poem called Triades mentions as chief among the three moſt renowned Britiſh warriors, *Caradauc Urichfras* or with the ſtrong arm, who I have not the leaſt doubt was Caratacus himſelf.

Colune or *Clune Caſtle.*

Caer Caradoc. K. *Caratacus.*

The next town is *Ludlow*, Britiſh *Dinan* and *Lyſtwyſoc*, q. d. the *Prince's Palace*, riſing on a hill at the confluence of the *Temd* and *Corve*, and of greater beauty than antiquity. Roger de *Montgomery* firſt built the beautiful and ſtrong caſtle overhanging the Corve, and afterwards added walls, which include near a mile in extent. On the attainder of his ſon Robert, Henry I. kept the caſtle for himſelf. It was afterwards beſieged, and gallantly withſtood [e] the attacks of king Stephen, who preſſed it cloſely; and Henry, ſon of the king of Scots, being pulled off his horſe with an iron hook, narrowly eſcaped being hoiſted into the caſtle, had not Stephen come up and by his ſingular courage reſcued him from this iminent danger ‡. Afterwards king Henry II. be- 1139

Ludlow.

* Tac. An. XII. 33. Humph. Lluyd Deſc. Brit. p. 45. † See before, v. I. p. xxxii. xxxiii. ‡ Mat. Paris.

[a] Which they inſolently exerciſed over the poor inhabitants of the Marches. Holland.

[b] This claim has been ſince transferred to the barons of the Cinque Ports.

[c] Nine years. Tac.

[d] Q. who this is? Mag. Brit. IV. 659. takes it for H. Lluid, but he is very particular about it. Deſc. Brit 45. 40.

[e] Paganel defended it. Mag. Brit. IV. 696. Gibſon miſ-tranſlates it, Henry himſelf defended it.

ſtowed this caſtle, with the valley below it along the *Corve*, commonly called *Corveſdale*, on Fulk [f] de *Dinan*. It afterwards belonged to the *Laciés* [g] of Ireland, and came by a daughter of Geofrey de *Jenevile*, of Poitou, or as ſome ſay from a family of Lorrain, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed again by a daughter to the *Mortimers*, and from thence became part of the royal demeſne. The inhabitants afterwards built in the heart of the town on the higheſt ground a very beautiful and their only church. From that time it became reſpectable, and began to outſhine its neighbours; and though king Stephen, Simon de *Montfort*, and Henry VI. harraſſed it in the civil wars, it always recovered itſelf, and now eſpecially ſince Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed a council of the Marches, ſomewhat reſembling the French parliaments, whoſe preſident keeps his court here for the moſt part, which you ſhall hardly ever ſee unemployed, either from the extent of authority here or from the amazing fondneſs of the Welſh for litigation. This council conſiſts of the lord preſident, as many counſellors as the king pleaſes, a ſecretary, attorney, ſolicitor, and four juſtices of the Welſh counties.

Jenevile.

Burford.

Cornwall.

Lower on the Temd appears *Burford*, which came from the poſterity of Theodoric *Say* to Robert de *Mortimer*, and from his poſterity to Jeofrey de *Cornwaile*, deſcended from Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, and his family have to this preſent time enjoyed the name of barons, but not their rank in parliament. "Burford," ſays the Inquiſition 40 Edw. III. "is held of the king to find five men for "the army in Wales and by the ſervice of a ba-"rony." I muſt obſerve here, that thoſe who held an intire barony were commonly accounted barons, and according to the opinions of ſome of our learned common lawyers, baron and barony were connected like earl and earldom, duke and dukedom, king and kingdom.

Baron and barony conjugates.

Cleehill.

Cleybury.

Kinlet.

Blunt [*Bloud.*] Norman for yellow hair.

Bridgenorth.

The Temd now quits Shropſhire, and almoſt on its banks towards the north riſe the gentle hills called *Cleehill*, famed for producing excellent barley [h], and ſome veins of iron. On a branch of them, at the little village of *Cleybury*, Hugh de *Mortimer* built a caſtle, which was preſently after ſo completely deſtroyed by Henry II. as a nurſery of rebellion that ſcarce any traces of it now remain: and *Kinlet*, where the *Blunts* flouriſhed, an antient, illuſtrious, and numerous family in theſe parts, who have extended their branches a great way, and who certainly have their name from their yellow hair. Next I ſaw *Brugmorf*, commonly called *Bridgenorth*, on the right bank of the Severn, called ſo from *Burgh* and *Morfe* an adjoining foreſt, having been antiently named only *Burgh*, defended by walls, a ditch, a large caſtle, and the Severn (which runs among the rocks in a channel of unuſual depth), and ſituate on a rock, out of which the ways leading to the upper part of the town are hewn. It was firſt built by Ethelfleda lady of the Mercians. Robert de *Beleſme* earl of Shrewſbury walled it round, and truſting to the natural ſtrength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger *Mortimer* from Henry II. but both with ill ſucceſs, being obliged to ſurrender and make their ſubmiſſion. At the ſiege of this place, as we read in our chronicles, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed had not Hubert de St. *Clare*, a nobleman devoted to the king's intereſts, interpoſing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. Before this time Ralph de *Pichford* had behaved himſelf ſo valiantly here, that Henry I. gave him *little Brug* in this neighbourhood, "by "the ſervice of finding dry wood for the chamber "in Brug caſtle when the king came hither*." A little way from hence is *Willeley* [i], antiently the ſeat of Warner de *Willeley*, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed by the *Harleys* and *Peſhall* to the famous family of *Lacon*, enriched by marrying the heireſs of *Paſſelew*, and lately by the eſtates of ſir J. *Blunt* of *Kinlet*.

In theſe parts are interſperſed ſeveral other towns and caſtles, viz. *Newcaſtle*, *Hopton Caſtle*, *Shipton*, and on the river *Corve*, *Corveſham*, held by Walter de *Clifford* by the gift of king Henry II.† *Brancroft*, and *Holgot*, commonly called *Howgate*, formerly belonging to the *Mandutes*, afterwards to Robert *Burnell* biſhop of Bath, and afterwards to the *Lovells*.

Higher up are *Wenlocke*, now noted for lime-ſtone as t. Richard II. for a copper mine: but much more noted in the Saxon times for a moſt antient ſettlement of nuns‡, where the moſt holy virgin Milburga [k] ſpent her life, and found a burial-place. It was rebuilt and filled with monks by E. Roger de *Montgomery*. *Acton Burnell*, a caſtle of the *Burnells*, afterwards of the *Lovells*, rendered famous by a parliament held there t. Edward I. This family of the Burnells was famous and antient, and greatly enriched by the biſhop before-mentioned. It ended t. Edward II. when the heireſs of it Matilda was married to John *Lovell*, and a ſecond time to John [l] *Handlow* [m] whoſe ſon Nicholas aſſumed the name of *Burnell*, and from him [n] the *Ratcliffes* earls of Suſſex are deſcended. Scarce a mile hence is *Langley*, lying low in a woody park, the habitation of the family of *Lea*, which ranks amongſt the moſt famous and antient in theſe parts [o]. Near theſe places is *Condover*, once a manor of the *Lovells*, but lately of Thomas *Owen*, juſtice of the common pleas, and a great encourager of literature, lately deceaſed, leaving his ſon ſir Roger by his various learning worthy ſuch a father. This manor, as appears by the records, "was "held of the king in capite to find two foot-ſoldiers "for one day for the army during the Welch wars." I would here once for all give the reader to underſtand, that the nobility in theſe parts held fiefs of the kings of England, on condition of being ready with ſoldiers to defend the borders whenever war broke out between the Engliſh and Welſh. Near this is the little village of *Pitchford* [p], which formerly gave name to the antient family of *Pitchford*, but is now the property of R. *Oteley*. Our anceſtors gave

Bridgenorth.

* Lib. Inq. † Lib. Inq.

‡ William Malmeſbury de geſt. Pont. IV. 164.

[f] Fulk Fitzwarine, ſurnamed de Dinan.

[g] Walter de Laci was impriſoned in it ſoon after it was built. Dugd. Bar. I. 95. ex Lel. Coll.

[h] Biſhop Gibſon ſays Camden miſtakes barley for *pit coal*.

[i] *Willey* in the maps and Index Villaris. Adams makes it the ſeat of a knight. Q. if *Walley*; Eſquire Foreſter's in Bowen's map.

[k] daughter of king Merwald and niece to Wulpher king of Mercia. [l] Handlou. Dugd.

[m] *Hugh*. Dugd. Bar. I. 139. the ſame as had Clebury caſtle.

[n] by Catharine his great grandaughter married to ſir John Ratcliffe. Dugd. Bar. II. 62. [o] now extinct. Gibſon.

[p] Guntanarius de Pitchford. Lib. Rub. Scaccarii. MS. n. Gale.

it this name from a ſpring of pitch which they did not diſtinguiſh from bitumen. This ſpring is in the court-yard of a private perſon: on the ſurface of it bitumen floats every day, and is moſt carefully ſcummed off as in the lake Aſphaltites in Judea, in the pool at Samoſata, and in the fountain at Agrigentum in Sicily; but the inhabitants uſe it only as pitch. Whether it is good againſt the falling ſickneſs, and has an attractive power of drawing, cloſing up wounds, &c. like that in Judea, I have not heard of any body who has yet tried. More to the weſt is *Pouderbache* caſtle, now in ruins, formerly called *Purlebache*, the ſeat of Ralph *Butler*, younger ſon of Ralph *Butler* of *Wem*, from whom the *Butlers* of *Woodhall* in Hertfordſhire are deſcended. Below this is *Huckſtow* foreſt, extending a great way among the mountains, where at *Stipperſton's hill* riſe ſeveral great heaps of ſtones like rocks cloſe together, called by the Britans *Carneddau tewion*. I do not preſume to gueſs, as ſome have done, whether theſe were ſome of thoſe alluded to by Giraldus Cambrenſis in theſe words: "The laſt "Harald on foot with a company of foot ſoldiers "lightly armed, and furniſhed with ſuch proviſions "as the country produced for him[p], went over all "Wales, and made his way through it in ſo brave a "manner that he left very few alive. In token and "perpetual memorial of this victory, you will find "in Wales many heaps of ſtones according to the "antient cuſtom in the places where he gained any "advantage with theſe letters inſcribed on them,

"*Hic fuit victor Haraldus.*
"Here Harald was victorious."

More to the north ſtands *Caurſe* caſtle, once the barony of Peter *Corbett*, from whom it came[q] to the barons Stafford; and near it *Routon*, a moſt antient caſtle on the weſtern edge of the county, not far from the Severn, formerly belonging to the *Corbetts*, now to the antient family of the *Liſters*. Before that it was the property of John *le Strange* of *Knocking*, out of reſentment to whom Llewellin prince of Wales levelled it with the ground[r], as we find in the life[s] of Fulk *Fitz Warine*. In the Roman times it was conſiderable under a ſimilar name in Antoninus, RUTUNIUM; nor can we poſſibly miſtake in this, ſince both the name and diſtance which he aſſigns between it and the eminent ſtation Uriconum, a well known town, exactly agree. Near it are *Abberbury* caſtle, and *Watleſbury*[t]; which laſt came from the *Corbetts* to the noble and knightly family of the *Leightons*. It ſeems to have taken its name from that conſular high road *Watling-ſtreet*, leading hence to the extremity of Wales, as Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis informs us, by two towns called from that public ſtreet *Stretton*, between which in a vale are ſtill remaining the ruins of an antient caſtle called *Brocard's* caſtle, ſurrounded by verdant meads, which antiently were fiſh-ponds. But theſe caſtles, and others, which I can hardly enumerate, do for the moſt part owe their deſtruction not to the rage of war but to the ſecurity of peace and length of time.

Let us now croſs the river to that part of the county which is on this ſide Severn, which I before obſerved properly belonged to the Cornavii. This is again in ſome ſort divided into two parts by the river *Tern*[u] running north and ſouth, and ſo called from its riſing in Staffordſhire out of a ſpacious lake, ſuch as we call *Tearnes*[v]. In the hithermoſt or eaſtern of theſe parts where the Tern joins the Severn ſtood URICONIUM[x] as Antoninus calls it, but Ptolemy VIROCONIUM, Ninnius *Caer Vruach*, the Saxons Wpeken-ceaſtep, we *Wreckceter* and *Wroxceter*. This chief city of the Cornavii ſeems to have been founded by the Romans when they fortified this bank of the Severn where the river is fordable, which it is not lower down towards its mouth. But, after ſuffering greatly in the Saxon wars, it was totally ruined in the Daniſh, and is now a very ſmall country village, where the plough frequently turns up Roman coins, evidences of its antiquity. I ſaw nothing here beſides a few pieces of walls (commonly called the *old work of Wroxceter*), built of hewn ſtone, divided by ſeven rows of Britiſh brick[y] and arched on the inſide. Where theſe ſtand I ſuſpect has been a caſtle, from the inequality of the ground, the banks and ruins of walls ſcattered up and down. Where the city ſtood occupying no ſmall extent, the ſoil is blacker than elſewhere, and yields plenty of excellent barley. Below this place, I am told, ran the Roman military road called *Watling-ſtreet*, either through a ford or over a bridge, whoſe foundations were lately uncovered[z] a little higher up in making a fiſhing dam, which we call a *Weare*, in the river ſtrait to the forementioned *Strattons*, q. d. *Street towns*, though its ridge is not now conſpicuous. The antient name of this *Viroconium* appears more ſtrongly in the neighbouring hill called *Wreken* hill, by others *Gilbert's*[a] hill, from whoſe top a moſt delightful plain is a moſt agreeable proſpect all round over the country below. This hill runs on a great way covered with trees, and under it on the Severn is *Buldewas*, commonly called *Bildas*, where was a monaſtery once famous for being the burial-place of the antient family of the *Burnells*, patrons of it. Higher up is an houſe which has its name from the public *Street* or military way called *Watling-ſtreet*. Near it are to be ſeen the remains of *Dalaley* caſtle, which on the attainder of Richard earl of Arundel, king Richard II. by act of parliament annexed to the principality of Cheſter juſt erected by him. Not far from the foot of this mountain in a deep vale on the Roman way ſtands *Okenyate*, a ſmall village noted for its rich coal mines; ſo exactly agreeing in the diſtance aſſigned by Antoninus to USOCONA from *Viriconium* and *Pennocrucium* that we cannot in the leaſt doubt that Okenyate is *Uſocona*. Nor is the name

Tern r.

URICONIUM.

Wroxceſter.

Wreken hill.

Buldewas.

Dalaley caſtle.

Okenyate.

[p] *victu patriæ conformi.* Q. Such fare as he had been uſed to in his own country, viz. Norway.
[q] 1. Ed. III. Dugd. Bar. I. 160. It belongs now to lord Weymouth. Gibſon.
[r] 1. Hen. III. Dugd. Bar. I. 665.
[s] I ſuppoſe the Geſtes of Guarine and his ſons cited by Leland, Coll. I. 252. and which Holland calls Poems compoſed upon his good fortune.
[t] So many names hereabouts whoſe names terminate in *bury* or *borough*, beſpeak the reſidence of the Romans and their fortifications.
[u] Terne is to ſay a lake or poole. Lel. It. VIII. 33.
[x] Some copies of Antoninus have *Urioconium* and *Viroconium*. Weſſeling. p. 469.
[y] Camden's words are, "Septemplici Britannicorum ordine," which Mr. Gale MS. n. explains, "opere lateritio & lapide interjecto "(ut Eboraci & Colaniæ) diatonico." Like all the Roman buildings in Britain.
[z] and are ſtill to be ſeen at low water. G.
[a] St. Gilbert's hill. Baxter.

againſt us, ſince *Ys*, which in Britiſh ſignifies *lower*, ſeems to have been added to expreſs its lower ſituation. On the other ſide under this hill appears *Charleton* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the *Charletons*, who were alſo lords of Powis; and more to the eaſt, near Staffordſhire, *Tong* caſtle, antiently *Toang*, not long ſince repaired by the *Vernons*, as was alſo a college in the town, which I have read was firſt founded by the *Penbriges*. The inhabitants here have nothing to boaſt of ſo much as a bell famed all over the neighbourhood for its ſize. To this place adjoins *Albrighton*, the eſtate of Radulfus de *Pitchford* t. Edward I. now of the *Talbots*, deſcended from the family of the earls of Shrewsbury.

Charleton caſtle.

Tong caſtle.

Albrighton.

Draiton.

Beyond the Terne on its bank is *Draiton*, where, in the heat of the civil wars between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, was fought a battle very fatal to the Cheſhire gentry. For, though it was almoſt a drawn battle on both ſides, yet they being divided, and adhering to their reſpective parties with ſuch animoſity, were ſlain in great numbers. Lower down, very near the Terne, is *Hodnet*, which had antiently noble inhabitants of its own name, from whom it came by inheritance by the *Ludlows* to the *Vernons*. "It was held antiently of the honor of "Montgomery by the ſervice of being ſeneſchal of "the ſaid honor *." From hence the Terne paſſing by a few country villages, receives the little river *Rodan*, and, after proceeding a few miles near Uriconium before-mentioned, falls into the Severn. On this Rodan, not far from its riſe, ſtands *Wem*, where are to be ſeen marks of a caſtle formerly begun. This was in the early Norman times the barony of William *Pantulph*, from whoſe poſterity it came at laſt to the *Butlers*, from them by the *Ferrars* of *Ouſley*, and barons *Greyſtock*, to the barons *Dacre* of *Gilleſland*. A little way from hence, on a woody hill, or rather rock, antiently called *Radcliffe*, is a lofty conſpicuous caſtle, named from the red rock *Redcaſtle*, and by the Normans *Caſtle Rous*, formerly the ſeat of the Audleys, by the bounty of Matilda *L'Eſtrange*. But nothing of it now remains ſave the ruined walls. Scarce a mile off lies the ſite of a ruined little city almoſt decayed. Its antiquity and founders, however, are evidenced by the Roman coins and the bricks uſed by the Romans. The neighbours call it *Bery* from *Burgh*, and ſay it was very famous in Arthur's time [b].

1457.

Hodnet.

Rodan r.

Wem.

Red caſtle.

Bery.

Proceeding thence on the ſame river we ſee *Morton Corbet*, a caſtle of the *Corbets*, where, within memory, Robert Corbet, who had a paſſion for building, began a magnificent houſe [c] that he might live more ſplendidly, and at his eaſe; when preſently death obliged him to depart and leave his work unfiniſhed [d]. The *Corbets* are of antient rank in this county, and held large eſtates under Roger *Montgomery* earl thereof at the Norman invaſion. Roger *Fitz Corbet* held *Huelebec*, *Hundeſlit*, *Actun*, *Fernleg*, &c. Robert *Fitz Corbet* in *Uleſtanſton*, *Rotlinghop*, *Branten*, *Udecot* [e].

Morton Corbet.

More to the ſouth lies *Arcoll*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Newports* [f], and near it *Haghmond* abbey, which, if not founded, was handſomely endowed by the *Fitz Alans*.

Arcoll.

Haghmond.

Not much lower, on the Severn, is pleaſantly ſituated the chief town of this county, riſen out of the ruins of old *Uriconium*, which we now call *Shrewſbury* and *Shrowſbury*, ſoftening the name of Scpobbebyrig, given it by our Saxon anceſtors, becauſe the hill was covered with ſhrubs or trees. In which ſenſe the Greeks had their *Beſſa* [g], and the Britans called this city *Pengwerne*, q. d. *the Head or Brow of the Alder-grove*, on which account here was alſo a noble palace of the ſame name. But whence they now call it *Ynwithig*, and the Normans *Scropeſberi*, *Sloppeſbury*, and *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*, I am at a loſs to diſcover, unleſs derived by many different corruptions of the antient name of *Scrobbes-berig*. Some perſons ſkilled in the Britiſh tongue ſuppoſe it called *Ynwithig* as equivalent to *Placentia*, from the Britiſh word *Mwithan*, and that the Bards gave it that name becauſe the antient princes of Wales took a particular pleaſure in it. It ſtands on a reddiſh hill, having two beautiful bridges over the Severn, which forms almoſt a circle round it, making it an iſland all but a very ſmall iſthmus [h]. Whence our Antiquarian poet Leland,

Edita Penguerni late faſtigia ſplendent:
Urbs ſita lunato veluti mediamnis in orbe
Colle tumet modico, duplici quoque ponte ſuperbit;
Accipiens patria ſibi lingua nomen ab alnis.

Pengwern its diſtant lofty ſummits ſhows,
Which Severn's ſemicircling ſtreams encloſe.
Its gentle ſlope and bridges give it fame;
From alder grove derived its antient name.

Nor is it fortified by nature only, but alſo by art. For Roger de *Montgomery*, to whom it fell by gift from the Conqueror, built a caſtle on a riſing cliff facing the north, for which purpoſe he pulled down near 50 houſes; and his ſon Robert revolting from Henry I. walled round the ſide where it is not defended by the river. But theſe walls never that I know of felt the attacks of an enemy except in the barons' wars againſt king John. In the early Norman times it was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the ſurvey of England [i] it paid a yearly tax of £. 7. 16*s*. [10*d*.] and had 252 citizens, of whom 12 were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went a hunting. The origin of this cuſtom I take to have been when, not many years before [k], Edric Streon, duke of Mercia, a conſummate villain, had here privately aſſaſſinated king Athelm as he was hunting. At the ſame time it was the cuſtom, according to the ſame ſurvey, "that a "woman, on whatever terms ſhe married, if a widow, "ſhould pay to the king 20 ſhillings, if a maid 10."

But to return. This earl Roger not only erected its fortifications, but many other buildings both public and private, and founded a fair monaſtery in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, which he endowed with large poſſeſſions, and, among the reſt, the church of St. Gregory, "on condition (according to the re-"giſter of the monaſtery), that, when the canons "who held prebends in it died off, the prebends "ſhould return to the monks." This occaſioned no ſmall diſpute, the ſons of the canons ſuing the monks

* Inq. 10 Ed. II.

[b] As the common ſort aſcribe whatever is antient and ſtrange to king Arthur's glory. Holland.

[c] In a barren place after the Italian model. Ib. [d] and the old caſtle defaced. Ib.

[e] And in later ages this family far and fairly propagated, received increaſe both of revenue and great alliance by the marriage of an heir of Hopton. Ib.

[f] Knights of great worſhip, deſcended from the barons Grey of Codnor and lords of Mothwy. Ib.

[g] in Locris. Βησσα τι ωιδιον. Καλεσι δ'αυτως απο τε συμβεβηκοτος, δρυμοδης γαρ τοπος εστιν. Strabo, ix, 652. Stephanus Βησσα, ταπεινα. Heſych. Βησσαι, τοποι χειμαροι.

[h] This paragraph is a tranſlation of Leland, It. IV. 180.

[i] Fol. 252. In the Confeſſor's time it paid geld according to 100 hides. Ib. [k] About A. D. 1006.

for the prebends held by their fathers. For at this time canons and prieſts in England were not obliged to celibacy, and it was become a cuſtom that eccleſiaſtical benefices ſhould deſcend to the next of kin by inheritance. But this diſpute was ended in the reign of Henry I. when it was ordained that the heir ſhould not ſucceed to eccleſiaſtical benefices, and laws were enacted at the ſame time about the celibacy of the clergy. In proceſs of time other churches were built here: for, not to mention the houſes of Dominican, Franciſcan, and Auguſtine friars, founded by the *Charltons*, *Jenevilles*, and *Staffords*, two collegiate churches were erected, one dedicated to St. Cead, with a dean and 10 prebendaries, the other to the Virgin Mary, with a dean and nine minor canons.

The city is at preſent well built and populous, carries on a conſiderable trade, and is grown rich by the induſtry of its inhabitants, by the cloth manufacture, and by the trade with the Welſh. For hither almoſt all the commodities of Wales are brought as to one common market, it being inhabited both by Welſh and Engliſh, who ſpeak each other's language; and, among other things greatly to their praiſe, is the grammar ſchool founded by them, the beſt filled in all England, whoſe flouriſhing ſtate is owing to proviſion made by its head maſter the excellent and worthy Thomas *Aſhton*. At this city H. *Percy* the younger rebelling againſt Henry IV.[l] and being on the point of attacking its walls, was ſuddenly thwarted in all his well-concerted meaſures by a turn of fortune. The king was unexpectedly at his back with an army, which the young chief eagerly attacking, after a long and hot diſpute[m], deſpairing of victory, ruſhed upon his fate. The place is ſtill called *Battlefield*, in which the victorious monarch founded a chapel, and appointed a prieſt or two to pray for the ſouls of thoſe ſlain in that battle.

Shrewſbury is in 20° 37″, longitude from the Azores, and 52°. 53″ latitude.

I know not whether it may not ſeem foreign to my deſign to obſerve, that in this city firſt broke out, A. D. 1551, that mortal diſtemper called *the ſweating ſickneſs*, which ſoon ſpread all over the kingdom, being particularly fatal to perſons in the prime of life, who were ſeized with a violent ſweating, and died or recovered in a day's time. The beſt remedy diſcovered was, that thoſe who were ſeized with this ſweating in the day time ſhould go to bed directly in their cloaths; but if they were taken in the night, and in bed, ſhould lie ſtill without ſtirring for 24 hours, and ſhould be kept without ſleeping. The moſt learned phyſicians differ about the origin of this diſtemper. Some aſcribe it to the chalky ſoil of England, though this is by no means general. They ſay * "that in certain moiſt conſtitutions the ſubtle, and at the ſame time very corrupt vapours which ariſe from ſuch ſoils, convey a ſubtle contagion to the ſpirits or fine ſerum of the blood. Whatever is the cauſe of it, it is certain the contagion affects the finer particles of the blood, ſo that one ſingle day puts an end both to the diſorder and to the patient." But, leaving this to the examination of others, I ſhall only obſerve, that this diſtemper made its appearance in England three times in the laſt century, and I have no doubts of its having viſited us formerly, though not taken notice of. It appeared firſt A. D. 1485, when Henry VII. began his reign, a little after the great conjunction of the ſuperior planets in Scorpio. A ſecond time, but with leſs violence, though attended with the plague, 33 years after, A. D. 1518, after the great oppoſition of the ſame planets in Scorpio and Taurus, at which time it alſo viſited Flanders, and the upper part of Germany. Laſtly, the third time, in the aforementioned year 1551, when another conjunction of the ſame planets exerted its influence. But this may more than ſuffice on this ſubject, which will appear trifling to thoſe who pay no regard to the experience of the learned[n].

Near this city the Severn takes many windings, eſpecially at *Roſſal*, where it fetches a compaſs, and returns almoſt back again: and hereabouts they uſe that moſt antient kind of veſſel called *floats*, made of rough boards and beams faſtened together, which carry their goods down the river. Their uſe and name comes to us from Germany and the Rhine. On the river ſide ſtand *Shrawarden*, formerly a caſtle of the earls of Arundel, afterwards of the moſt honourable Thomas *Bromley* late chancellor of England; *Knockirg* built by the lords *L'Eſtrange*, from whom it came by inheritance to the *Stanleys*, earls of Derby; and near it *Neſſe* (commanded by a craggy rock, with a famous cavern), which, with *Cheſwarden*, king Henry II. gave to John *L'Eſtrange*, from whom ſprung the extenſive families of *L'Eſtrange* of *Knocking*, *Auindelegh*, *Elleſmer*, *Blackmere*, *Luthebam*, and *Hunſtanton*, in Norfolk. From thoſe of Knocking, on the death of the laſt without iſſue male, the eſtate came by Joan an only daughter, wife of George *Stanley*, to the earls of Derby. Further from the river on the weſtern edge of the county lies *Oſweſtre*, or *Oſwaldſtre*, Britiſh *Croix Oſwalde*, a ſmall town ſurrounded with a ditch and wall, and defended with a ſmall caſtle, but a place of great trade, eſpecially in fine thin Welſh cottons, of which large quantities are vended here every week. It has its name from Oſwald, king of Northumberland (having before been called *Maſerfield*), whom Penda the pagan king of Mercia overthrew and ſlew here in a great battle, and cauſed his dead body to be torn in pieces with the moſt barbarous cruelty. Whence a very antient Chriſtian poet ſings thus of him:

Roſſal.

Floats.

Shrawarden.

Knocking.

Neſſe.

Cheſwarden.

Barons *L'Eſtrange* 20 E. IV.

Oſweſtre.

A. D. 642. *Oſwald* ſlain.

Cujus & abſciſſum caput abſciſſoſque lacertos
Et tribus affixos palis pendere cruentus
Penda jubet; per quod reliquis exempla relinquat
Terroris manifeſta ſui, regemque beatum
Eſſe probet miſerum; ſed cauſam fallat utramque.
Ultor enim fratris minime timet Oſwius illum;
Imo timere facit, nec Rex miſer, imo beatus
Eſt, qui fonte boni fruitur ſemel & ſine fine.

The bloody victor Penda ſtrait commands
Cut off the Monarch's head and both his hands,
And each be fixed upon a lofty ſtake,
That all beholders thence might warning take
Of Penda's power, and deem the holy king
A wretch forlorn; but fails in either thing.
Avenging Oſwy, fearleſs of his hate,
Approaches faſt, nor dreads his brother's fate;
Alarms the Conqueror, and this leſſon gives;
The king who at the fount of bleſſings lives
In endleſs joy, howe'er in pieces torn
By tyrant's power, is not a wretch forlorn.

* H. Fracaſtorius.

[l] In order to advance to the crown Edmund Mortimer earl of March, as the undoubtful and right heir, whoſe father king Richard II. had alſo declared heir apparent. Holland.

[m] Wherein the Scotiſh men who followed him ſhewed very manly valour, when the earl of Worceſter, his uncle, and the earl of Dunbar were taken, he deſpairing of victory, &c. Ib.

[n] Such as attribute nothing at all to celeſtial influence and learned experience. Ib.

This

This town ſeems to owe its origin to religion; the Chriſtians of that age accounting it ſacred, and Bede relates that miracles were wrought on the ſpot where Oſwald fell*. According to Carodoc of Lancarvon, Madoc, brother of Mereduc, repaired it, and the *Fitz Alans*, afterwards its Norman lords and earls of Arundel, walled it round. It has twice experienced the fatal effects of eclipſes of the Sun in Aries, 1542 and 1567; both being followed by dreadful fires. That which happened upon the laſt eclipſe ſpread ſo far, that near 200 houſes were deſtroyed in the town and ſuburbs. Below it to the north-weſt is an hill triple trenched called *Hen-Dinas*, q. d. the *old palace*, ſaid by the neighbours to have been a city, though others° think it was a camp of Penda or Oſwald.

Whittington.

Scarce three miles from it is *Whittington*, not long ſince a caſtle of the *Fitz Warins*, deſcendants of Warin de *Metz*, a Lorrainer, who married the heireſs of William *Peverell*, who is ſaid to have built Whittington, and by her had Fulk, father of that famous Fulk Fitz Warin, whoſe various and uncertain fortunes in war were the aſtoniſhment of our forefathers†. In the reign of Henry III. licence was granted to Fulk Fitz Warin "to fortify in a ſufficient manner "the caſtle of Whittington," as appears from the Cloſe Rolls, 5 Henry III. This barony ended at laſt in a female, and in the laſt age went by *Hancford* to the *Bourchiers* now earls of Bath. Under this caſtle were held ſome lands by Wrenoc, "ſon of Meuric, "by the ſervice of being *Latimer*[p]," q. d. *Interpreter*, between the Engliſh and Welſh: which I mention from an old inquiſition to ſhew the meaning of the word *Latimer*, which ſo few are acquainted with though ſo famous in this kingdom.

Barons *Fitz Warin.*

Latimer, what it means.

Shenton.

Whitchurch.

On the north edge of the county we have firſt *Shenton*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Needhams*, and then *Whitchurch*, or *Album Monaſterium*, famous for ſome monuments of the *Talbots*, but eſpecially of that Engliſh Achilles John *Talbot*, firſt of this family earl of Shrewſbury, whoſe epitaph I ſhall here ſubjoin, though unworthy ſo great a hero, to give my readers an idea of the ſtyle of funeral inſcriptions in different ages:

> *Orate pro anima prænobilis domini, domini Joannis Talbott, quondam comitis Salopiæ, domini Talbott, domini Furnivall, domini Verdon, domini Strange de Blackmere, & mareſcalli Franciæ, qui obiit in bello apud Burdews 7 Julii,* MCCCCLIII.
>
> Pray for the ſoul of the moſt noble lord, lord John Talbott, late earl of Shrewſbury, lord Talbott, lord Furnivall, lord Verdon, lord Strange of Blackmere, and marſhall of France, who died in the battle at Burdeaux, 7 July, 1453.

Theſe Talbots many years before acquired by marriage the eſtate of the barons *L'Eſtrange* of *Blackmere* in this place. Theſe laſt had been lords Marchers in this county, and their houſe above half ruined called *Blackmere*, from the black coloured lake, is ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood. The Stranges owed much of their honour as well as wealth to marriage with a daughter and coheireſs of John *Giffard* of *Brimsfield*, a perſon of antient nobility in Glouceſterſhire, who had married Matilda only daughter of the 3d Walter *Clifford*.

More to the weſt lies *Elleſmere*, a ſmall fruitful tract, which, according to the Chronicle of Cheſter, John king of England gave with the caſtle in dower to Lewellin, prince of North Wales, when he beſtowed on him his natural daughter [Joan]. It came afterwards [t. H. III.] to the family of the *L'Eſtranges*, and has now a baron of its own, Thomas *Egerton*, who, for his conſummate prudence and ſtrict integrity, was choſen by queen Elizabeth to be keeper of her great ſeal, and by king James appointed chancellor, advancing him to the higheſt dignity in the law, and conferring on him the title and honor of baron *Elleſmere*.

It remains now that I give a ſhort account of the earls of Shrewsbury. *Roger de Beleſme*, or *Montgomery*, was created firſt earl by William I. who gave him the largeſt part of this track. He was ſucceeded[q] by his eldeſt ſon *Hugh*, killed in Wales‡, without leaving iſſue[r]; then by *Robert* his ſecond ſon, a man of ſavage cruelty both to his own children and to his hoſtages, whom he deprived of their eyes and teſticles with his own hands; but being at laſt convicted of high treaſon, was condemned to perpetual impriſonment by Henry I. and ſuffered the puniſhment due to his atrocious crimes[s], and his earldom was made part of queen Adeliza's dower. Many ages after Henry VI. in the 20th year of his reign, conferred this title on *John* lord *Talbot*, who by nature and inclination ſeemed to have been an accompliſhed hero. In the 24th year of his reign the ſame prince added to his titles of earl of *Shrewſbury* and *Weisford*, thoſe of earl of *Waterford*, baron of *Dongarvan*, and ſteward or ſeneſchal of Ireland[t]§. He being ſlain in battle[u] at Chaſtilion in Aquitaine, with his younger ſon *John* viſcount L'Iſle, after having overrun the greateſt part of France with his victorious arms for 24 years, *John* his ſon by a daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Nevill lord Furnivall ſucceeded him, and taking part with the houſe of Lancaſter, was ſlain in the battle of Northampton[x]. He left iſſue[y] *John* 3d earl of Shrewsbury[z], and *Gilbert*[a], from whom are deſcended the Talbots of *Gifford*. John III. was ſucceeded by *George*, and he[b] by *Francis*[c] his ſon, father of *George*[d] Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, a nobleman of unſullied honour and tried experience in affairs of ſtate, whoſe ſon *Gilbert* now holds the rank tranſmitted to him by his anceſtors with the moſt conſummate virtue and ſplendor.

In this county are about 170 pariſhes.

* See in Northumberland.

‡ H. Huntindon de miſeriis vitæ.

† See his life written in French.

§ See in Ireland.

° Leland V. 40.

p q. d. *Latinarius*, or *Latiner*, it being preſumed that a man who underſtood Latin was a learned man.

q 1094. r 1098.

s He ſtarved himſelf to death in priſon, and his ſon was not permitted to enjoy any of his poſſeſſions in England. Dugd. Bar. I. 31.

t Dugdale's word is *Steward*. u 31 Henry VI. Dugd. I. 330. upon Dordan near Bourdeaux; Holland; and ſo his epitaph.

x 1460. Ib. 331. buried at Wyrkſop. y by a daughter of the earl of Ormond. Holland.

z died 13 Edward IV. 332. He had by his wife Catherine daughter to Henry duke of Buckingham, George, the 4th earl, who ſerved king Henry VII. valiantly and conſtantly at the battle of Stoke, and he by Anne his wife daughter of William lord Haſtings, had Francis the 5th earl, who by Mary daughter of Thomas lord Dacre of Gilleſland, had George the 6th earl, a man of approved fidelity in weighty affairs of ſtate, whoſe ſon Gilbert by his wife Gertrude daughter to Thomas earl of Rutland 7th earl, now holds, &c. Holland.

a Captain of Calais. Holland.

b He died 29 Henry VIII. buried at Sheffield. Dugd. Ib.

c He died 2 Elizabeth, Ib. 333. d He died 1590, buried at Sheffield. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Salop is of an oval form, 40 miles long by 35 broad, 160 in circuit, and reckoned one of the largeſt of the inland counties. It contains 15 hundreds, and is ſubject to the dioceſes of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Aſaph. The air is healthy, the ſoil in many parts of a red ſand and clay: the ſouth and weſt parts hilly and leaſt fruitful. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, and abounds with coal pits. It has alſo mines of copper, lead, iron, ſtone, and lime-ſtone. By the Severn are rich meadows, and the hill country bordering on Wales, affords excellent paſturage for ſheep. Leland[a] mentions fir trees found in moors and moſſes ſeven miles from Shrewſbury and elſewhere. They are ſtill found, particularly on Whixall moſs near Wem. They are very reſinous, and the chips of them, called here *Spills*, are uſed as candles for ſhort occaſions, ſuch as going down into a cellar, &c. and, as Leland ſays, "In brenning they ſmel "wel."

The landholders here at the making of Domeſday were the king, the biſhops of Cheſter and Hereford, the church of St. Remigius, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Ralph Mortimer, Roger Lacy, Hugh Laſne, and Nigel the phyſician.

While this county was a frontier againſt Wales we are not to wonder that it was divided from it, as Fuller ſays, with a wall of continued caſtles. Speed, who allows but 186 in all England, puts no leſs than 32 in Shropſhire.

The origin of the lordſhips marcher on the frontiers of Wales is to be deduced from the conqueſts made in that principality by the different Engliſh and Norman lords, to whom the kings of England, finding it difficult to reduce it, granted, to them and their heirs, the tracts they could reduce to hold of them as lands purchaſed by conqueſt. They were ſuffered to take on them ſuch prerogative and authority as were fit for the quiet government of the country, and execute laws over the people they ſubdued. They executed the Engliſh laws for the moſt part within their lordſhips, and brought them to be of Engliſh tenure, but ſuch parts as they left to the antient inhabitants to poſſeſs were by the ſame lords ſuffered to be held after the old laws of Hoel Dha. For this reaſon there was in many lordſhips a Welſh court for the Welſhmen called *Welſhire*, and another for the Engliſh called *Engleſhire*. The lords marchers increaſed till Llewellin ap Gryffyd laſt prince of Wales being ſlain 11 Edward I. that king took the principality into his own hands, and the Welſh in general ſubmitted to the kings of England. From that time no lord marcher could claim any new liberty or prerogative without a grant[b].

The privileges of the marches were erected in imitation of the juriſdiction which the great men who came over with the Conqueror and ſettled in theſe parts held before in Normandy. For this reaſon the terms of *Engleſchera*[c] and *Waleſchiria*[d] are ſo frequently in the pleadings of the aſſizes and pleas of the crown held for this county in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. and ſome time afterwards. Placit. Coron. Salop. 40 Henry III. rot. 9 tit. *Chyrabir* teſtifies that three ſervants of Thomas Corbett, father of Peter Corbett, lord of Caux, diſtrained two ſteers for debt, and drove them out of the village of Cherabyr, and *ea duxerunt in Waleſhir:* to which Thomas Corbett makes anſwer, that the cuſtom of the Marches between Edward and Wales was, that if either a Welſhman were indebted to an Engliſhman, or an Engliſhman to a Welſhman, the creditor might diſtrain and carry the diſtreſs into his own liberties till ſatisfaction were obtained. Iſabel relict of John Fitz Alan impleaded the abbot of Haughmon for dower in a meſſuage and watermill in Hideſond in Oſweſtry hundred. The abbot anſwers, that the premiſes lie out of the body of the county in Waleſcheria, and therefore he could not be ſummoned by virtue of the proceſs then depending, and calls the ſheriffs and his bailiffs and the knights (*milites*) to teſtify the ſame, which Iſabel did not contradict. Peter Corbett had a quo warranto brought againſt him for compelling the inhabitants of Sillmere, Legh, Aſton Pygott, &c. and of Worthyn to do ſuit at his court of the caſtle of Caux, which they ought to have done at the county court as members of the hundred of Ford and Cherbury, &c. And among other reaſons which the king's counſel argued for ſupporting the writ one was, "*quod Dom. Rex per predict. breve intendebat prædictas villas de juriſdictione eximere predicti Petri in* Engliſheria *quas dictus Petrus ſubtraxit in* Walcheria;" ſo that in ſome caſes when the lords marchers oppreſſed their tenants within the Engliſh pale the cry was *Walleſheria*, i. e. You uſe us as if we were Welſhmen, and not intitled to the liberties of the place. Beſides, it ſeems the Welſhmen had ſuffered ſome hardſhips at the hands of their neighbours, on the account that the laws of Engleſcire and Walleſcheria were not mutually obſerved. For they petitioned king Edward II. that they might enjoy the benefit of contracts made and of ſuits entered in Walecheria, which was accordingly granted. Theſe cuſtoms are produced out of a great variety to ſhew that antiently the juriſdiction of the hundreds in this county was different from the common acceptation of a hundred in thoſe days, and reſembled ſo many franchiſes exempted from the ſheriffs turne as the hundreds at this time held by

[a] It. VII. 34.

[b] MS. cited in Mr. Pennant's Appendix to Wales, II.

[c] *Engleſcheria*, or the right of an Engliſhman. Preſentment of Engleſcheria aboliſhed 14 Edward III.

[d] *Waleſcheria*, or the rights of the Welſh, which were the ſame in Wales as thoſe of the Engliſh in England. In a ſtrict ſenſe both theſe terms were applied to any man that came to an untimely end, and if the perſon was not known, nor the manner of his death, then it was to be proved that he was an Engliſhman or a Welſhman, or elſe an alien, and then the coroner ſat not on his body.

particular perſons in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and that by reaſon of the laws of the marches; but how by the ſtatute of 27 Henry VIII. the marches of Wales, which were comprehended in Shropſhire, according to Domeſday, and perhaps always ſo ſince the making the famous boundary Offa's dyke, ſuch as the lordſhips, towns, pariſhes, commots, hundreds, and cantreds of Oſweſtry, Whittington, Maeſbrook, Knocking, Elleſmere, Down, and Cherbury, are made guildable, and annexed to the county of Salop, but, ſays the act, no otherwiſe privileged than as other hundreds within the ſaid county[e]. By a ſubſequent ſtatute 34 and 35 of the ſame reign the town and hundred of Aberton till then called parcel of Merionethſhire was alſo annexed to this county, and all offences committed in that county were to be inquired of in this.

The lords marchers procured their ſeignories by right of conqueſt, having authority from the king for that purpoſe, and the chief officer for the government of the marches was a lord Warden, whoſe juriſdiction in king John's reign was military. 9 Richard I. we find archbiſhop Hubert chief juſtice of England, though but a civil magiſtrate, exerciſing ſuch power, whence we may conjecture that the warden of the marches was in ſome reſpects veſted with a power of lord juſticiary. On the reducing of Wales to the ſubjection of England, the ſtatute of Rutland enacted 12 Edward I. that the Engliſh laws ſhould for the future be uſed in Wales, but ſays nothing of the marches, which were left in the ſame ſtate as before. By ſtatute 28 Edward III. all the lords marchers were to be perpetually attending and annexed to the crown of England, as they and their anceſtors had been at all times paſt, and not to the principality of Wales, into whoſe hands ſoever it ſhould hereafter come; ſo that we never hear it ſaid of theſe counties, that they were the marches of England but of Wales. The ſovereignty of the crown of England ever extended to Wales itſelf. By ſtatute, 27 Henry VIII. for incorporating Wales with England all lords marchers were to enjoy ſuch liberties, miſes, and profits, as they had or uſed to have at the firſt entry into their lands in times paſt notwithſtanding that act. The court of the preſident and council of the marches was erected by Edward IV. in honour of the earl of March, from whom he was deſcended, as the court of the dutchy of Lancaſter had been before by Henry IV. in honour of the houſe of Lancaſter, and owed its firſt inſtitution to the prerogative royal, tranſacting matters and acting judicially by virtue of that authority to the intire ſatisfaction of the ſubjects for about 60 years, till 34 Henry VIII. that court was confirmed by act of parliament, which was thought convenient to be done by reaſon of the other laws relating to Wales, which at that time were further explained and enlarged. The act concerning the court of Ludlow runs thus; that there ſhall be and remain a reſident and council in the dominion of Wales and the marches of the ſame, with all officers, clerks, and incidents to the ſame in manner and form as it hath been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed, which reſident and council ſhall have power and authority to hear and determine ſuch cauſes and matters as be or hereafter ſhall be aſſigned to them by the king's majeſty, as heretofore hath been accuſtomed and uſed. It is to be obſerved that before this ſtatute the lord preſident always kept his court in ſome place within the Engliſh pale, and not in Wales, which gave the court a color of extending its juriſdiction into the four next Engliſh counties, viz. Worceſter, Glouceſter, Hereford, and Salop, ſo that in James I.'s reign it was diſputed how far the four Engliſh counties were under the juriſdiction of the lord preſident of Wales and the marches thereof; for, by the ſtatute 34 Henry VIII. they were to be excluded out of the juriſdiction, and by 27 Henry VIII. ſeveral lordſhips marchers were annexed to England, and others annexed to Wales, and thoſe laſt were properly Wales, and the marches thereof, within the words of the ſtatute; beſides the king's writ always running in thoſe four Engliſh counties, it is not to be ſuppoſed that they ſhould be comprehended in the juriſdiction of the court of the marches then newly eſtabliſhed without expreſs words. In the courſe of the argument an objection was ſtarted what might properly be reputed the Marches of Wales upon inference that the word *Marches* ſhould never have been put into the ſtatute of 38 Henry VIII. unleſs it had imported ſomewhere. The ſolution was that the words *dominion and principality* of Wales were not extenſive enough to comprehend the ſhires of Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, which were wholly compoſed of lordſhips marchers only, and either or both of the former terms *Principality* and *Dominion* would ſtretch themſelves no farther than the eight counties of Wales, ſo that the word *Marchers* in that ſtatute muſt be only provincial, ſince by 27 Henry VIII. all was made to be either of Wales or England, but if there was a neceſſity that ſomething might be ſtill reputed marches, then thoſe lordſhip marches could only be the marches that were made counties of themſelves, and not thoſe that were annexed to either antient Engliſh or Welſh counties, for they were to be reputed of the ſame nation with thoſe counties to which they were annexed. The argument for the juriſdiction of the lord preſident over the four Engliſh counties was in ſubſtance that the court of the preſident and council of the marches was not erected but confirmed by act of parliament; for there was a preſident and council in Edward IV's time, as is evident from the words of the ſtatute, which referreth twice to the uſage (*which heretofore hath been uſed*); therefore, whatſoever was the king's intention in the firſt erection of this court, was likewiſe the intention of the parliament in the eſtabliſhing thereof. The lord preſident's exerciſing his juriſdiction in the lordſhips marches of the antient Engliſh counties, nay in the counties themſelves, was confirmed by the conſtant practice of all times ſupported by many caſes, as for example, 17 Henry VIII. a bill of complaint concerning the title of ſome lands in Shropſhire ſent by the king to the lord preſident and council, incloſed in his majeſty's letters under his privy ſignet, recited the juriſdiction of the court in the following words. "We, conſidering the authority we have committed "unto you in thoſe parts, and that alſo the ſame "matter is within the precinct of your rule and com- "miſſions there do will and deſire, etc." 20 July, 18 Henry VIII's inſtructions were ſent to the preſident and council requiring them to call before them at ſuch time and place as they ſhould think convenient all and ſingular ſuch perſons, both ſpiritual and temporal, as pretended to hold lordſhips royal, and

[e] MS. Hiſt. of Salop, by Edward Lloyd of Treneweth.

to bind them by indenture after ſuch form and manner as divers lords and perſons having ſuch lordſhips were bound in the king's days of bleſſed memory that dead was. Thus much for the juriſdiction of that court, which was aboliſhed by act of parliament 1 William III. and Mary at the humble ſuit of all the gentlemen and inhabitants within the principality of Wales. The Welſh chancery office is now kept in Lincoln's-inn. The firſt lord preſident was earl Rivers, 18 Edward IV. and the laſt the earl of Macclesfield, whoſe commiſſion afterwards ran as lord lieutenant of North and South Wales. There was likewiſe the ſeal of the Marches, as appears from the cloſe of a charter of the manumiſſion of a villain in Orleton, c. Hereford, t. Edward IV. has *literas noſtras ſub ſigillo noſtro comitatus noſtri Marchiæ fieri fecimus patentes*, 26 Apr. *a. r. n.* 8o. which ſeal was laid aſide by ſtatute 4 Henry VII. whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things pertaining to the earldom of March ſhould be under the broad ſeal, and not under a ſpecial ſeal; for this had been a privilege annexed to the eſtate and poſſeſſions of the Mortimers earls of March from whom Edward IV. was deſcended, and then abrogated. Beſides the officers of the court there is extant a liſt of the names of the knights and eſquires appointed by the king's majeſty's grace in the marches of Wales, to give attendance with ſuch number of able perſons defenſibly as they could make to aſſiſt the king's commiſſion at Ludlow from time to time, and to have ſuch fees as hereafter enſueth. For the county of Salop ſir Robert Corbet, ſir Thomas Cornwall, ſir Thomas Leighton, and ſir Thomas Blount: the fee of each of theſe was £.6. 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Shreven, Thomas Mutton, George Manwaring, Thomas Kynaſton, and William Leighton; the fee of each of theſe was 100*s.* each: and then follows, "Be it remembered, that the book whereof this copy is taken forth, was aſſigned with the hand above and under of the late ſovereign lord king Henry VII." 44 Elizabeth Edward lord Zouche, lord preſident of Wales, among other inſtructions, had in charge as follows: "And further her majeſty pleaſis, that there ſhall be "one learned miniſter allowed being a graduate in "divinity, or a maſter of arts, and not having any "benefice with cure of ſouls to preach and to uſe "the common prayer for the lord preſident and his "whole houſehold, and ſhall have the yearly fee of "50*l.* with diet for himſelf and one ſervant in the "houſehold, and ſhall be always reſident with the "ſaid council, and not be abſent to ſerve any other "cure or function." The lord preſident had an allowance to live in great ſtate and grandeur, and had a numerous houſehold to attend him and the reſt of the officers of the court, with fees and ſalaries ſuitable to their ſeveral ranks. We may eaſily form an idea of the ſplendor of the preceding preſidents from the order wherein his grace the duke of Beaufort, lord preſident of Wales, made his entry into Ludlow on Thurſday July 17, 1684[f].

As the Severn was the antient boundary between Wales and England a doubt has ariſen why all the land beyond that river, viz. all Hereford, and ſo much as is part of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Shropſhires, had not been lordſhips marchers, as the reſt of Wales was that was won ſince the Conqueſt. The reaſon is, that this tract being won by the Saxon kings was annexed to the crown, whereas the Conqueror, contenting himſelf with the realm of England, thought it better policy to give to his nobility ſuch parts of Wales as they could conquer. Edward I. ſoon after his conqueſt of Wales, wrote to the officers of all the good towns and countries in South Wales that were ſubdued by the lords marchers to furniſh his army with proviſion. So did Edward II. for their quota of men to the Scottiſh war, and Edward III. to guard their coaſts from invaſion. The king did not write for men out of the principality, but the prince of Wales wrote for them to ſerve his father, and the records of this are not in the Tower but among the prince's records[g].

Chirbury.

Chirbury caſtle on the Severn ſeems to have been one of the firſt ſort. Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, is ſaid to have built at Cyricbyrig. Dugdale takes Cyricbyrig for *Monks Kirby* in Warwickſhire. Charles I. conferred the title of baron Chirbury on Edward Herbert, that ſingular character and writer, ſon of the great grandſon of ſir Richard Herbert, of Colbrook, who was beheaded with his elder brother William firſt earl of Pembroke, at Northampton, 9 Edward IV. The title became extinct on the death of his grandſon Edward 1678[h]. Florentia, daughter of Richard ſecond lord Herbert, married Richard Herbert of Oakeley park, c. Montgomery, whoſe grandſon Henry Arthur Herbert was created lord Herbert of Chirbury 1743, and ſucceeded as earl of Powis 1747.

"Chirbiri hundred was annexed to Montgomerie "as a help to have men out of it for defence[i]." It is called in Domeſday *Wikentre* from *Guire* an *angle*, and *Tre* a town, from its ſituation in a flat angle among the mountains. Edward III. granted it to Roger Mortimer as annexed to Montgomery caſtle. Edward IV. granted it to the prince of Wales, and Edward VI. to ſir Edward Herbert, and Charles I. gave ſir Edward Herbert leave to alienate it[k].

Snede.

To Chirbury was transferred a priory of black canons, founded by Robert de Boulers t. Henry III. at *Snede* or *Snet*, valued at £.66. 8*s.* 7*d.*[l] 9 Edward III. they removed back to their original[m]. The rectory was given to augment the freeſchool of Shrewſbury 13 Elizabeth.

Biſhops Caſtle.

The county ſouth of the Severn is in the dioceſe of Hereford, whoſe biſhops had a caſtle at *Biſhops Caſtle*, the ſite of which is now the caſtle inn, and the keep a bowling green, and part of the walls and vaults remaining. A mile from hence towards the borders of Montgomeryſhire on a high hill is *Biſhops Mote*, an entrenchment of near an acre, with a keep at the weſt end. This is ſuppoſed a remain of the Roman wars, but more probably of much later date.

"Biſhops Caſtel well maintained is ſet on a ſtronge "rock, but not very high[n]." "Biſhops caſtelle a "very celebrate market[o]." "The biſhop of He-"reford hath a caſtle of good ſtrength in the marches "towards Shrewſbury, here called Biſhops Caſtel, "and thereto lieth a town called Biſhops town, wher "is mekely a good market[p]."

Clun.

"*Clune* was a praty market towne, and yet ſome-"tyme they keep market there. Clun alias Colun-

[f] MS. Lloyd. Of the duke of Beaufort's progreſs ſee Brit. Top. II. 488.
[g] MS. cited by Mr. Pennant ubi ſup.
[h] Dugd. Bar. II. 261.
[i] Lel. VII. 32.
[k] MS. Lloyd.
[l] Tan. 453.
[m] Phillips' Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, appen. p. 134.
[n] Lel. VII, 33.
[o] Ib. 32.
[p] Ib. V. 10.

"wye.

" wye. Clunne caſtell longing to the erle of Arun-
" del, ſumhwhat ruinus. It hath been both ſtronge
" and well builded. Clune was a lordſhip marched
" by itſelf afore the new act. By Clune is a grete
" foreſt of red deere and roes longing to the lord of
" Arundel, and ſtanding in the lordſhip of Teme-
" ceſter, through the which Teime river cummeth
" longing alſo to the lord of Arundel. Clunne foreſt
" very faire and good game [q]." A court called *Wood plea court* is held twice a year in this foreſt for determining all matters of wood and agiſtment there. The hundred of Clun was reputed part of Wales, and out of this county all the ſuit and ſervice done to the honor was in Walleſheria, or according to the Welſh laws [r]. The church with its five chapels was given by Iſabel de Say to Wenlok abbey.

The manor of Clun was originally in the Says, and came to William Fitz Alan grandſon of Flaold by marriage with Iſabel daughter of Helias de Say. Their ſon William built the caſtle 24 Henry III. His ſon John was captain general of the forces for guarding the marches [s]. In this family, afterwards earls of Arundel, it continued till queen Elizabeth's time, when the laſt earl died. About 1549 Mary Fitz Alan being married to Philip Howard ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, it came to that noble family, and from them to the Walcots, from whom it was purchaſed by the late lord Clive.

Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, founded here t. James I. an hoſpital for twelve poor men and a maſter [t].

Teme *r.* " Teme riſith in Melennith hilles, five or ſix " miles from Knighton, half a mile above a chapel " called as I remember Boſtel [u].

CaerCaradoc. *Caer Caradoc* or *the Gaer* two miles ſouth of Clun and three from Coxal on the left of the road to Knighton and near to where the river Clun meets the Temd among ſeveral dangerous fords, if not the royal ſeat of Caractacus was probably his fortreſs during the war with the Romans. It is a very large camp three times as long as it is broad, on the point of a hill, acceſſible only one way, and defended on the north ſide by very deep double ditches dug in the ſolid rock. On the eaſt the ſteepneſs of the ground renders it impregnable, and on the ſouth it has only one ditch for the ſame reaſon. The weſt ſide where is the entrance is fenced with double works, and to the ſouth-weſt with treble. There is alſo a narrow paſſage out of its eaſt ſide down the pitch of the hill [x]. The ramparts are of ſtone, now covered with earth. Tacitus' deſcription [y] ſets this camp before our eyes. " Montibus arduis, & " ſi qua clementer accedi poterat, in modum valli " ſaxa præſtruit; & præfluebat amnis vado incerto, " catervaque armatorum pro munimentis conſtite- " rant."

An annual feaſt called the *Caractacan meeting*, was held at Longnor not far from the foot of *Cardoc*, a hill ſuppoſed to be named from Caractacus, and the verſes by Dr. Davies were read before dinner. Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes this place; " After a ride " of about three miles from Longnor, ſays he, I " fell accidentally on the ſteepeſt aſcent, and after a " laborious clamber up a green and ſmooth aſcent, " now and then mixed with ſmall fragments of lava, " I reached the ſummit, impeded a little by the firſt " ditch and rampart, in a place where from the ex- " ceeding ſteepneſs they ſeemed totally unneceſſary. " A little higher is the ſecond ditch with a vaſt " agger of ſtones, now ſodded over. The area is " irregular, of pretty conſiderable extent. On the " more acceſſible ſides are three foſſes and a ram- " part. The entrance and approach are very con- " ſpicuous, and may even at preſent be eaſily tra- " velled on horſeback. The area ſlopes upwards, " and ends in a peak. Notwithſtanding this place " is ſtyled Caer Carodoc it certainly was not that " which was attacked by Oſtorius. It agrees only " with the firſt part of Tacitus' admirable deſcription, " which is common to moſt Britiſh poſts, but it wants " the river as deſcribed by him. The learned Editor " of Camden places it at *Gaer ditches* about three " miles ſouth of Clun on the left of the road to " Knighton, and gives, as I am informed, a faithful " deſcription of the trenches and ramparts. I never " ſaw the place, therefore am uncertain on which " river it ſtood, the fords of which were ſo difficult. " No ſuch river is to be ſeen near the parts aſcended; " it could not therefore have been the ſpot on which " our hero was defended, yet it is highly probable " that it had been a poſt occupied by and named " from him. It has been from very remote times " conſidered as a ſtrong hold of his [z]."

Biſhop Gibſon by *Caer Caradoc* and *the Gaer* means the ſame place, referring to Aubrey and Dugdale's Viſitation of Shropſhire for both: and the tradition of the country confirms it as well as the vicinity of the Roman camp at Brandon on the other ſide of the river Teme, the paſſage of which river might very probably have been diſputed by the Romans. The place near Longnor called Caer Caradoc by Mr. Pennant in Saxton and Morden's maps is placed a few miles ſouth of Longnor and a little north-eaſt of the market town of Church Stretton. Saxton calls it *Cardok* hill, Morden *Cradock*. From Shrewſbury it appears a high ſugar-loaf hill, and its name is now pronounced *Querdock*. This is at leaſt 15 miles north-eaſt of Mr. Camden's Caer Caradock. Mr. Pennant was ſenſible this was not the place attacked by Oſtorius becauſe it wants the river as deſcribed by Tacitus. If he had attended to Mr. Camden's poſition of Caer Caradoc " where Clun meets Temd among uncertain ſhallows," he would have been at no loſs for the place of Tacitus' " *amnis vado incerto.*" The place deſcribed by Mr. Pennant is that near which the feſtival above-mentioned was annually held, and their advertiſements uſed to announce their meeting and oration on the top of Caer Caradoc, whence they adjourned to dinner at the Bowling-green houſe in Longnor. But theſe meetings have now ceaſed.

The camps at *Brandon* and *Coxhall* in Herefordſhire, the firſt ſuppoſed Roman, the other Britiſh, and the two barrows near *Lantwardine* in the ſame county, in which were found an urn with aſhes and burnt bones, have all a connection with this place and its tranſactions.

Borough hill between Purſlow and Basford gate takes in the whole ſummit of the hill, which is not unlike the form of a heart, and, like all the other camps hereabouts, is fortified with a ſingle foſs in

[q] Lel. Ib. 28, 29.
[r] MS. Lloyd.
[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 314.
[t] See the ſtatutes at the end of Leland's Coll. IV. 1770.
[u] Lel. V. 3.
[x] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Dugdale's viſitation of Shropſh. 1663, whence the draught Pl. XII. is taken. Lloyd. Defer. Brit. p. 44. 4° makes three ſides ſteep and three entrances not oppoſite to each other.
[y] Ann. XII. 33.
[z] Wales, II. 421.

ſome

Fig. 6.

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Fig. 8.

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Fig. 3. p. 413.

Fig. 10. P. 413.

Fig. 4. P. 413.

Fig. 7.

P. 413.

P. 413.

Fig. 1. p. 410.

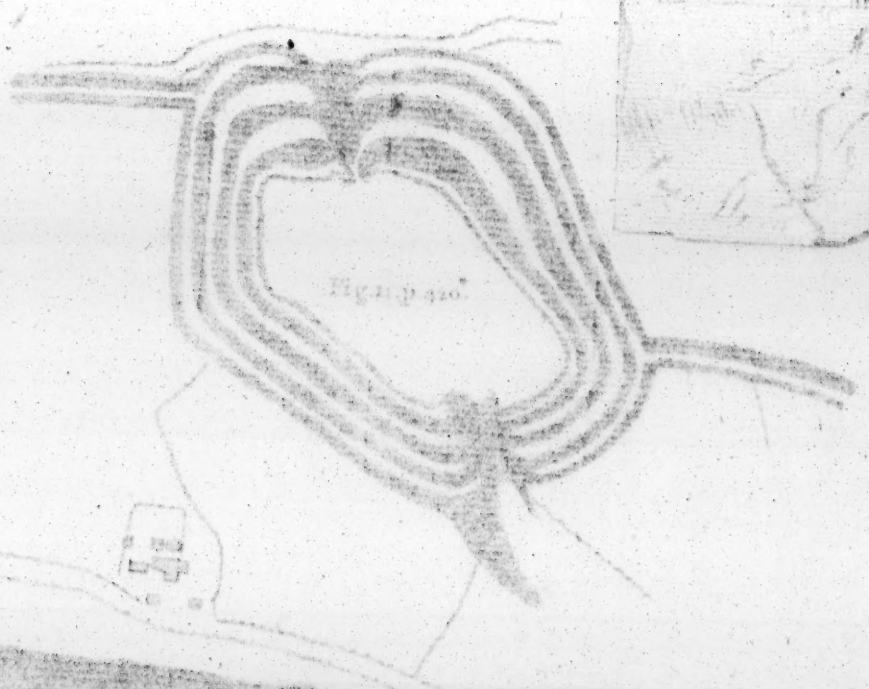

Fig. 5. p. 413.

" wc. Clunne riſeth on the eaſt ſide of Dene-
" del, fumbwhat ſwift. It hath been both longe
" and well builded. Clune was a biſhop ſeated
" by itſelf afore the nor. By Clune is a greate
" foreſt of red deere and roes longing to the lord of
" Arundel, and lying in the ſirdhire of Teme-
" celler, through the which Clune rivelet runneth
" longing alſo to the lord of Arundel. Clune foreſt
" very faire and good game. A court called *Hand-*
piea court is held twice a year in this town for deter-
mining all matters of wood and inſtinent there.
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and out of this county all the ſuit and ſervice done
to the honor was in Walleſheria, or according
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and came to William Fitz Alan grandſon of Flaold
by marriage with Iſabel daughter of Helias de Say.
Their ſon William built the caſtle, a fine ruin.
His ſon John was [illegible] for
guarding the marches
earls of Arundel pronounced till queen Elizabeth's
time, when the laſt earl died. About 1549 Mary
Fitz Alan being married to Philip Howard ſon of
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Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, founded
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camp three times as long as it is broad, on the point
of a hill, acceſſible only one way, and defended on
the north ſide by very deep double ditches dug in
the ſolid rock. On the eaſt the ſteepneſs of the
ground renders it impregnable, and on the ſouth it
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ſide where is the entrance is fenced with double
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" ſi qua clementer accedi poterat, in modum val-
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Pennant alſo viſitches this place; " After a ride
" of about three miles from Longnor, [illegible]
" left accidentally on the ſteepeſt aſcent, I
" laboriouſly clamber up a green and ſlippery
" now and then [illegible] with ſmall ſtraggling

[1] Leſ. lib. 2. 29.
[2] Pugl. Ba.
[3] Aubrey Mon. [illegible]
make three [illegible]

Fig. 6.

p. 413.

Fig. 8.

p. 413.

Fig. 3. p. 413.

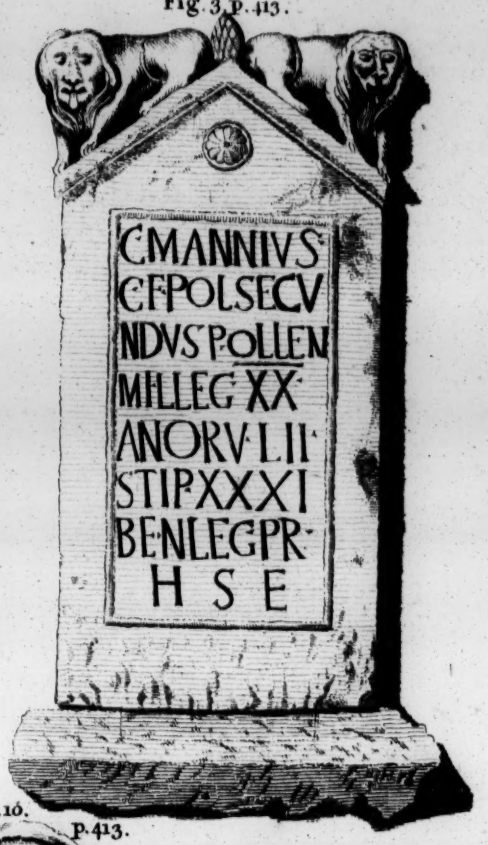


Fig. 1. p. 534

Fig. 10. p. 413.

Fig. 4. p. 413.

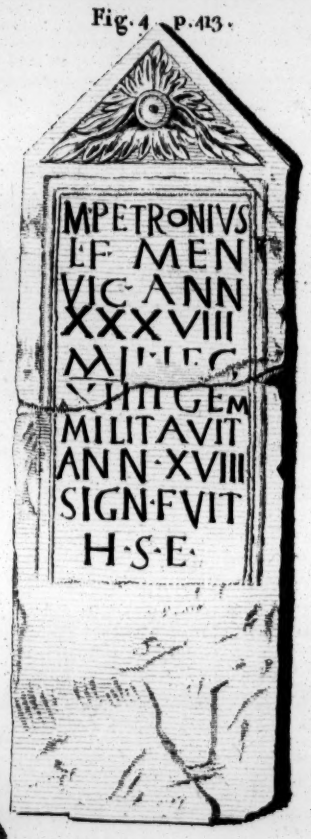
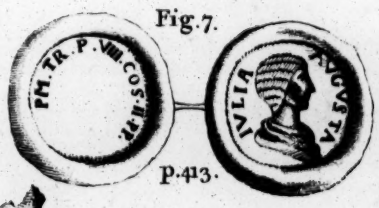


Fig. 9.

p. 413.

Fig. 7.



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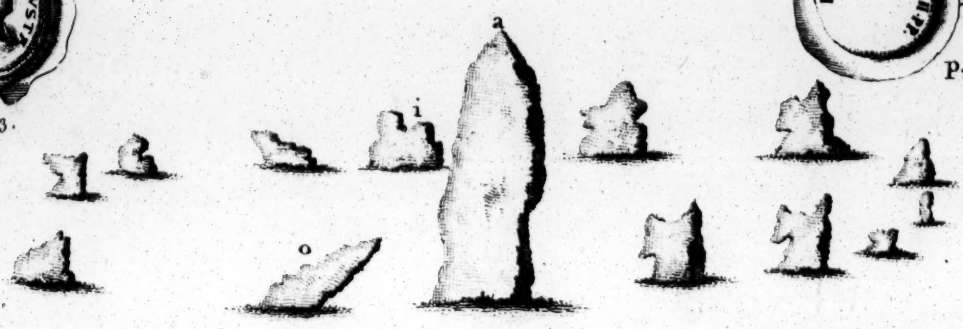


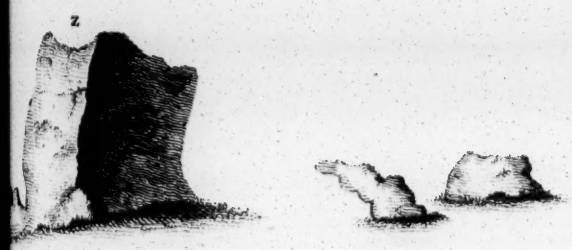


Fig. 11. p. 420.

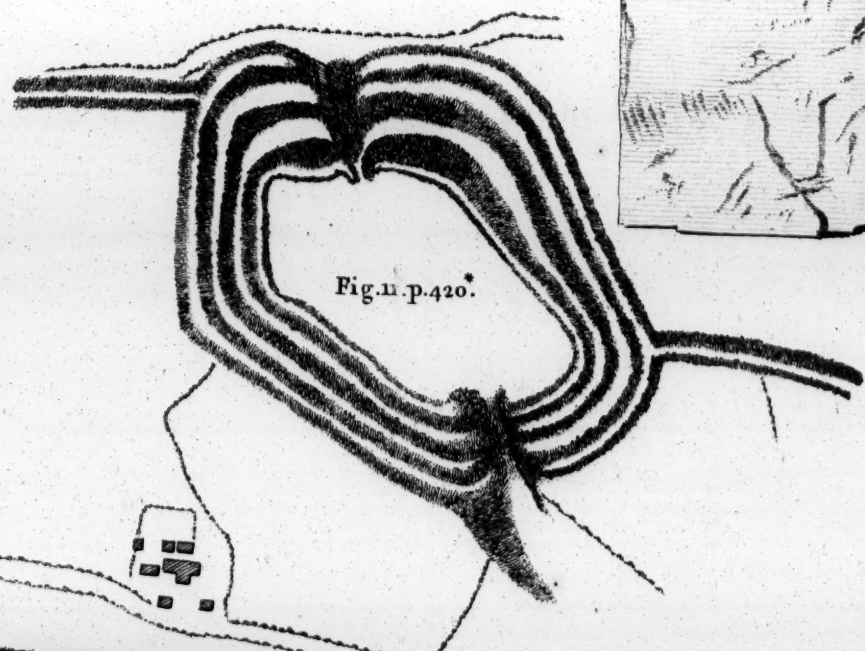


Fig. 2. p. 404

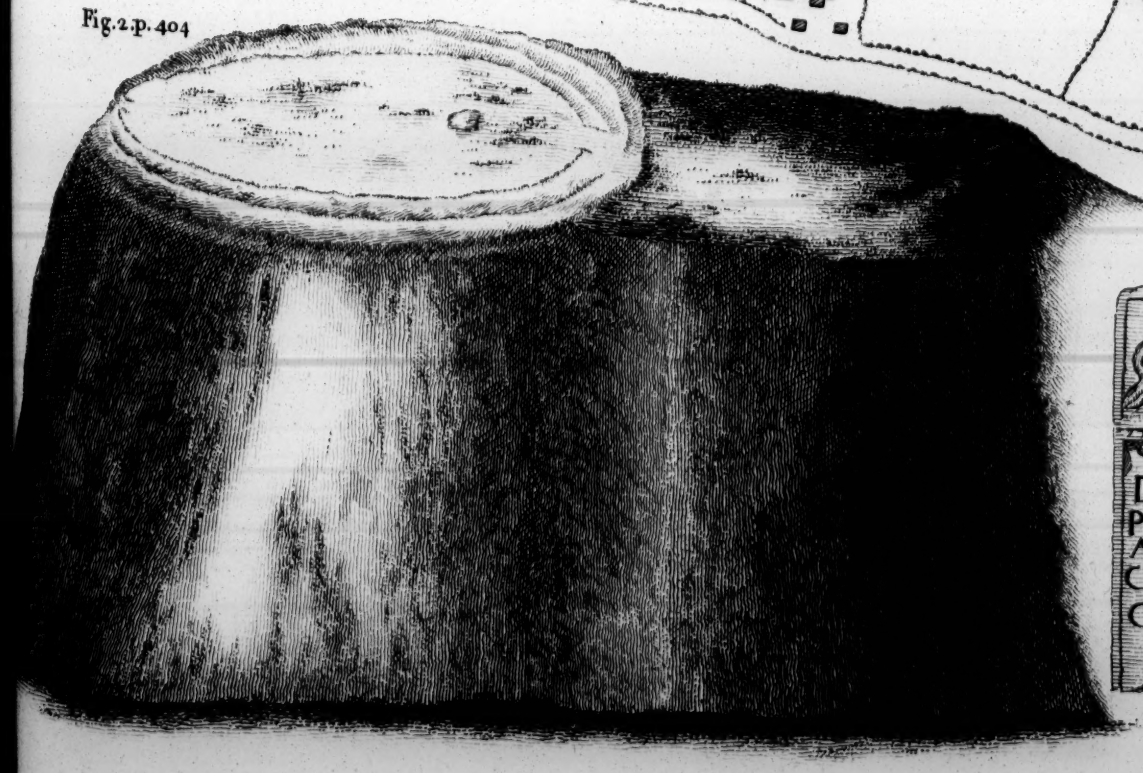


Fig. 5. p. 413

F. Cary sculp.

ſome parts, in others with a double or treble area according as the ground is more or leſs acceſſible, and where there is the advantage of a precipice there is neither ditch nor rampart. The ramparts in all theſe camps are formed of heaped ſtones covered with earth: the foſs here as alſo at Norton walls and Coxall knowl is grown over with trees. There is another large camp quite circular called *Bury ditches* on *Tongley* hill a mile north of Clun and three miles north of Caer Caradoc, fenced with treble deep trenches[a]. This camp is of greater area than any other in the neighbourhood. Another likewiſe circular called *Norton walls* or *Whettleton hill* is a little to the north of Onibury. In their march from the ſquare camp near Brompton Brian called Brandon camp to attack any of theſe ports the Romans muſt have croſſed the Terne a very rapid river, which though uſually very ſhallow in theſe parts may after heavy rains be ſufficiently formidable to paſs in the face of an enemy. If we could ſuppoſe the camp on Borough hill to have been that which Oſtorius ſtormed, he had in that caſe the river Clun likewiſe to croſs, and this is all which this county affords to illuſtrate Tacitus' *præfluebat amnis vado incerto*; but the circumſtances before obſerved connecting the fortification of theſe camps are a ſufficient comment on his *ſi qua clementer accedi poterunt*.

At *Bromfield*, in Munſlow hundred, was a college of prebends or ſecular canons, who, 1155, turned Benedictine monks, and became a cell to Glouceſter abbey, valued at £.78. 19*s*. and granted 5 Philip and Mary to Charles Fox[b].

"The town of Ludlo is very propre, welle walled "and gated, and ſtandeth every way eminent from a "bottom. In the ſide of the towne as a peece of "encloſing of the waulle is a fair caſtel. Withyn "the town even yn the myddle is one paroche "chyrch. Without the waulles be *aliquot ſacella* "and two houſes of freres Auguſtines and Carmelites. "Among other gates of the town there is Corne "[Corve] gate and Galford gate The bridge "of Teme at Ludlowe dividith with the ſtreame "downe alonge Herefordſhire from Shropſhire. The "towne of Ludlowe being in Shropſhire on the left "ripe of Teme river is ſet upon an hill; ſo that "a man coming to it any way conſcend. It is well "walled, and by eſtimation it is a mile in cumpaſs. "There be in the wall five gates. Broad gate, and "that leadeth to Broad ſtreet, the faireſt part of the "town. Old gate is alſo towards Teme as Broad "gate is, but not ſo near. Galfride gate, Corne "gate towards the left ripe of Corne river; Mille "gate. The caſtel hemmeth in a part of the towne, "and ſtandith on a ſtrong rock well dichid betwixt "Corne gate and Mille gate. Ther is but one pa-"roche church in the towne, but that is very fayre "and large, and richely adorned, and taken for the "fayreſt in all thoſe quarters. It ſtandeth even in the "middeſt of the towne, and is in the higheſt ground "of it. This church hath been much advanced by "a brotherhood therein founded in the name of "St. John the Evangeliſt. The originall thereof "was (as the people ſay there) in the tyme of king "Edward the Confeſſor, and it is conſtantly affirmed "there that the pilgrims that brought the rynge "from beyond the ſea as a token from St. John the "Evangeliſt to king Edward were the inhabitants "of Ludlowe. This fraternity hath a guardian "choſen yearly among the burgeſſes, and to this "colledge belonge nowe a tenne prieſts, partly "founded by endowment of landes, partly by ga-"thering of the devotion of people thereabout. "And theſe prieſts have a fayre houſe at the weſt "end of the pariſh church-yard; and by it is an "hoſpital or alſmhouſe of 30 poore folkes for the "moſt part, and ſometimes more maintained partly "by the fraternity and partly by money given for "obiits of men buried there in the church. There "was a very rich merchant in Ludlow not long "ſince, called Hoſier, buried in the paroche church, "who founded a cantuarie in a part of the aforeſaid "colledge, endowed it with £.10 or 12 land by the "year. This ſtipend is now given to a ſchool-"maſter. The town wall encloſith the north ſide "of the cemetry of the pariſh church. There be "two caſtels for conduit water in the town, ſerved "both from one ſpring or head. There were two "fair colleges of friers in Ludlow. The White "Grey friers [Carmelites[c]] was a faird and coſtly "thing and ſtood without Corve gate by north al-"moſt at the end of that ſuburb. One ——— "Ludlow, a knight, lord of Stoke caſtel or pile to-"wards Biſhops Caſtel, was original founder of it. "Vernon by an heir general is now owner of Stoke, "and of late was taken as founder of this houſe. "The Auguſtine friers ſtood without Galford gate[d]. "I ſaw ſuburbs without all the gates of Ludlow "ſaving that I was not at Mill gate. The ſuburb "over Teme bridge by ſouth is called *Ludford*, and "in it is a little paroch church. There is on the north "ſide of the bridge *in ripa ſiniſtra* Teme a church "of St. John ſtanding without Broad gate, ſometime "a colledge, with a dean and fellows, of one Jordan's "foundation[e]. Peter Undergod a gentleman long-"ging to an Engliſh prince of Wales did build St. "John's hoſpital without Broad gate," t. John or Henry III. valued at £.27. 16*s*. 10*d*.[f] "There be "3 faire arches in this bridge over Teme, and a "pratie chapel upon it of St. Catherine. It is about "100 years ſince this ſtone bridge was erected. "Men paſſed afore by a ford a little beneth the "bridge[g]." It is probably now ſucceeded by the handſome almſhouſes, firſt built 1486, rebuilt 1758 3 Geo. II. by the corporation, for 38 decayed tradeſ-people of both ſexes, at 16*d*. per week. Here was a *gilda palmariorum B. Mariæ* before 3 Edward III. whoſe lands at the diſſolution were granted to the corporation. Ludlow gives title of viſcount to the earl of Powis, whoſe eſtate at Oakley park was lately ſold (176) to the lord Clive.

Horſley[h] thinks Ludlow the *Bravinium* or *Bravonium* of Antonine, and that part of its antient name remains in that part of the river *Onny* which runs into the Teme near Ludlow. This, he ſays, is more remarkable if *Bravonium* or *Branonium* be the true reading as in the copy of the Itinerary prefixed to the Britannia, and in the book itſelf, p. 22. This ſtation is now conjectured to have been at *Ruſhbury* between Wenlok and Church Stretton. It is called by the Welſh *Brwynen*, of which the Engliſh name is a tranſlation *Brwynen* ſignifying a *ruſh*. Coins, &c. of the Romans have been found here.

Ludlow is well built, neat, and beautifully ſituated on a hill commanding an extenſive proſpect of a fer-

[a] Aubrey.
[b] Tan. 451.
[c] Tan. 455.
[d] Tan. 454.
[e] Lel. V. 10.
[f] Tan. 454.
[g] Lel. IX. 178, 179.
[h] Brit. Rom. 466.

tile and plentiful vale. Its Welſh name ſignifies the *prince's palace*, and a princely ſituation it is. It has four open clean ſtreets nearly interſecting each other, and five gates. At the north-weſt corner of the town overhanging the Corve ſtands the caſtle. The antiquity of Ludlow appears from its Welſh name *Dinan*, though it be not mentioned by either name in Domeſday. 5 Richard I. Gilbert Talbot had lands given him for the cuſtody of Ludlow caſtle, and four years after Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury ſeized it for the king to whom it belonged in the reign of John. In the 8th of his reign Philip de Albini was governor, but in the 16th year of his reign he granted it to William de Lacy. He died 1241, leaving his eſtates between the daughters of his ſon Gilbert who died in his life time. Of theſe Maud wife of Peter de Geneva had Ludlow for his purparty. Their grandſon Peter's eldeſt daughter Joan marrying Roger Mortimer earl of March it paſſed by that family to the crown. But one moiety of the manor on the diviſion of William de Lacy's eſtate fell to Margaret another daughter of Edward before-mentioned who married John de Verdon, with whoſe daughter Iſabel it paſſed to William de Ferrers of Okham. The inheritance of Ludlow being by exchange with the heirs of Verdon united in one perſon, this town was preferred to the caſtle of Wigmore the antient ſeat of the Mortimers: for the tranſactions of that illuſtrious houſe from the firſt earl of March to the acceſſion of the family to the crown have relation chiefly to Ludlow caſtle. Roger Mortimer having made his eſcape from the Tower in the reign of Edward II. built a chapel in the outer ward of Ludlow caſtle, and on his attainder 4 Edward III. only his furniture here eſcaped confiſcation[i]. The large tower at the entrance, now the fives court, retains his name. During the troubles between Henry II. and his barons it was taken and burnt by Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter and Llewelin prince of Wales. 30 Henry VI. it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up and ſigned his declaration of allegiance to the king, pretending his army of 10,000 men aſſembled in the Marches of Wales was for the "public wealth of the realme[k]." A like declaration was dated by him hence eight years after, when lord Audley had been defeated at Bloreheath, and others of his party had withdrawn themſelves. On his attainder the town was robbed to the bare walls, and the caſtle likewiſe ſpoiled[l]. When it came again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. his eldeſt ſon Edward for a time held his court here, was proclaimed king here, and was ſent for hence with his brother by Richard III. Prince Arthur reſided here in the reign of Henry VII. and died here. From the reign of Henry VIII. when the court of the marches of Wales was inſtituted the court was held in this caſtle, and the old preſidents of the marches reſided here. In the reign of Charles I. it was inhabited by the earl of Bridgewater. Sir Gilbert Gerard, brother to lord Brandon Gerard afterwards earl of Macleſfield, was ſlain here in a ſkirmiſh with the parliament's forces. During the civil war it was for a while held for the king, but on June 9, 1646, delivered to the parliament. At preſent it belongs to the crown and a ſort of governor is appointed to it. Time and neglect have made greater ravages in it than hoſtile violence. The outer gate where Butler wrote the firſt part of Hudibras, the chapel painted with the arms of all the lords preſidents, and a round ſteeple, the noble hall with ſpacious vaults below, the room where Prince Arthur died, the apartments where ſir Henry Sidney lord preſident, held his court, and in which Milton's maſk of Comus was acted by the duke of Bridgewater's children: the deep well and the lofty oven are reduced to ſhells, whole floors fall in by gradual rottenneſs. Upon the gate of the inward ward is this inſcription in Roman capitals:

Anno mileſimo quinge
nteſimo octogeſimo cōpleto
illuſtriſſimæ ac
.....mæ reginæ
Elizabethæ vicesio tertio
curre .....

Below the arms of Sidney in a garter with ſupporters and creſt, and under them the following inſcription:

Ingratis hominibus loquimini
lapides. an. regni regine
Elizabethæ 23. the 22d year
cōplet of the preſidency
of ſir Henri Sidney, knight of the
moſt noble order of the garter
et c. 38.

In the vaults under the hall ſtill remain painted on the plaſter, *Edmond Facall yeman of the wineſeller* 1622. Under a beacon crowned W. N.

In the church are monuments for ſeveral lords wardens: ſir Robert Townſend, knt. chief juſtice of the council of the marches; Edmund Walter another 1592, and ſir John Bridgeman a 3d 1637; Mary wife of Ralph lord Eure lord preſident, Ambroſia daughter of ſir Henry Sidney 1574. The memorial of Prince Arthur's heart in the chancel is effaced. The windows of the choir are full of paintings. The upper ſeats are hung with velvet embroidered with gold from the caſtle with the initials R. H. The organ and altar piece were given by Henry Arthur earl of Powis, and the font is elegant made of Clee hill marble.

Leland's two conduits are ſtill remaining. Another in the market-place was built by ſubſcription 1706. At the bottom of Tower ſtreet is the ſhell of a ruined church with a weſt tower cloſe to the weſt window. Above it are four almſhouſes, founded 1590 by Charles Fox, whoſe arms are on the front for four poor women, who are allowed 16*d.* per week, and endowed with rents of houſes in St. John's pariſh at Worceſter, paid by the corporation of its city. Above theſe is a ruined gate-way, with 1598 and the initials T. P, or B, in a knot. In Sill ſtreet is a freeſchool with two maſters at £.60. *per ann.* each and ſix boys on the foundation with gowns.

The corporation eſtabliſhed by Edward IV. have a power of life and death. The principal trade of the town is glovemaking. A fair was granted to Roger de Mortimer 3 Edward II. and another by queen Elizabeth. The town was walled 15 Edward I. One of the gates is called *Dynham* gate, from the antient Welſh name of the town, near which is a chapel rebuilt by Mr. Merric who has a handſome houſe near it. The ſtone bridge over Corve conſiſts of ſeven arches. The river juſt below the caſtle has a conſiderable ſhelf in it, and is commanded by the double terrace of the caſtle hill planted with trees.

[i] MS. E. Lloyd. [k] Stowe. [l] Ib. Hall. The

The following original letter from Richard duke of York, father of king Edward IV. who was afterwards killed at Wakefield, t. Henry VI. is taken from the town archives:

"Right worſhipful friends. I recommend me unto you, and I ſuppoſe it is well known unto you as well by experience as by common language ſaid and reported throughout all Chriſtendom, what land, what worſhip, honour, and manhood, was aſcribed of all nations unto the people of this realm, whilſt the kingdom's ſovereign lord ſtood poſſeſſed of his lordſhip in the realm of France and dutchie of Normandy, and what derogation, loſs of merchandize, leſion de honeur, and villany is ſaid and reported generally unto the Engliſh nation, for loſs of the ſame; namely unto the duke of Somerſet, when he had the commandance and cherge thereof: the which loſs hath cauſed and encouraged the king's enemies for to conquer and get Gaſcony and Gyenne, and now daily they make their advance for to lay ſiege unto Calais, and to other places in the marches there, for to apply them to their obeiſance, and ſo for to come into the lands with great puiſſance, to the final deſtruction thereof, if they might prevail, and to put the land in their ſubjection, which God defend. And on the other part it is to be ſuppoſed it is not unknown unto you, how that after my coming out of Ireland, I, as the king's true liegeman and ſervant, and ever ſhall be to my life's end, and for my true acquital perceiving the inconvenience afore rehearſed, adviſed his royal majeſtie of certain articles concerning the weal and ſafeguard, as well of his moſt royal perſon, as the tranquillity and conſervation of all this his realm. The which advertiſements, how be it that it was thought that they were full neceſſary, were laid apart, and to be of none effect, through the envy, malice, and untruth of the ſaid duke of Somerſet, which for my truth, faith, and allegiance that I owe unto the king, and the good will and favour that I have to all the realm, laboureth continually about the king's highneſs for my undoing, and to corrupt my blood, and to diſinherit me and my heirs and ſuch perſons as be about me, without any deſert, or cauſe done, or attempted on my part, or theirs, I make our Lord judge. Wherefore worſhipful friends, to the intent that every man ſhall know my purpoſe, and deſire for to declare me ſuch as I am, I ſignify unto you, that with the help and ſupportation of Almighty God, and of our lady and of all the company of Heaven, I, after long ſufferance and delays, not my will or intent to diſpleaſe my ſovereign lord, ſaying that the ſaid duke euer prevaileth and ruleth about the king's perſon, that by his means the land is likely to be deſtroyed, am fully concluded to proceed in all haſte againſt him, with the help of my kynſmen and friends, in ſuch wiſe, that it ſhall prove to promote eaſe, peace, tranquillity, and ſafeguard of all this land; and more, keeping me within the bounds of my liegeance, as it pertaineth to my duty, praying and exhorting you to fortifie, enforce, and aſſiſt me, and to come to me with all deligence, whereſoever I ſhall be, or draw, with as many goodly and likely men as ye may make to execute the intent aforeſaid. Written under my ſignet at my caſtle of Ludlow the 3d day of February. Furthermore I pray you, that ſuch ſtraight appointment and ordinance be made, that the people which ſhall come in your fellowſhip, or be ſent unto me by your agreement, be demeaned in ſuch wiſe by the way, that they do no offence, nor robbery, nor oppreſſion upon the people, in leſion of juſtice. Written as above, &c.

"Youre good friend, R. York.

Directed on the back

"To my right worſhipful friends, the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commons of the good town of Shrewſbury."

"Cle hills be holy in Shropſhire. Tende river "dividith them from ſome parte of Worceſterſhire, "but from Shropſhire by the more parte of the "ripe. No great plenty of wood in Clehills, yet "there is ſufficient bruſhwood. Plenty of coal, "yerthe, ſtone, nether exceeding good for lime, "whereof there they make much, and ſerve the "country about. Cle hills come within a three "good miles of Ludlow[m]." Though Mr. Camden calls theſe *gentle* hills they are high enough to be ſeen 60 miles round and diſtinctly from Bardon hill not far from Leiceſter. Theſe hills ſtill produce coal, iron, and lime. Not a twig of wood on either of them at preſent. Snitton manor in Bitterley pariſh four miles from Ludlow comprehends the whole of that townſhip, in which is a waſte tract called the Clee hill, under 150 acres of which it is believed and clearly proved that there is a good vein of coal five feet thick with iron and ſtone of great value: the cottages and incloſures on this waſte are a very conſiderable and increaſing property. Clee hills.

"The village of Cleberi ſtandeth in the rootes by "eſt of Cle hills ſeven miles from Ludlow in the way "to Beaudeley. There was a caſtel in Cleberi nigh "the church by north; the plot is yet called Caſtle "dyke. There be no market towns in Cle hills. "The higheſt parte of Cle hills is called *Tyderſtone*. "In it is a fair plain green, and a fountain in it. "There is another hill a three mile diſtance from it "called the *Brown Cle*. There is a chace for deer: "there is another called *Caderton's Cle*, and there be "many hethecocks and a broket callid *Mill broket* "ſpringith in it, and after goith into a broket callid "*Rhe*, and Rhe into Tend byneth Tend bridge. "There be ſome blo ſhops to make yren upon the "ripes or banks of Mill broke coming out of Ca"derton cle or Caſſet wood[n]." Clebiry in Leland's time a poor village[o] is now a market town. The caſtle built by Hugh ſon of Roger de Montgomery was deſtroyed by Henry II. Clebury.

Robert Langland alias John Malverne, author of "Viſions of Pierce Plowman," that ſevere ſatire on the clergy of his age in the 14th century, is generally allowed to have been a native of *Mortimer's Clebury* on the river Rea a branch of the *Temd* which Mr. Camden means here. There is alſo North Clebury and St. Margaret's Clee. On the Clee hill Salmon[p] finds another camp, and ſays coals called *Kenel* from their kindling like thoſe from Wigan were formerly dug in theſe hills. There is a camp on Titterſtone Cle and another on the Wrekin.

Burford was one of the nine manors in this county held by Hugh Fitz Oſborne who had married Euſtacia heireſs of Theodoric de Say. Their ſon Hugh aſſumed the name of Say, and his great grandaughter Margaret carried the eſtate by marriage to Robert Mortimer of Ricard's caſtle, related to the Mortimers of Wigmore. Robert Mortimer's great grandſon's daughter Margaret married Jeffery de Cornwail[q]. "The baron of Burford's chief houſe is a "little above Tembury *ripa ſiniſtra* in Shropſhire[r]." Burford.

[a] Lel. VIII. 89.
[b] Lel. VII. 24.
[c] F. 675.
[d] Dugd. Bar. I. 453. 25 2.
[e] Ib.
[f] Lel. IV. 179.

Stepulton

Stepulton caſtle in Legharneſſe in the marches of Wales belonged to the barons Burford.

On the north ſide of the church of Burford is a monument of Edmund Cornwall baron of Burford, deſcended from Geffry abovementioned, whoſe ſingular character by Mr. Abingdon may be ſeen in Dr. Naſh's Worceſterſh. II. p. 417. His portrait on board in a large wooden frame in compleat armour, hands joined, ſword by his ſide, helmet and feather on the ground. Under him another figure in a ſhroud: his father and mother at full length in black furred garments praying. A little book hangs almoſt to the former's feet and a gold chain about his neck. On the inſide of folding doors made to preſerve theſe portraits are painted the twelve apoſtles in ſmall and other decorations. On the outſide of the pediment the reſurrection in fine taſte with many other decorations. The whole is the work of Melchior Solabaſs 1585, perhaps alſo called Ghirardino Milaneſe[s]. Among many other monuments of the family in the ſame church is one of wood to ſir John Cornwall, who died 1443, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Henry IV's French wars; on which account he was created baron Fanhope 11 Henry VI. and 20 of the ſame reign baron Milbrooke c. Bedford, in which county and Cornwall his property lay. He married Eliſabeth daughter of John of Gaunt and own ſiſter to Henry IV. firſt wife of John Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter, who died 4 Henry VI. 1426, and has an alabaſter monument here. Her portrait and her huſband's are copied from a window in Ampthill church c. Bedford in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, p. 259.

Bridgenorth. The town of *Bridgenorth* ſtandeth upon an emi- "nent ground on the right ripe of Severne *ut aqua* "*deſinit*. It hath been ſtrongly wallid, but the "walles of it be all in ruine. There be — gates in "the walles. There is a dike for the walles, ſavinge "where Severne runneth nature hath made a terri- "ble dyke, Severn running on a deepe valley be- "twixt two ſteepe hilles. The name of Bridge- "north is but of late tymes uſurped. It is called in "all antient recordes *Bridge*. Some thinke that "this terme ſhould come of a forreſt called *Morſe*, "thereby right againſt the town *trans Sabrinam*. "The towne is ſcant a mile in compaſſe. The caſ- "tle ſtandeth on the ſouth part of the towne, and is "fortified by eaſt with the profound valley inſtead "of a ditch. The walles of it be of a great height. "There were two or three ſtronge wardes in the "caſtle that now goe totally to ruine. I count the "caſtel to be more in compaſſe than the thirde part "of the towne. There is one mighty gate by north "in it, now ſtopt up, and a litle poſterne made of "forcd thereby through the wall to enter into the "caſtle. The caſtle ground and eſpecially the baſe "court hath now many dwellynge houſes of tymbre "in it newly erected. Ther is but one paroche "church in the towne a very fayre one and dedi- "cated to St. Leonard. There is one very fayre "ſtreet goinge from north to ſouth, and on each ſyde "this ſtreet the houſes be gallered; ſo that men may "paſſe drye by them if it raine, according to ſome "ſtreets in Cheſter citye. The town ſtood by "cloathing, and that now decayed the tonne ſorely "decayeth therewith. There is a colledge church "of St. Mary Magdalene of a deane and ſix pre- "bendaries within the caſtle. The church itſelf is "nowe a rude thing. It was firſt made by Robert "de Beleſmo, for a chappell only for the caſtle, and "he endowed it with lands, and afore that this chap- "pell was eſtabliſhed in the caſtle there was a like "foundation made at Quateford of a chappell of St. "Mary Magdalen by Robert [Roger] de Beleſmo "earl of Schrobbeſbury, [or Robert 2d ſon of Roger "de Montgomery earl of Shrewſbury] at the deſyre "of his wyfe that made a vow thereof in a tempeſt "of the ſea. This Quateford is by north-eaſt from "Bridgenorth on Severne, whereas yet appeare great "tokens of a pyle or mannour place longing that "time to Robert de Beleſmo. There be in the bridge "of Bridgenorth ſtanding eaſt in reſpect of the towne "eight great arches and a chapel of St. Sythe upon "it. There is a pretty ſtreet of meane building "*trans pontem*, and this is called the Lowe towne. "In it is a chappell of St. John [founded t. Richard "I. by Ralph le Strange[t]]. The glory of the walls "of Bridgenorth and the ſtrength of the caſtle there "have decayed ſince ſuch time as one of the Mor- "timers in a rebellion kept it by force[u]." An houſe of Grey friars was founded here by John Talbot earl of Shrewſbury t. Henry VI. value £.4.[x]

Bridgenorth is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon to be the Eadbrygge of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Danes built a caſtle A. D. 896. Our author and Mr. Somner place that caſtle at Cambridge in Glouceſterſhire. The Chronicle places it on the Severn, from which Cambridge is two miles diſtant, and the Canterbury MS. reads Bryggc, and ſo Bridgenorth is ſtill commonly called; not to mention that Quat and Quatford are villages within a mile or two of this town. 10 Richard II. lord Badleſmere was conſtituted governor of Brugenorth caſtle, and had lands in the town: but the manor remained in the crown till John Sutton lord Dudley obtained a grant of it for himſelf and heirs, but his ſon being weak and extravagant was tricked out of it by uſurers. It is a large market town and antient borough, conſiſting of two towns ſeparated by the Severn, but united by a fair ſtone bridge of eight arches with a gate. The upper town is ſituated on a hill or rock of red ſand, in which the cellars and many mean houſes are hewn. It has been walled round, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High ſtreet. The part without South Gate belonged to the caſtle, which, as Leland obſerves, was more in compaſs than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low church, which being the magazine for the garriſon was ſo much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. In this part are two churches both in the gift of ſir Thomas Whitmore being a peculiar exempt from the archdeacon and governed by an official. In the high church-yard is a freeſchool. All that remains of the caſtle is an angle of one of the towers, which by undermining was made to incline ſo as to make nearly an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon or 17 from the perpendicular. The governor for the king burnt the greateſt part of the town with St. Leonard's church for its defence againſt the parliament's forces, who beſieged it a whole month. The royaliſts marched hither from Shrewſbury to meet the parliament's troops; an engagement happened near St. Leonard's church: the former were defeated, and the caſtle demoliſhed. A mount to the ſouth of the caſtle, called Old Caſtle, is ſaid to have been raiſed for a battery, but by others is thought a Ro-

[s] Tan. 251. [t] Lel. IV. 182. b. [u] Minutes of Spalding Society. [x] Speed. Tan. 15[9]

man camp. There is a pleaſant walk round the caſtle hill and on Morſe. The lower town, probably Mr. Camden's *Little Brug*, is pleaſantly ſituated and well built on the banks of the river. The high town is on the weſt bank of the Severn riſing from the end of the bridge. The air of this place is exceedingly healthy and favourable to long life. Bridgenorth may have taken its name both from its bridge and caſtle, thoſe records mentioned by Leland that call it Bridge with the Saxon Chronicle referring to the former, and thoſe hiſtorians that write it Brugge and Bruggenorth deriving it either from that or the Burgh or fortification. So that Mr. Camden may not be abſolutely wrong in calling it *Burg*morſe, which he had from Leland[y]. In a charter of king John it is called *Bruges:* in another of Edward III. *Brugg* and *Bruggnorth*, and in a third of Charles I. *Bridgenorth* alias *Bruggnorth*, alias *Bruges*. Both *Brugg* and *Bruges* ſignify bridges, and the termination *North*, whether it be as ſome will have it a corruption of the word *Morſe* or not, was certainly added with relation to its ſituation[z]. It was antiently a cloathing town; at preſent the chief manufacture is ſtockings. It has a market and four fairs. It is governed by two bailiffs and burgeſſes. The bailiffs are choſen out of 24 aldermen on St. Matthew's day. The court being met, the names of 12 ſenior aldermen written on ſcrolls of paper rolled up by the town clerk are thrown into a large purſe, which being well ſhaken and toſt by the two chamberlains ſtanding on the chequer, a large table in the midſt of the court encompaſſed with ſeats, is held open between them before the bailiffs: each bailiff takes a ſcroll by which the callers are fixed, who immediately mount the chequer, and alternately call out a jury of 14 burgeſſes then preſent, who are ſworn not to eat or drink till they have choſen two fit perſons[a]. On the weſt ſide of the river is the priory, now converted into an alehouſe; its chapel a cellar by the river ſide below the hill. Here were two hoſpitals of St. John and St. James, the latter a dwelling houſe[b].

Little Bruge was long held by the Pichfords by a double tenure; that mentioned by Mr. Camden of finding dry wood for the caſtle when the king was there, which their tenants performed, and that of finding an horſeman with his furniture (*habergerium*) in Wales, to be paid by the king, which it was allowed at the aſſizes 20 Edward I. that the lord might perform. Mr. E. Lloyd ſuppoſes Little Bridgenorth and Southbridge to be the ſame[c].

Morfield (q. now Morvil) is a village between Wenlok and Bridgenorth, "with a little cell or "priory[d]," cell to Shrewſbury abbey, valued at £.15.[e]

Morſe was in Leland's time[f] "a hilly ground, well wooded; a foreſt or chace having deer, but now it hath none." It has not at preſent a ſingle tree. It had its foreſter and ſteward from the time of Edward I. to Elizabeth[g]. In it king Athelſtan's brother was ſaid to have led an hermit's life in a rock. The place is ſtill called the Hermitage, and is a cave in the rock[h]. On Morſe are five tumuli in quincunx. In the middlemoſt at about nine yards over in the depth of one foot to the ſolid rock was found only an iron ſhell of the ſize of a ſmall egg, and ſuppoſed the boſs of a ſword, and in a hollow in the gravel ſome of the larger vertebræ and other human bones as in the other tumuli[i].

At *Billingſley* near Bridgenorth was born 1636, the learned Orientaliſt Dr. Thomas Hyde, who died 1702. Billingſley.

Kinlet near Bridgenorth was once in the family of the Blounts, but is now the property of William Childe, eſq. Kinlet.

Near Bridgenorth is *Quatford*, where Robert de Montgomery firſt founded the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and ruins of his manor-place were to be ſeen in Leland's time. On rebuilding the church of *Quat* 1763 were found a number of figures painted on the walls, repreſenting the ſeven charities and the day of judgement, and on a piece of vellum nailed to an oak board the figure of Chriſt riſing from the ſepulchre, and theſe lines under him: Quatford. Quat.

Saynt Gregory and other popes
and byſchops grantes ſex and
twenty thouſand zere of pardon z
thritti dayes to alle that ſaies devou-
telye knelyng afor yⁱˢ ymage ſiſe
paternoſters, fyfe aves, & a Cred.

Over his head,

ihs is my lorde & lyff.

Mr. Brereton ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1776, a ſword found in the Severn by this place, the only ford on that river for ſeveral miles, and ſuppoſed the only ſword of the ſort yet found in Great Britain, the metal agreeing with thoſe found in Ireland and engraved in Archæologia, III. pl. XIX. and with thoſe brought by ſir William Hamilton from Cannæ; but the ſize and ſhape different, this being from end to end including the gripe and allowing for a piece of the point broken off 21 inches long and one inch $\frac{6}{10}$ in the broadeſt part.

In coming to Bridgenorth, a few fields out of the road near Stockton is the moſt noble terrace perhaps in Europe, not to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is above a mile in length, ſtands very high, and is wide enough for ſix carriages to go a-breaſt, entirely open. On one ſide it commands the river Severn for ſome miles and the ſtupendous hanging rocks over it down to Bridgenorth bridge at the eaſt end, with the many riſing mountains on the ſouth ſide of that river: on the other ſide the whole country is open to it to a vaſt diſtance, with the Wreken about 15 miles off bounding the view at the weſt end. It is part of the airing pleaſure-ground of Thomas Whitmore, eſq. whoſe ſeat is at *Apley* adjoining. Apley.

A few miles north-eaſtward from hence ſtood the very antient manſion of one of the oldeſt families in England, the Gatacres of *Gatacre*; the walls of which were very particular on account of their being built of a dark grey free-ſtone, coated with a thin greeniſh vitrified ſubſtance about the thickneſs of a crown-piece, a moſt effectual preſervative againſt all bad weather, without the leaſt appearance of any joint or cement to unite the ſeveral parts, ſo that it ſeemed but one intire piece. The hall was nearly an exact ſquare, and moſt remarkably conſtructed. At each corner, in the middle of each ſide, and in the centre was an immenſe oak tree, hewed nearly ſquare, and without branches, ſet with their heads on large ſtones, laid about a foot deep in the ground, and Gatacre.

[y] Lel. IV. 182.
[z] Mr. Cornes in Phil. Tranſ. N° 464, p. 127.
[a] Ib.
[b] Gent. Mag. XXXIV. p. 262.
[c] MS. E. Lloyd.
[d] Lel. ubi ſup.
[e] Tan. 447.
[f] Ubi ſup.
[g] MS. E. Lloyd.
[h] Lel. ubi ſup.
[i] Corne ubi ſup.

with their roots uppermoſt, which róots, with a few rafters, formed a compleat arched roof: the floor was of oak boards three inches thick, not ſawed, but plainly chipped [k]. The whole is now entirely pulled down, and a new houſe built at a little diſtance.

The Walls.

The *Walls* is a Roman camp, about four miles eaſt of Bridgenorth in *Worvill* pariſh, cloſe by a little village called *Cheſterton* that joins to it on the north ſide. The form of it is neareſt to a ſquare. There have been four gates or entrances into it: one in the middle of the north front from Cheſterton, another in the middle of the weſt, a third in the ſouth-eaſt, and a fourth in the north-eaſt corner. The odd poſition of the two laſt take advantage of declivities in the rock, the whole face of which is every where except on the north-eaſt a precipice of 50 or 60 yards perpendicular. On the eaſt ſide a paſſage leads down to a rivulet below called *Stratford*. Beſides theſe a ſloping way is cut through the bank and down the rock in the middle of the ſouth face to the water, which ſurrounds part of the weſt, all the ſouth and eaſt, and part of the north ſides of the camp, rendering it ſtrong and inacceſſible. The weſt ſide has been doubly fortified with a deep trench cut out of the ſolid rock between two ramparts. To the north it has only one bank of the height of the innermoſt on the weſt. Its outer bank may have been levelled for the farm buildings at Cheſterton. Twenty-four acres are incloſed and plouged within the walls. No coins or antiquities have been found there. It was probably æſtiva to Uriconium and Pennocrucium, which are within a day's march from it [l]. A camp in Wilts bears the ſame name.

Hales Owen.

"The tounelet of *Hales Owen* had a priory [m]" of Premonſtratenſians, valued at £.280. 13*s*. 2*d*. [n] In its church were buried John lord Botetourt, baron of Weoleigh t. Richard II. ſir Hugh Burnell, who married his heireſs, and ſucceeded to the barony t. Henry V. and ſir William Lyttelton of Frankley, t. Henry VII. This town gave birth 1624 to Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the Latin dictionary, &c. prebendary and ſubdean of Weſtminſter, chaplain to Charles II. rector of Chelſea, where he died and was buried 1694; and 1714 to William Shenſtone the poet, admitted of Pembroke college, Oxford, from whence he retired to his paternal eſtate here called the *Leaſowes*, which he cultivated and improved till his death 1763, ſince which a plain elegant houſe has been built on it 1776, by the preſent proprietor Edward Horne, eſq. [o]

The Leaſowes.

The great pariſh of Hales Owen is part in this county and part in Worceſterſhire, and divided into eight townſhips and five ſubordinate manors. The ſoil in general is rich and fertile. Here are noble woods; and the river Stour is ſaid to riſe in Uſmore wood, but really ſprings in Twylands copſe in the manor of Frankley adjoining, and is joined by a rill riſing near the Leaſowes. Coals have been found in the Hill townſhip, and in digging the foundation of a houſe in Hales town 1745, was taken up a vaſt foſſil oak. The Portway, ſuppoſed a branch of Ikenild ſtreet, paſſes through Warley Wigorn in this pariſh. *Oldbury* another of the hamlets, and a chapelry, indicates ſome antient caſtle, which is ſaid to have been at *Caſtle Leaſow*, whereabouts tradition places a great town. In *Haſbury* townſhip was St. Margaret's, an antient holy well. The manor belonged at the Conqueſt to Roger Montgomery, when it comprehended only the Shropſhire part. It was forfeited to the crown by Robert de Beleſme's ſiding with Curthoſe againſt Henry I. John granted it to Peter de Rupibus for the purpoſe of founding an abbey there, to which a market and fair were granted by Henry III. and the town at the ſame time erected into a borough, with a high and low bailiff. A ſchool was ſettled 1672, and a workhouſe erected 1730 for this very populous pariſh. At the diſſolution it was granted to ſir John Dudley, knt. in whoſe family it continued till Robert earl of Leiceſter alienated it to two gentlemen, who ſold it to John Lyttelton of Frankley, eſq; in whoſe repreſentative it ſtill continues. The body of the church is in the Saxon ſtyle.

Watleſburg or *Watleſborough* caſtle, called in Domeſday *Wateſburg*, is ſuppoſed to take its name from the Watling ſtreet, which is ſaid to have paſſed this way and through a village called Stretton between this place and Weſtbury. There is alſo a road to this day which paſſes through Church Stretton. Alſo a village called Watling ſtreet, 11 miles from Shrewſbury, on the road to Birmingham. It belonged to the Corbets in the time of Henry V. and now to ſir Robert Leighton, bart. [p]

Willeley, or as others write it *Willegh*, or *Willey*, paſſed with other conſiderable lordſhips to the Harleys, by the marriage of ſir Warin de Willegh's grandaughter Burga to Richard de Harley, who alſo united Linlegh to his family. His great grandaughter Alice married ſir Hamond de Peſhall of Staffordſhire, and carried this eſtate among others out of the family. Alice's ſecond huſband was ſir Richard Lacon, from whom deſcended thoſe of this name here, at Linlegh, and other places in this county [q].

"*Hopton Corbet*, half way betwixt Biſhop's Caſtle "and Wigmore, and three miles from Shepeton" [q. Sibdon [r].] It belonged to the Mortimers of Chirk, and was defended in the civil wars.

"*Holgate* caſtle ſtandeth under the Cle hilles hard "by *Corveſdale*, ſix miles from Ludlow, ſome time "longing to the lord Lovel. The duke of Norfolk "exchanged it for other lands with Mr. Dudeley [s]."

King John took Holgate caſtle from Thomas Mauduit then in rebellion againſt him, and gave it to Hugh de Mortimer, but on Mauduit's ſubmiſſion it was reſtored. How it came to the Burnells does not appear: but Philip Burnell had it 19 Edward I. two years before the death of his uncle the biſhop [t], and his ſon Philip died ſeiſed of it 9 Edward II. By the marriage of this laſt Philip's daughter it paſſed to the lord Lovels, of whom the laſt lord being attainted by Henry VII. this caſtle was forfeited, and given to Jaſper duke of Bedford; but he having no legitimate iſſue it reverted to the crown, and was by Henry VIII. given with other eſtates of Burnell to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk after Flodden fight.

"*Shepeton Corbet* caſtle, ſix or ſeven miles from "Ludlo in the way to Ludlo and Biſhop's Caſtle [u]."

[k] Obſervations in a Tour through South Wales, Shropſhire, &c. By Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq. Archæol. III. p. 111, 112.
[l] R. Gale's letter to Dr. Harwood, Sept. 17, 1719. Reliq. Galeanae, p. 123.
[m] Lel. IV. 182. VIII. 108.
[n] Tan. 452.
[o] Nash's Worc. I. 508—534. Append. p. xix—xlii.
[p] Append. to Philips' Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, p. 235.
[q] Collins' Peer. III. 276. 284.
[r] Lel. VII. 33.
[s] Lel. Ib.
[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 61.
[u] Lel. VII. 33.

Thi

This name is now totally unknown. The ſituation agrees with *Sibdon* caſtle, now the property of the Flemings.

"*Stokeſay* longing ſometime to the Ludlows, now "to the *Vernons*, buildid like a caſtle, five miles out "of Ludlo [x]."

"*Stoke*, a pretty townlet [y]. Ludlo, a knight, "lord of Stoke caſtle or pyle toward Biſhop's caſ-"tle [z]." It belonged to the Vernons, then to the Ferrars, now to lord Craven. Part of the caſtle is a houſe. In this pariſh was born 1610 Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, who died 1683.

"*Kainſham* or *Kenſham* caſtle [Cainſham] clene "down ſtood within two miles of Ludlo on a hill "top [a]." It belonged to the Mortimers, and the church to Wigmore abbey [b].

"*Bramſcroſte*, a very goodly place like a caſtle "longing to the earl of Shrewſbury, on Cle hills or "them ..... miles from Ludlo [c]." This hamlet was always reputed one of the fees belonging to the caſtle of Corſham, and came by marriage of Joan daughter of William Burley to Thomas Littleton author of the Tenures, whoſe heir the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons ſold it [d].

"*Cortham* caſtle upon *Corſe* rivulet, *unde & Corweſ*-"*dale*, XIII miles from Shrewſbyri by ſouth [e]."

It is now called *Corfton*, but ſhews no remains. Corſham caſtle belonged to the earls of Saliſbury till the counteſs of William Longeſpe married ſir John Giffard of Brimsfield. It came afterwards to the L'Eſtranges and Talbots [f].

"*Corſe* riſing on Corveſdale comith into Teme at "Ludlo. Corvedale plentiful of corn ſtretcheth "from about Wenlok to Ludlow [g]."

North-eaſt of this is *Ruſhbury*, where Dr. Gale [h] places the *Bravonium* of Antoninus, by others ſuppoſed Worceſter. The Doctor's only reaſon for this removal is a fancied reſemblance of *brwynen*, the Britiſh word for a *bulruſh*, which ſuits with Ruſhbury, and its lying on the direct road from Magnis to Urioconium. Mr. Baxter [i] ſhews plainly that Antoninus has corrupted Ptolemy's *Brannogenium*, which anſwers to Caer Urangon or Worceſter. Profeſſor Ward puts it at Ludlow [k].

"*Wenlock*, a markett town, where was an ab-"bey of blak monkes, paſſing over an high hille "called *Wenlock edge*. The towne is invironed with "hilles [l]."

Wenlock gives name to a deanery, and to that part of the hundred which in Domeſday is called *Patintune* hundred. The Britiſh name is *Lhan Meileiu*, or St. Milburg's church.

The remains of Wenlock abbey church, built by Roger de Montgomery about 1080, conſiſting of the ſouth tranſept, ſouth aile, and three maſſive round Saxon arches of an adjoining building, ſhew it to have been very magnificent. It was in length from eaſt to weſt about 240 feet, and from north to ſouth including the tranſept about 120. The choir appears to have been terminated by a ſemicircular chapel. The cloiſter makes a farm houſe, and the bottom of the ſouth iſle is converted into ſtabling. Its yearly revenue at the diſſolution was £.401. It belongs now to ſir Watkin Williams Wynne. Leland (Collect. II. 170.) ſays the place was firſt called *Wimnicas* [m]. The foundreſs of this nunnery 680, was daughter to king Meroald, whoſe body was immured in the church wall [n], and niece to Wulpher king of Mercia [o]. Roger de Montgomery refounded it 14 William the Conqueror for Cluniacs [p]. The abbot was lord of the fee and borough, and had a market and fair. The church of Holy Trinity was a vicarage belonging to the abbey together with the rectory of Little Wenlock. Here was an hoſpital of St. John [q]. The manor of Wenlock was held under Roger de Montgomery by Roger Fitz Corbet. In later times it gave title to John lord Wenlock, ennobled 1 Edward IV. to whom as he came over from the intereſts of Henry VI. ſo he deſerted him for his former ſovereign, in whoſe cauſe he fell at the battle of Tewkſbury, and was buried at Tewkſbury; the firſt and laſt that bore this title, which in our times was offered to the father of the preſent lord of the whole franchiſe of Wenlock. This place was famous in the reign of Richard II. for copper mines, now for nothing but lime.

Broſeley. At *Broſeley*, five miles from Wenlock on the Severn, was diſcovered 60 yards from the Severn among the coal pits in *Tachfield* in 1711, a ſmall well or pool of water ſo impregnated with ſulphur that on the application of a candle the ſtream took fire, and boiled a tea kettle in nine minutes, and dreſſed meat ſooner than culinary fire without giving it an offenſive ſmell. By opening freſh pits in its neighbourhood other water was let into the drain, which firing the ſulphur ſtream that remained deſtroyed this ſpring, and nothing remains at preſent but the cavity where it once roſe [r]. The town of Brofeley is famous for its pipes and coals.

Acton Burnell. "*Acton Burnell* was a goodly manor place or "caſtel four miles from Shrewſbury, where the par-"liament was kept in a grete barn. It longid ons "to the lord Lovel, then to the duke of Norfolk, "and now to ſir John Dudley. Burnel's daughter "was married to the lord Lovel, and thereby the "Lovells' land increaſed, and after was made viſcount "Lovell, and had Acton Burnel [s]."

The family of Burnell is as old as the Conqueſt. Edward was the firſt baron 5 Edward II. and died four years after, leaving his ſiſter Maud mentioned by Mr. Camden his heir. She probably brought this eſtate to her huſband Lovell, though it occurs not in that family till t. Henry VI, and was forfeited by the adherence of Francis lord Lovell to Richard III. Henry VII. gave it to Jaſper earl of Bedford, on whoſe death it reverted with his other eſtates to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk. Maud's ſon Nicholas by her ſecond huſband John de Handlo had a curious diſpute in the court of chivalry with Robert de Morley, who preſumed to bear the Burnell arms becauſe he had been a retainer in the family. Nicholas

[x] Lel. VII. 33. [y] Lel. IV. 181. b. [z] Ib. 179. b.
[a] Lel. VII. 33. [b] MS. Lloyd. [c] Lel. VII. 33. [d] Lloyd MS.
[e] Lel. VII. 33. [f] MS. Lloyd. [g] Lel. VII. 33.
[h] P. 127. [i] Gloſſar. in voce. [k] Horſley, p. 466. [l] Lel. V. 182.
[m] *Venti locus*, or *windy place*. E. Lloyd. [n] Lel. It. IV. 178.
[o] The bones of St. Milburga were burnt in the market place before the entrance into the church-yard together with the four images of St. John Baptiſt of Hope Bowdler, St. Blaiſe of Staunton Long, St. Mary the virgin mother of Acton Round, and that of the ſaid Virgin of Barrow, by order of the viſitors or commiſſioners in the royal viſitation held at Worceſter, Oct. 1547. Regiſter of ſir Thomas Butler, vicar of Wenlock, t. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth. MS. Bowen. William of Malmſbury, in the life of Edward the Confeſſor, relates that on rebuilding the abbey church the tomb of the foundreſs being broken in, ſuch a ſweet odor came from it as among other miracles cured the king's evil; *regius morbus medicis ſane incurabilis*. De geſt. pontif. IV. p. 164.
[p] Tan. 444. [q] Ib.
[r] Phil. Tranſ. N° 334 and 482, and Gent. Mag. 1755, XXV. p. 302. [s] Leland It. VI. 33.

reſented

reſented it ſo highly that the king was forced to aſk him to let Robert bear them while he lived, which he conſented to, and Robert's banner was after his death 1360 delivered up by his banner bearer. Nicholas died 1382, and was buried in this church, where he has a figure and epitaph in braſs. The parliament which enacted the ſtatute of Acton Burnell for the recovery of debts to merchants met at Acton Burnell in a barn belonging to Shrewsbury abbey ſtill remaining, whoſe gabels ſhew it to have been of extraordinary dimenſions capable of holding the Houſe of Commons, who for want of better accommodation might ſit in it while the Lords met in the hall of the caſtle. The caſtle was the reſidence of Robert Burnell biſhop of Bath and Wells, who was treaſurer and chancellor to Edward I. and died 1292, on his journey to Scotland to demand of the Scots what right they had to object to Edward I's claim over them, and to receive their acknowledgement of it. What now remains of the caſtle is ſuppoſed only the eaſt wing: the gate or centre arch remains within the preſent manſion of ſir Edward Smythe, bart.

Pitchford. About *Pitchford* and its neighbourhood moſt of the coal pits have for ſome depth an upper ſtratum of blackiſh ſtone, porous, and full of a bituminous matter, which is ſeparated by grinding and boiling, and makes a ſort of pitch and tar. A medicinal oil is alſo extracted from the ſame ſtone[t]. A family of the ſame name held this manor in the reign of Edward I. In the Red book of the Exchequer we find *Gunfanarius* de Pitchford[u]; but query if not from Gonfanon, a ſtandard or banner. It has been long the ſeat of Ottleys who were here in Leland's time, and came originally from Oteley near Elleſmere; which laſt eſtate has long ſince paſſed to the Kynaſtons. Their manſion houſe on the north ſide of the town is a large regular pile of timber, being the moſt intire in the county, and ſeems to have been built about the reign of Henry VII. The park contains about 230 acres. Of this family was probably Dr. Adam Ottley archdeacon of Salop and biſhop of St. David's from 1712 to 1723, a friend and patron of Dr. Hickes. One of both theſe names was ſince that time rector here.

Among the natural curioſities of this ſmall pariſh may be reckoned ſeven contiguous ſprings, two of which in the hard froſt 1749 did more than ſupply an overſhot mill when all other ſtreams were obſtucted. Great coal works were carried on till the water broke into them, as alſo ſaltworks till diſcontinued for the ſame reaſon. A corn mill was 1712 converted to wire works, ſuppoſed the beſt in England. There is much raddle in the brook, and near the ſide of the water is got the famous pitch ſtone, from which is extracted the Britiſh oil. In a farm yard is the pitch well, a ſmall hole, which, when filled with rain water, will, in ſummer time, produce a bitumen from the rock, which, as the day grows hotter, becomes thicker, and in 12 hours, being ſcummed off, is of the conſiſtence of liquid pitch, and has been made uſe of as ſuch. The Roman road, called Watling ſtreet, runs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt through the pariſh for near two miles[x].

Harley. At *Harley* adjoining was born Silas Taylor, alias Domvile, keeper of the ſtores at Harwich, whoſe antiquities he wrote, as alſo on Gavelkind 1663, and collected for Herefordſhire[y].

"*Counde* a poor village 14 miles from Shrewsbury. "Ther runneth down a praty brooke from ſouth "called Rhe, paſſing through the ſmall village, and "a little lower goeth into Severn[z]."

Mr. Horſley[a] thinks himſelf authoriſed to place Rutunium near *Wem* on the river *Rodan*, by the name of this river, and the account given by Mr. Camden of Bery or Burgh near that town, p. 398. Biſhop Stillingfleet puts it at *Drayton*. Some ſuppoſe *Rowton* near Alberbury to be the place. Salmon[b] thought the river Rodan a boundary of ſome country prior to the Heptarchy, perhaps between the *Cornavii* and *Ordovices*.

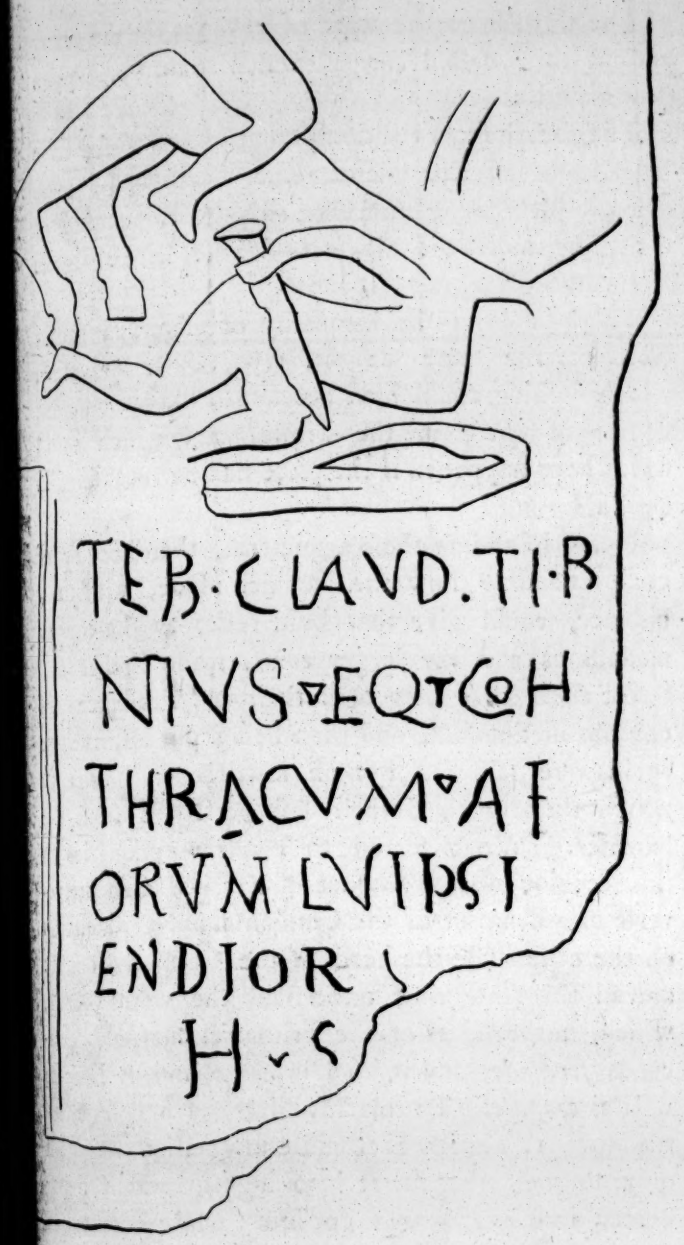
"*Album Monaſterium* by *Albertbyri*, long ſince ſup- "preſſed[c]." Warine, ſheriff of Shropſhire t. Henry I. and a great warrior againſt the Welſh, or his ſon Fulk, founded t. Henry II. near *Abberbury* given them by the Conqueror this *New abbey* for black monks of the order of Grandmont in Limoſin. It was ſuppreſſed among alien priories, and given to archbiſhop Chichele[d]. Fulk, ſon of Fulk, t. Richard I. built the caſtle[e], of which ſome ruins remain. At *Winnington* in this pariſh, on the borders of Wales, was born 1483 Thomas Parr, who died 1635, at the age of 152 years, nine months, and ſome days. His father was a husbandman, and ſent him at 17 to a neighbouring farmer, with whom he lived till 1518. He held his father's farm 63 years, and at the end of the third leaſe, took a fourth for life. By his wife Jane he had a ſon and daughter, who died young. At 122 he married a Welſh widow, and at 125 did pennance for getting a handſome young girl with child. Thomas earl of Arundel, that great lover of antiquities, brought him to London in a horſelitter, and introduced him to Charles I. being then blind and decrepid. Being aſked by Charles I. what was the moſt remarkable thing he could remember in ſo long a life, he ſingled out the feat himſelf had performed at 125. "Fie, "old man, ſaid the king, can you remember nothing "but your vices." He ended his life ſix weeks after, probably ſhortened by change of air and living, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. Upon opening his body he was found capable of living longer had he not changed his manner of life[f]. He was the longeſt lived Engliſhman except Jenkins in Yorkſhire.

Uriconium in the Itinerary 11 miles from Rutunium has with good reaſon been fixed at *Wroxeter*, notwithſtanding which Mr. Salmon[g] removes it as we have ſeen to *Wrotteſley* in Staffordſhire, placing Rutunium here. The town has beeen very large, and alſo the fortified ground. It is ſituated on the north or north-eaſt ſide of the Severn, and on the other ſide of the place runs a ſmall rivulet. The city is encompaſſed with a rampart and ditch. The walls three yards thick take in about three miles in circumference. There is a piece of an old wall yet ſtanding, about 8 yards high, and 20 long, which has in it three regular ſtrata of Roman brick. A ſquare ſudatory with four rows of brick flues under its floor was diſcovered but deſtroyed[h]. A very good wooden model of it is preſerved in Shrewsbury ſchool library, and alſo

[t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 228. [u] Gale's MS. note. [x] MS. Bowen.
[y] Lloyd MS. [z] Lel. IV. 181. b. [a] P. 418. [b] P. 676.
[c] Lel. VIII. 84. [d] Tan. 449. [e] Dugd. Bar. I. 443.
[f] See Dr. Harvey's Diſſection of him, Gent. Mag. 1769. vol. XXXIX. p. 29. from his works.
[g] New Survey, p. 670. [h] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 306. Baxter, v. *Viroconium*.

one of the brick flues and part of the teſſelated pavement. The Roman coins found here are chiefly of the lower empire, and called Wroxeter *Dynders*, perhaps a corruption of *Denarii*[i]. Here were alſo dug up, 1752, in a field about 200 yards north-eaſt from the old walls the three ſepulchral inſcriptions, Pl. XII. fig. 3, 4, 5. now in the library of Shrewſbury ſchool. Another found ſince and faſtened againſt the wall of the vicarage houſe is here engraved. It is 2 feet wide, 3 and a quarter high, 8 inches thick, the letters 3 inches and ¾ long, thoſe of the laſt line four:

p. 413.



A fragment of a 5th lies at the ſide of the road under the wall of the laſt farm houſe next the church:

p. 413.

Beſides many urns[k], they have found intire human ſkeletons depoſited in red clay ſpread both over and under them[l], and covered over with thin ſlabs of ſtone, over which were heaped five or ſix larger ſtones and clay. Several ſculls have been found in hollows towards the Severn. Here have alſo been found ſeveral moulds for forging Roman money, of which take the following account communicated to the Royal Society by the late Mr. Henry Baker[m], who had five of theſe moulds in his poſſeſſion, which were bought by the editor at his ſale, and are here engraved Pl. XII. fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The preſent ſexton found one mould 20 years ago.

"Four of the five in my poſſeſſion were found in digging ſand at a place called *Ryton* near Condover (query whether *Rutunium*), 5 miles from Wroxalter (i. e. Uriconium) in Shropſhire, about a mile from the Watling ſtreet road. Theſe are all of the ſize of a Roman Denarius, and little more than the thickneſs of our halfpenny. They are made of ſmooth pot or rather brick clay, that ſeems to have been well cleanſed from ſand or dirt, and well beat or kneaded, to render it fit for taking a fair impreſſion. Great numbers of theſe were found, but, for want of care, moſt of them were broken in pieces. They are deſcribed N° 1, 2, 3, 4, in the account below. The fifth, which is twice as thick as any of the reſt, was found at Wroxalter; the clay it is made of differs but little from the former; and the impreſſion on it is alſo of the ſize of a Denarius, and of the ſame time with the reſt.

Fig. 6. is probably the reverſe of a Denarius of Severus, mentioned in Mezzobarba, p. 268. from Noris de Vot. X. *Figura velata coram ara ſacrificans.* VOTA SVSCEPTA. X.

Fig. 7. On one ſide the buſt of Julia Severi. IVLIA AVGVSTA,

On the other ſide is the reverſe of a Denarius of Severus. Mezzob. p. 274. *Victoria gradiens cum ſune ſuper ſcuto.* P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. P. P.

Fig. 8. A reverſe of Caracalla. Mezzob. p. 286. *Trophæum de Parthis cum duobus captivis aſſidentibus.* PART. MAX. PON. TR. P. V. COS.

Fig. 9. *Caput Juliæ Severi.*---IVLIA AVGVSTA.

Fig. 10. *Caput Juliæ Severi.*---IVLIA AVGVSTA.

"I remember no account of any ſuch kind of moulds being found in other countries, excepting ſome ſaid to have been found at Lyons[n]; but I believe more of them have been diſcovered at different times in England; though I cannot pretend to ſay when or where. I have been informed, that ſome years ago, the earl of Winchelſea had ſeveral impreſſions or moulds of this ſort (all joined together ſide by ſide) on one flat piece of clay, as if for the making many caſts at once: they were all of the emperor Severus. And I have ſeen in the earl of Pembroke's moſt valuable collection a clay mould impreſſed on both ſides, as N° 2. Amongſt theſe alſo is one of the ſides bearing the head of the ſame emperor, and the other ſide a known reverſe of his. Four of the five in my hands are alſo of Severus or his wife Julia, and the other is a reverſe of Caracalla, his ſon and immediate ſucceſſor; ſo that all we know of may be ſaid to be of the ſame time very nearly.

[i] Biſhop Gibſon ſays he had it from an eyewitneſs that none of the coins were *Saxon*, whence the city is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed before the Saxon, and conſequently not in the Daniſh times. Againſt this ſee Baxter's Gloſſary. But his derivation of the Saxon name from ꝓnæcꝺ, *wracki* or deſtroyed, is very forced, when Wreken hill furniſhes ſo obvious an etymology.

[k] The Annals of Worceſter ſay that, 1287, at a place called Bilbury, near Wroceſtre, a magician conjured up the devil to diſcover to a boy arms, a ſhip, and a houſe-full of treaſure. Ang. Sac. I. 509. Such was the monkiſh idea of antiquarian diſcoveries.

[l] The bodies in the cemetery of Woodbridge priory, Suffolk, now the parſonage houſe, are frequently found ſo bedded.

[m] Phil. Tranſ. N° 483.

[n] Theſe were all for coins of Severus, Julia Pia, and Caracalla. M. Mahudel has determined that they belonged to forgers of money, or coiners, and that the current and genuine Roman money was ſtamped in a die, or hammered, and not caſt in a mould. See Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſcript. V. 2. p. 333—342.

"They are ſeemingly intended for the coinage of money; though it is very difficult to conceive in what manner they could be employed to that purpoſe, eſpecially N° 2, which has an impreſſion on both ſides; unleſs we ſuppoſe they coined two pieces at the ſame time, by the help of three moulds, of which this was to be the middle one[o].

"If, by diſpoſing theſe into ſome ſort of iron frame or caſe (as our Letter Founders do the braſs moulds for caſting their types), the melted metal could be poured into them, it would certainly be a very eaſy method of coining, as ſuch moulds require little time or expence to make, and therefore might be ſupplied by new ones as often as they happened to break.

"Theſe moulds ſeem to have been burnt or baked ſufficiently to make them hard, but not ſo as to render them porous like bricks, whereby they would have loſt their ſmooth and even ſurface; which in theſe is plainly ſo cloſe, that whatever metal ſhould be formed in them would have no appearances like the ſand-holes by which counterfeit coins or medals are uſually detected."

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 234, is an account by Mr. Thoresby of the diſcovery of certain clay moulds for caſting money at Thorp in Yorkſhire. The coins for which all theſe were intended belonged to Severus, his conſort Julia, his ſon Caracalla, Alexander Severus, his mother Mammæa, and Diadumenianus. Such moulds being very frequently found at Lyons, in that part of the city which was moſt inhabited by the Romans, and retains the name of *Fourviere*, q. d. *Forum vetus*, M. Mahudel in the year 1716 preſented to the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, of which he was a member, a memoir on their uſe, with obſervations on the Roman coinage, printed in their Memoirs, T. III. p. 218. N° II. 333. 342, of which the following is an abſtract.

Theſe moulds are of whitiſh clay baked, of a circular form, about an inch in diameter, and two lines thick at the edges. Moſt of them have an impreſſion on both ſides, but ſome only on one. Each mould has a ſmall opening or channel at the edge leading to the cavity of the impreſſion, which, when a number of them was laid together, ſerved to receive and conduct the melted metal. The number thus united had at each end a mould hollowed on one ſide only; and by the earth ſtill adhering to ſome of theſe ſingle moulds it is probable they were bedded in to hold them together, and cloſe all openings by which the metal might run out, which being once cold, it was eaſy to ſeparate them again. The heads of the princes fix the date of the introduction of theſe moulds to the time of Severus, whoſe money muſt have been very common at Lyons, where he reſided a long while after the defeat of Albinus, and where his ſon Caracalla was born. An ingot of mixed metal found with them, in which the green ruſt ſhewed there was more copper than ſilver, proves that theſe moulds were more uſed to caſt ſilver than gold. The antient method of caſting appears to be the ſame with the modern, except in the quality of their ſand, which was ſo good and ſo well prepared, that after 1400 years their moulds are ſtill fit for uſe. Their goodneſs, and the number of them found even in the laſt century in a city which was one of the moſt conſiderable mints in the empire, has led ſome antiquaries to think that the Romans ſometimes *caſt* their ſilver coin. M. Mahudel, perſuaded that their coinage was by the hammer or ſome ſuch machine, produces the ſeveral reaſons of others before him, and adds ſome new ones of his own.

The firſt argument is taken from the words ſo common in the antient writers and codes, and in the legends, mint-marks, and exergues of coins of the earlier and later emperors: *cudere*, *ferire*, *percutere*, *ſignare*; all expreſſive of their being *ſtruck*.

The ſecond is drawn from the ſharpneſs of the impreſſion, which could never riſe with ſuch an edge from a mould.

The third from the want of reverſes on the many antient coins called *Incuſa*, which could not happen in a mould.

The fourth from the double impreſſion of the ſame legend on the ſame ſide of ſome Greek and Roman coins, which could be owing only to ſome motion of the piece under the die, or a double ſtroke of the hammer.

The fifth from the inequality of edge and ſize in coins of the ſame weight, type, date, and mint, which nothing could have occaſioned but the different degree of force in the ſtroke, and which could never have happened if the piece had been confined in a mould.

Notwithſtanding theſe arguments, the difficulty of comprehending how the hammer alone, without a balance, could give that bold relief to the copper medallions and the larger coins, made Freher and Savot aſſert that they took their firſt ſubſtance and contour in a mould, and then being put into the fire again were laid red hot on matrices or blocks in which they received their laſt perfection from the hammer. What ſerved to confirm antiquaries in this opinion was the figure of a crucible on the reverſe of a denarius of the Cariſian family, which has on the other ſide the head of the Goddeſs Moneta: and in this ſenſe they underſtand the words *flando*, which, in the offices of the Triumviri monetales, precedes *feriundo*, and is uſed in ſome antient laws as well as *conflare*. To this M. Mahudel oppoſes three reaſons. 1. That the crucible in queſtion was uſed only to melt the metal into ingots, which being beaten into plates was cut into round pieces called Blanks, which were afterwards ſtamped between two blocks. What elſe is the uſe of thoſe large ſheers which appear with other coining inſtruments on this denarius, but to cut out theſe blanks, a practiſe confirmed by that line of Juvenal[p], who defines money to be metal cut in pieces, and ſtamped with heads and titles;

Conciſum argentum in titulos, facieſque minutas;

which entirely excludes caſting in moulds.

2. All the names of the officers of the mint enumerated on inſcriptions (*Signatores*, *Suppoſtores*, *Malleatores monetæ Cæſaris*), relate to hammering and not to caſting.

3. The cracks ſo frequent in coins of all metals and all ſizes are not the effects of caſting, but of the hammer, whoſe ſtrokes would ſooner crack a piece already beaten into a blank, than one caſt before; ſince experience ſhews that ſuch a ſtroke (on ſilver at leaſt) unites the parts of the metal rarified by fuſion.

But the difficulty of this operation, allowed even by the advocates for it, makes ſtrongly againſt their ſyſtem. For how can we conceive the *Suppoſitor* or Coiner, who was to put the blank between the blocks,

[o] Moſt of thoſe at Lyons were double.

[p] Sat. XIV. 291.

adroit enough to place them ſo that each part of the relief already moulded ſhould fit into the correſponding cavity; and even ſuppoſing him ſo clever, how could he do it quick enough to work off the prodigious quantity of large coins which we find ſo numerous even of emperors whoſe reigns were ſhorteſt? Laſtly, how on this principle can we anſwer the objection from the number of plated Greek and Roman coins now remaining? How could the two metals not previouſly united (for the more valuable covers that which is leſs ſo) be caſt before they were brought to the die, however conſiderable the relief, eſpecially in the Greek ſilver medallions, ſome of which are plated? It may be ſaid this plating is a mark of forgery even of the antients: but if the antient forgers had the art of privately ſtriking theſe pieces on a metal harder than copper (for ſome of the plated ones are iron), and could give them ſo much boldneſs and edge without firſt caſting them, much more would the practice have been introduced into the mints, where it was the prince's intereſt to uſe that method which could make the moſt money in the ſhorteſt time.

The true method of coinage among the antients being thus explained, we muſt ſuppoſe theſe moulds belonged to the falſe coiners, who debaſed the coin by increaſing the alloy, as appears by the metal found with them. To theſe refers this law of Theodoſius[q]: *Si quis nummum* falſa fuſione *formaverit, univerſas ejus facultates fiſco addici præcipimus, ut in monetis tantum noſtris* cudendæ *pecuniæ ſtudium frequentetur.* Hence ariſes that remarkable difference of value in many ſilver coins of the ſame reverſe, date, and prince. This practice of debaſing the coin had prevailed over that of plating ſo early as Pliny's time, who obſerves "that it was practiſed "with ſo much art, that it was become a particular "ſcience to diſtinguiſh a piece coined at the mint "from one caſt in a ſand mould, and that the imi-"tations in the latter way were oftentimes ſo well "executed, that the curious would often give many "pieces of good money for one falſe one."

The great decline of engraving under Severus, and the alteration he had introduced into the current coin, rendered theſe counterfeits more eaſy, and the quantity of moulds diſcovered at Lyons ſhews what a number of theſe coiners there muſt have been. They increaſed ſo faſt even in the cities where there were eſtabliſhments (*præfecturæ monetarum*) and among the officers and workmen employed in the mints, that in the reign of Aurelian they formed a little army, who, for fear of being brought to condign puniſhment, revolted againſt him, and killed 7000 of his troops in a pitched battle[r].

Count Caylus having obſerved ſome of theſe moulds found at Lyons took off their impreſſions in pewter. He faſtened eight of them together back to back, and ſo formed a cylinder, into which he poured melted pewter, and as ſoon as it was cold, ſeparated them with a fine ſaw. The firſt impreſſions were very imperfect, occaſioned by the moulds being filled with dirt; but, on repeating the experiment after carefully cleaning them, the count got the ſeven following coins of Caracalla, Geta, Julia Domna their mother, and Julia Mæſa Auguſta her ſiſter[s],

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT.
PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III.

A woman ſitting, holding in her right a patera, in her left a cornucopiæ. Silver; Occo. 290.

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.
VICT. PART. MAX.

Victory, holding in her right a crown, in her left a palm branch. Silver; Occo. 287.

P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG. BRIT.
TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.

A Janus, holding in his right a lance, in his left thunder. Silver; Occo. 303.

IVLIA AVGVSTA.
PIETAS PVBLICA.

A woman veiled ſtanding, and extending her hands over a flaming altar. Silver; Occo. 282.

IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
VENVS GENETRIX.

A woman ſitting, holding in her right a patera, in her left a haſta pura. Silver; Occo. Ib.

IVLIA AVGVSTA.
IVNO.

The goddeſs with her peacock, holding in her right a patera, in her left a haſta pura. Silver; Occ. Ib.

IVLIA MAESA AVG.
PIETAS AVG.

A woman veiled, holding in her left on a pillar an acerra, out of which ſhe throws incenſe on a flaming altar. Silver; Occo. 316.[t]

An eighth mould gave this reverſe of Caracalla:
FELICITAS AVGG.

A woman holding in her right a caduceus, in her left a cornucopiæ. Silver; Occ. 285.

Count Caylus differs from M. Mahudel as to the uſe of theſe moulds. He is of opinion that the Romans, as well as the kings of Egypt, Syria, and Judea, and ſeveral of the Greek cities, uſed both moulds and the hammer in their coinage. None of the Roman moulds that he had ſeen or heard of are anterior to the reign of Severus. They ſeem intended for ſilver coinage, and it was in that emperor's reign that that ſpecies of coinage was debaſed, and continued to be more and more ſo till Dioclefian's time. Theſe ſucceſſive changes muſt have produced two effects. They would have prevented the counterfeiting of ſilver coin, and in fact, if we conſider that the coins of moſt of the ſucceſſors of Severus are of *billon*, or braſs alloyed with a little ſilver, we ſhall hardly ſuppoſe the coiners would think them worth riſking their lives to counterfeit them; and, 2dly, the officers of the mint would be more careleſs about theſe ſpecies of coin, and take the ſhorteſt and moſt frugal method of marking it, which would be by mould. This mode may account for the number of medals of emperors whoſe reigns were but of a few days. A workman might quickly engrave a head in relief with its legend on its puncheon hard enough to ſtamp an impreſſion on a clay mould, or the head only might be graved, and the legend imprinted on the mould by moveable characters. The confuſion and tranſpoſition of letters on many medals authorize this conjecture; and they might make a cylinder of copper, in which the moulds might be ſet, faſtened together with clay, or by turning hinges, which would direct their motion, and a head and reverſe might be hollowed in them by a tool. But for the reſt of that learned Antiquary's arguments in favour of his ſuppoſition, that many of the coins that have

[q] Leg. 3. tit. v.
[r] Aur. Victor in Aureliano.
[s] It has generally been ſuppoſed the coins of Julia Mæſa were ſtruck during the reign of her grandſon Heliogabalus, but the count thinks her coins being found with thoſe of her nephews and ſiſter makes it more probable they were of that age.

come

come down to us were not ſtruck with the hammer, we muſt refer to his Recueil, vol. I. 286—291.

In digging in the ruins of the fountain of Niſmes they found two braſs dies of medals of Auguſtus of a conic figure engraved in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions XIV. p. 105. One of them being put under the balance was broken and thrown aſide; the other fell into the hands of Count Caylus, who has engraved it in his Recueil I. Pl. CV. f. 1.[t] It is compoſed of equal proportions of copper, zink, pewter, and lead, and by its form is admirably calculated to bear the ſtroke of the hammer.

Liſt of Roman coins found at Wroxeter, communicated by the rev. Mr. Francis Leighton of Shrewſbury:

Silver.

IMP. SER. GALBA AVG.
S.P.Q.R. OB. C.S. in corona civica.

IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TRP.
COS. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Figura ſtolata. ſtans dextra, ... læva cornucopiæ.

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.
FELICITAS AVGG. Figura muliebris ſtolata ſtans, læva cornucopia dextra . . . .

IVLIA MAESA.
FORTVNA REDVX. Figura ſedens.

Copper.

IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG.
Figura ſedens, dextra haſtam.

IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. VIII. P.P.
S. C. Victoria, dextra ſertum.

IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. COS. V. P. P.
S. C. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
Figura globo inſidens ſub trophæo.

IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS NERVA AVG.
Figura ſedens.

ANTONINVS PIVS. T. R. . . P.
S. C. Mulier ſtolata ſtans.

DIVUS M. ANTONINVS PIVS.
. . NSECR . . . . S. C. Aquila rogo inſidens.

IMP. L. VERVS AVG.
PROV. DEOR. T. R. P. III. COS. II.
Figura ſtans, dextra globum, læva cornucopiæ.

Severus.

S. S . . . Figura ſtolata ſtans.

IVLIA AVGVSTA.
PIETAS AVGG.
Figura ara adſtans.

IVLIA MAMMAEA AVGVSTA.
S. C. Mulier ſtolata, dextra haſtam.

D.N. CONSTA . . . VS AVG.
FEL. TEMP. REPARATI.
Columba roſtro ramum gerens.

Diocletian.

SACRA MONETA AVGG. ET. CAES.
Dea Moneta.

IMP. CARAVSIVS.

. . . . . .

IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG.
Another; rev. a galley.

FL. CONSTA . . .
GLORIA EXERCITVS.

IMP. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG.
SEN. POP. ROM. B. S. TRP.
Genius ſtans, læva cornucopiæ.

CONSTANTINVS P. P. AVG.
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

FL. IVL. CRISPVS . . . . CAES.
CAES ALVMNO. NOSTRORVM. Sertum in quo VOTVM.

D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG.
VICTORIÆ DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. VOT V MVLT X
Duo figuræ alatæ ſcutum tenentes in quo in exergue TRS.

"The deſtruction of *Roxceſter* by all likelihood was "the cauſe of the erection of Shrewſbury: for Rox-"ceſter was a goodly walled towne until it was de-"ſtroyed by the Danes[u]." It is impoſſible to look at the ſituation of Wroxeter under the pre-eminent Wreken and not be convinced that its name is to be derived from that natural pyramid, and that the Romans adopted a Britiſh name in their pronunciation of Uriconium, Wriconium, ſynonymous with the preſent Wrekin, q. d. Wrekinceſter, which has been ſucceeded as the capital of the Cornavii by Shrewſbury. Wrocward in S. Bradford hundred has the ſame etymology.

Mr. Carte of Leiceſter gave the Society of Antiquaries the following account of the *Old Work* at *Wroxeter*, 1721, with a rude draught.

"The main wall now ſtanding is 30 yards long, and the foundation from it weſtward 40 yards, ſo that the whole was 70 yards long. The middle arch ſix yards high from the ground, but from the floor much higher, ſix yards broad; the other two only four yards broad, but of the ſame height. The hole in the middle arch ſuppoſed to be broken through, and ſo is the other. At each end are ſmooth walls coming out at the end of the arches; the foundations anſwering the main wall and arches ten yards from it. Two rows of tiles go through the wall. The ſtones are laid exactly acroſs each other, in the middle rubbiſh and pebbles. The arches ſeem covered with the ſame as the wall. Some ragged pieces ſtand out a yard and a half from the wall. It is now eight yards from the ground; the north ſide ſmooth, except ſome holes as for ſcaffolds." In Mr. Lloyd's time this piece of wall was 20 feet high and 100 long.

At the bottom of the Severn at low water are ſtill to be ſeen foundations of ſtone probably of a bridge, though the road went through the middle of the city, and through the ford now called Wroxeter ford, as is to be diſcovered by the old *Strait* [or *Street*] way, pointing exactly to it on each ſide of the river[x]. The Roman portway ran hence to the Strettons[y].

In the church of Wroxeter is a monument for ſir Thomes Bromley, lord chief juſtice of England, and one of the executors of Henry VIII's will. He died 1555, and his daughter married a Newport. There are alſo monuments for ſir Richard Newport, anceſtor of the earls of Bradford, 1570. Francis, the firſt lord Bradford, 1708, his brother Andrew, 1699, and his ſon Thomas earl of Torrington, 1719.

"The *Wreken hill*, of ſome called Mount Gilbert, "is the higheſt ground of all the country thereabout, "and ſtandeth as a Pharos, barren of wood. There "is on the top of this hill a delicate plain ground "bearyng fine good graſſe, and in this plaine is a "fayre fountain[z]."

"There is a fayre ſtone long bridge on Severne

[t] P. Moulinet has engraved a third from the cabinet of St. Genevieve (p. 117.) inſcribed as theſe, CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. There are alſo in the ſame cabinet two of iron, of Conſtantius.

[u] Lel. IV. 181. b. [x] Gibſon. [y] MS. Lloyd. [z] Lel. IV. 181. b. "to

" to pass over toward Roxceſter at *Acham* village [a]".

" *Terne* riſith near Mere village in Staffordſhire. It " goeth by Draiton, Terne hil, Beſteford, and Slepe " village, and cometh into Severn at Acham village, " two miles from Shrewſbyri. I heard otherwiſe " that it came into Severn about Ternebridge, or " between Acham village and Roxceſter [b]." It comes into Severn firſt below Ternbridge.

" At *Attington* in Glouceſterſhire neere to the ryver " Severne was born Ordericus Vitalis, a worthy reli- " gious man, who did write an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, " and to whoſe happy diligence we owe the know- " ledge of many matters concerning the Engliſh and " Norman nobility." Thus Mr. Camden in addi- tions to his Britannia in his own hand-writing in the Bodleian library. But from Ordericus's own account of himſelf [c] I rather incline to fix this author's birth- place at Attingham, or *Atcham*, on the Severn, near Shrewſbury. He was born 1075, and baptized on Eaſter Sunday in the church of St. Eatta [d] at *Ettin- geſham* or *Attingeſham*, on the Severn, by a prieſt named Ordericus. After he had been five years inſtructed by Sivad a noble preſbyter in the monaſ- tery at Shrewſbury (afterwards rebuilt by Roger earl of Montgomery, to whom his father Odelerius was principal councellor), he was at 11 years of age car- ried over to Normandy, where he became a monk in the abbey of Uticum or St. Evroul by the name of *Vitalis*, and continued there 56 years, being 67 years old at the time of finiſhing his ſtory, which he began at the command of his abbot Roger. It treats in 13 books of the eccleſiaſtical affairs of Normandy till the Conqueror came over to England, after which he in- terweaves our affairs to 1141, 6 Stephen.

Attingham or Atcham is now the property of Noel Hill, eſq; knight of the ſhire for the county, and a deſcendant from ſir Rowland's family. He is building a fine ſeat at Terne, to which he has given the name of Attingham, having in 1784 been created baron Berwick of Attingham. The houſe of white ſtone has 11 windows in front; the ground about it flat; Wrekin hill in full view.

" There is a late a new bridge of ſtone made on " Terne by a merchant of London called Rowland " Hill, a little above the confluence of the Terne " and Severn [e]."

The old bridge at Atcham was erected in the reign of king Edward VI. at the ſole expence of Rowland Hill, knt. formerly lord mayor of London, whoſe extraordinary munificence and liberality were diſplayed in many public works in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly in this his native country. For, beſides founding a free grammar ſchool at Drayton, and allotting ſufficient ſtipends for the maintenance of the ſame, he annually cloathed 300 poor people. He contributed moſt bountifully to the repairing Stoke church, and built two ſtone bridges, viz. this at Atcham, and one at Terne, and two others of timber, all at his own coſt and charge during his life-time.

On Thurſday July 27, 1769, ſir Rowland Hill, bart, laid the firſt ſtone of the new bridge here, with this inſcription, erected under the direction of Mr. John Gwynn.

Anno Chriſti MDCCLXIX.
Georg. III. Regis IX.
Joanne Gwyn Architecto.
Hujuſce Pontis
Publico Comitatûs ſumptu extruendi
Primum Lapidem poſuit
Rolandus Hill, Baronettus,
Rolandi Hill Equit. olim Prætoris Londin. Conſanguineus
Qui Pontem jam vetuſtate labentem
Annos abhinc C C. & plures
Sumptu ſuo proprio
Munificentiſſime fundavit.

Coalbrook dale. Iron bridge.

Coalbrook dale is one mile long, and the property of Mr. Reynolds and ſubſcribers. Over the Severn in this dale was laid 1779, a bridge of caſt iron, the whole of which was caſt in open ſand, and a large ſcaffold being previouſly erected, each part of the rib was elevated to a proper height by ſtrong ropes and chains, and then lowered till the ends met in the centre. All the principal parts were erected in three months without any accident to the work or work- men, or the leaſt obſtruction to the navigation of the river. On the abutments of ſtone work are placed iron plates with mortiſes, in which ſtand two upright pillars of the ſame. Againſt the foot of the inner pillar the bottom of the main rib bears on the baſe plate. This rib conſiſts of two pieces connected by a dovetail joint in an iron key, and faſtened with ſcrews. Each piece is 70 feet long. The ſhorter ribs paſs through the pillar at apertures left for that purpoſe, and are mortiſed into the top bearers and into the baſe plate and pillar, the back rib in like manner without coming down to the plate. The croſs ſtays, braces, circle in the ſpandrils, and the brackets connect the larger pieces ſo as to keep the bridge perfectly ſteady, while a diagonal and croſs ſtays and top-plates connect the pillars and ribs together in oppoſite directions. The whole bridge is covered with iron top-plates projecting over the ribs on each ſide, and on this projection ſtands the baluſtrade of caſt iron. The road over the bridge made of clay and iron ſlag is 24 feet wide, one foot deep: toll for carriages 1s. The ſpan of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height from the baſe line to the centre 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378 tons 10 cwt: each piece of the long ribs weighs 5 tons 15 cwt. On the largeſt and exterior rib is inſcribed in capitals:

" This bridge was caſt at Coalbrook, and erected in the year 1779."

Madeley.

Madeley a mile off was a market town, but the mar- ket houſe being burnt 100 years ago is ſupplied by a wooden one: a handſome inn is building at the bridge foot.

Stretton.

" *Stretton*, a pretty uplandiſhe tounlet, the chiefeſt " building that is in Stretton dale, which is incloſid " with great hilles well wooded in ſome places. It " is in length but three miles, and in it be three " Strettons, Little, Great, Ould Stretton. This " Stretton dale longith to the earl of Arundel [f]."

The three *Strettons*, all within a quarter of a mile of Watling ſtreet, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Church Stretton*, *Ald Stretton*, and *Little Stretton* [g];

[a] Lel. IV. 181. [b] Lel. VII. 33. [c] Hiſt. V. p. 548, and 924.
[d] This may ſerve to point out the patron ſaint of this church who had hitherto eſcaped all our antiquaries.
[e] Lel. IV. 181. *Terne* is to ſay a lake or pool, Ib. vii. 33.
[f] Lel. IV. 180. a. [g] Ib.

the two laſt hamlets to the firſt, which is a miſerable market town in a delightful woody vale. Near Ludlow we have a place called Stretford. The road is very ſtrait to Ludlow, and the remains of the Roman pavement in many parts very viſible. It runs three or four miles between the mountains called *Long mount foreſt* and *Ridgewell*[h]. At *Church Stretton* was born Dr. Roger Mainwaring chaplain to Charles I. and biſhop of St. David's, who died 1653[i].

Bildewas. *Bildewas* abbey was founded by Roger biſhop of Cheſter 1135, for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to the Ciſtercians. The revenues at the ſuppreſſion were £.110. 19s. *per annum*. The ſite and poſſeſſions were granted to lord Powis[k], but now belong to Walter Acton Moſeley, eſq; No leſs than ſeven of the Burnells are recorded in the obituary of this abbey[l]. There are very conſiderable remains of its ſolid plain beautiful church; the arches of the nave round on thick round pillars, ſix arches on a ſide, a cloiſter on the north ſide with a central door ſided by two windows, all adorned with zigzag which in the windows reaches below the pillars; the eaſt window of the church three long narrow round arches.

"Matild de Bohun wife to ſir Robert Burnell "founder of *Bildevois* abbey, though ſome of the "only gift of the ſite of the houſe toke the biſhop of "Cheſter for founder[m]." "There is a ſtone bridge "over Severne [now of three arches] at Buldwas, "where the abbey of White Monks was *ripa dex-*"*tra*[n]."

The Birches. In the dead of the night between the 25th and 26th of May, 1773, ſome people in a ſmall houſe at the *Birches* between Coalbrook dale and Bildwas were alarmed with a tremulous motion of the earth, and a ſmall crack of four or five inches wide in the ground, a field ſown with oats at the ſame time heaving up and rolliug about like water, the trees moving as if blown by a high wind, though the air was calm and ſerene. The river Severn, in which at that time was a conſiderable flood, was very much agitated, and the current ſeemed to run upwards. They then perceived a great crack open, and run very quick up the ground from the river. Immediately 18 acres of land with the hedges and trees moſtly ſtanding moved with great force and ſwiftneſs towards the Severn with a great and uncommon noiſe. That part of the land next the river was a ſmall wood of two acres, in which grew upwards of 20 large oaks, a few of which were left leaning and the reſt upright as if never diſturbed, but all ſince felled. The wood was puſhed with great velocity into the river, which at that place was remarkably deep, and forced the water in large columns a great height, driving the bed of the river on the oppoſite ſhore, where it lodged full 12 feet above the ſurface of low water, and it is ſuppoſed 30 feet perpendicular above the bottom of the old channel: the ſide of the wood likewiſe reſted on the oppoſite banks. The current being inſtantly ſtopped occaſioned a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below that many fiſhes were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges heeled over, ſome of which before the water returned were ſunk. The river ſoon took its courſe over a large meadow oppoſite to the wood, and in three days made a navigable channel through the ſame. Part of the turnpike road leading through Coalbrook dale to Much Wenlock was removed from 10 to 40 yards. A barn which ſtood near the houſe was carried 35 yards towards the river, and left as a heap of rubbiſh in a large chaſm. The houſe received but little damage though removed about four feet; a hedge facing to the garden was carried near 40 yards, and the land which fell in various directions lay in confuſed heaps, but ſince all righted, full of cracks from four inches to more than a yard wide, and ſeems as if it would never be fit for tillage or paſture. Several very long and deep chaſms were found in the upper part of the land from 10 to more than 40 yards wide, and at firſt were and are in ſome places full 12 yards deep. In the chaſms are many pyramids of earth left ſtanding with the turf on the tops of ſeveral, but moſtly barren or covered with coltsfoot. Hollows are raiſed into mountains, and mountains ſunk into hollows. Leſs than a quarter of an hour completed this dreadful ſcene. On the morning of the 27th the chaſms and cracks were obſerved to be very dry. A ſpring roſe up in a leaſow fronting the houſe for three weeks, and then ſtopped. The ſoil is what the miners call *dye* earth, free from any mixture of clay, and hard till expoſed to the air. At a houſe on a high bank near the Severn above Bildwas brook more than half a mile from the Birches a conſiderable ſhock was felt in the night between the 25th and 26th; and the houſe, outbuildings, yard, court, and road, continued in motion all that day, the ground opening and cloſing alternately; but many of the openings remain uncloſed extending to the edge of the banks near the Severn parallel thereto. This houſe was at length ſhaken down. The upper tree of a pump was by the violent agitation of the earth heaved out of its ſocket and thrown down, but the brick-work round the well remained undiſturbed. May 28, about 10 at night, a houſe called Adney farm, a mile from the Birches, was violently ſhaken. The watermen affirmed that the water fell ſix feet in ſix minutes at Bridgenorth, which is 12 miles diſtant, and the ſhock was felt very ſeverely at Newport which is 14°, and in the collieries in Coalbrook dale. The effects of this concuſſion of the earth perfectly agree with thoſe occaſioned by the earthquakes in Calabria 1783[p].

"Yerne is made in certen places of Shropſhire, "and eſpecially yn the wooddes between Belvois and "Wenloke[q]."

Mr. Ward, from the ſame argument as Mr. Camden, places *Uſacona* at Sheriff Hales on the borders of this county and Staffordſhire, though he owns he has no account of remains to ſupport him. Had Mr. Camden ſeen the MSS. which read *Uxacona*, and are followed by later editors of the Itinerary, he would have thought his hypotheſis irrefragably proved. Mr. Baxter following this reading carries it further from Wroxeter to *Newport* by Aqualate meer, explaining Uxacona, *Uch a coud av.* q. d. *At the head of the water.*

John de Cherlton procured licence of Edward II. to make a caſtle of his houſe at *Cherlton*. His eſtate

[h] Ward in Horſley, 466.
[i] MS Lloyd.
[k] Tan. 449.
[l] Dugd. Bar II. 60.
[m] Lel. VIII. 84. b.
[n] Lel. IV. 181. b. *Billevoiſe* VII. 32.
[o] Conciſe account of it with a plan by George Young. Fuller account by Mr. Fletcher vicar of Madeley.
[p] See ſir William Hamilton's account in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXIII. p. 117. and Gent. Mag. LIII. p. 785.
[q] Lel. VII. 39.

paſſed

passed from his family by a daughter to the Grays, who became in her right barons Powis[r].

"Chorleton castle on Terne longing to the lord "Poys, six miles from Shrewsbiri, and a mile from "*Terne* village[s]." "The hedde howse of the Charl-"tons now is *Appley*, half a mile from Welington "market, a mile from the Wrekin hilles. Howbeit "Chorleton castle semith in time past to have been "the principal. There be divers of the Chorle-"tons gentlemen of Shropshire. Chorleton of "Chorleton castle married the heyre of the lords "Powis, and Gray sins lord Poys married Chorle-"ton's heyre[t]." Apley castle belongs to ——— Charleton, esq.

Tong belonged before the Conquest to Morkar earl of Northumberland. In the reign of John it was held by Roger la Zouche of Ashby, who seems to have given it to his daughter or her daughters[u].

"Tunge, a little thoroughfare between Ulvor-"hampton and Newport. There is a college and "warden with an almosehouse of the auncient foun-"dation of the Vernons of Haddon in the Peke. "Many or almost al lye there that were famose of "them syns the foundation. There was an old "castle of stone called Tunge castel. It standith "half a mile from the town on a banke, under the "which runneth the broke that cometh from Wes-"ton to Tunge. Sir Henry Vernon a late daies "made the castel new all of bricke[x]." He died 1515. Sir Richard Vernon of Nether Haddon, Derbyshire, obtained it with the daughter of sir Foulk Pembridge, and his descendants enjoyed it a considerable time. It came to sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward Stanley, third earl of Derby, who, marrying a daughter of sir George Vernon, became possessed of this estate, which was last the property of the late duke of Kingston, whose family had it in marriage with the daughter and heir of sir Thomas Harris, bart. and here is a handsome antient mansion, built on the old site, the residence of the Veres earls of Oxford, since of George Durant, esq.[y] Sir Foulke's widow, or his daughter Vernon, made the church collegiate for a warden, four priests, and 13 poor people, valued at £.45. 9s.[z] In it are the monuments of Pembridge and Stanley above-mentioned, with their ladies, and five of the Vernons. The great bell weighs 48 cwt. Here are almshouses founded by the Harris's[a].

"Byrwodde (*Breerwood*) a priory of White Nuns, "lately suppressid in the very marche of Shrop-"shire towards Darbyshire[b]."

Not far from Tonge, on the edge of Staffordshire, in *Donnington* parish, is *Boscobel* wood, famous for the oak that sheltered king Charles II. from his pursuers after the battle of Worcester: and *Whiteladies*, a priory of White or Cistertian nuns as old as the reign of Richard I. or John[c], afterwards the seat of Mr. Giffard, in which his majesty was concealed till, after a dangerous journey under various disguises, he got to the sea side, and so to France. This oak was a fair spreading thriving tree, its boughs lined and covered with ivy; but it has been almost cut away in the middle by travellers. In the thickest part the king sat in the day with col. Carlosse, and at night lodged at Boscobel house. The remains of the oak were fenced in by Basil Fitz Herbert, esq; with a handsome brick wall, and this inscription in gold letters on a blue stone over the gate:

Felicis. arborē, quā in asilū
potentis. regis Caī 2di Deus Op. Max.
per quem reges regnāt hic crescere
voluit, tam in perpet. rei tantæ
memoriā quam in specimen firmæ
in reges fidei, muro cinctam
posteris cōmendant Basilius
& Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi[d].

which remained till the year 1784, when by some ill-disposed persons, it was broken and the wall thrown down.

The ruins of the nunnery of Whiteladies are very considerable, and the church has circular arches in its walls[e].

"Sir John Talbot that married Troutbeke's heire "dwellith in a goodly lodge on the hy toppe of "*Albrighton* park. It is in the very edge of Shrop- Albrighton. "shire, three miles from Tunge[f]."

Albrighton, according to sir William Dugdale[g], was the property of John Tregoz, 28 Edward I. By his daughter it came to John la Warre 31 Edward I. whose grandson died seized of it 44 Edward III. It passed by entail to Reginald West, created lord de la Warre 5 Henry VI. and George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, is the present owner.

"At *Drayton*, a market town, is a small bridge[h]." Drayton. "Draiton upon Terne river, xiiii miles from "Shrewsbiri[i]."

Henry of Huntingdon renders Ninnius' *Caer Daritbou* by Draiton. The Corbet family had a seat here.

Horsley by distance places MEDIOLANUM on a slip of land inclosed by the Tern and another river. Salmon[k] puts it at *Knightley* c. Stafford. MEDIOLANUM.

The battle which Mr. Camden places at *Draiton* is better known in our history by the name of the battle of *Blore heath*, 37 Henry VI. Nevil earl of Salisbury commanded 5000 Yorkists, and lord Audley double the number of Lancastrians, principally collected out of Cheshire. Despair gave victory to the Yorkists, lord Audley and most of his officers, and above 2000 soldiers being slain. Salisbury marched from hence to Richard duke of York at Ludlow, where measures were afterwards concerted for the latter's obtaining the crown. See before in Staffordshire, p. 387.

"Hodnet a townlet[l]." It is now a market town. Hodnet. In Domesday it belonged to earl Roger, and gave name to a hundred now called *Bradforth North*[m].

At *Moreton* near Draiton is a mineral water not unlike that at Holt in Leicestershire. Moreton.

From the situation of *Wem* on the river *Roden*, Horsley[n] inclined to place there the *Rutunium* of the Itinerary. Wem.

[r] Dugd. Bar. II. 71. 73. 283.
[s] Ib. 35.
[t] Phillips, p. 231.
[u] Lel. VII. 32. Tan. 452. See before in Staffordshire, p. 385.
[x] Phil. Trans. N° 310. Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 237. and vol. LV. May.
[y] Lel. V. 30.
[z] P. 677.
[a] Dugd. I. 689. Mag. Brit. IV. 642.
[b] Tan. 456.
[c] Lel. VII. 31.
[d] Bar. I. 616.
[e] Lel. IV. 181. b.
[f] Lel. VII. 33.
[g] Gent. Mag. 1763. XXX. 162.
[h] Tan. p. 452.
[i] Ib. vol. LV. p. 80.
[k] Lel. IV. 181. b.
[l] Ib VII. 32.
[m] MS Lloyd.
[n] P. 418.

Ralph

Ralph Boteler of Overſley, Warwickſhire, married Maud, heireſs of Pantulf t. Henry III. and had the manor of *Wem*. An heireſs of Boteler, t. Edward III. married ſir Robert Ferrars, younger ſon of Robert lord Ferrars of Chartley, who was ſummoned to parliament 49 Edward III. as baron Wem, which title was borne by his widow and her 3d husband Thomas Molinton. The eſtate paſſed by females to the lords Greyſtock and from them by marriage to the lords Dacres of Gilleſland; and by an heireſs of that family in like manner to Philip Howard earl of Arundel, by whoſe attainder it went to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth [o]. The title of baron Wem was conferred by James II. on lord chancellor Jefferies, who had the eſtate [p], and with whoſe ſon it ended. Here is a market and a freeſchool, founded by ſir Thomas Adam, lord mayor of London 1645, who was born here, and founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, and circulated a Perſian tranſlation of the New Teſtament in the Eaſt [q]. At the north-weſt corner of the church-yard is *Haly caſtle*, an oval mount much levelled, and made a garden.

Red Caſtle. "*Redde Caſtel* by Whitchirche a late the lord "Audeley's, eight miles playne north from Shrewſ- "bury, now al ruins. It hath been ſtrong, and hath "decayid many a day [r]." Henry de Aldithle had licence 11 Henry III. to build a caſtle on his own demeſnes, known at firſt by the name of *Ratcliffe* caſtle from its ſituation on a rock of red ſtone. 37 Henry III. James his ſon had grant of free-warren He went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compoſtella, and after to the Holy Land. Nicholas lord Audley died 15 Richard II. leaving John Finchet ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter Joan, Margaret the wife of ſir Roger Holmes, and lord Fitz Warren his heirs; a fine was levied 16 Richard II. whereby ſir Roger Holmes and Margaret his wife made a ſettlement of their ſhare of this eſtate with remainder to John ſon of John Finchet of Marketon, knt. who bore the title of lord Audeley, and left it to his poſterity. 37 Henry VIII. the king granted this manor to ſir Andrew Corbet, knt. 43 Elizabeth Adolphus Cary and Anne his wife ſettled it on Oliver lord St. John. There are ſtill ſome very ſtriking ruins of this caſtle ſeated among romantic rocks and woods in ſir Richard Hill's park, and near it a ſquare Roman encampment in which coins and arms have been found.

Matilda, or, as Dugdale [s] calls her, *Margaret* L'Eſtrange was daughter of Guy L'Eſtrange, the firſt of his family t. Henry II.

Morton Corbet. "*Morton Corbet* in a marras, four miles from Shrewſ- "biri by N. longing to the Corbettes [t]. Corbet "of Morton Corbet, 800 mark land. It lyith round "about the ſhire [u]. A faire caſtel of Mr. Cor- "betts [x]." Some part of the old caſtle remains. The new houſe was never finiſhed. Being made a garriſon for the king in the civil wars 1644, it was ſo much ruined, that only the outſide walls and beautiful front remain, the latter adorned with the ſeveral orders of architecture, and variety of animals and flowers in relief. The fall of chimnies has greatly damaged it. The ruins are carefully preſerved by the preſent proprietor Andrew Corbet of the park, eſq. [y] The principal ſeat of this family was at *Caus Caſtle* hereafter-mentioned. They had the ſtyle and rank of barons from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III. Several of the family are ſtill ſubſiſting here, and in other parts of the county as at Longnor, &c.

Ca "*Caurſe Caſtel* on a hil v myles from Shrewsbiri "by ſouth-weſt longith to the duke of Buckingham, "now to the lord Staford [z]."

Roger Corbett held of the earl Roger all that tract of land ſince called *Forde* hundred with part of *Chirbury* and *Condover* hundred, the whole conſiſting of 39 manors or hamlets, and for his capital ſeat he built the caſtle of *Caux* in alluſion to a caſtle of that name probably in Normandy in the pais de Caux. It ſeems likely that he or his ſon forfeited it by ſiding with Robert Beleſme his patron againſt Henry I. who gave it to Paris Fitz John, from whom the Welſh took it. It was reſtored to the original lords, and 1 John Robert Corbet obtained a weekly market. It was again ſeized and reſtored by Henry III. The male line of this family was found to be extinct 21 Edward III. and the moiety of the barony with the caſtle came with a daughter to the Staffords lords and earls of Stafford; on the execution of the laſt of whom, Edward duke of Buckingham, it was forfeited to the crown, but reſtored to his ſon Edward, whoſe ſon Edward alienated it in the reign of Elizabeth to Robert Harcourt, from whom it came to the preſent lord viſcount Weymouth [a]. The heireſs of the Stafford family married ſir William Howard, K. B. who was created viſcount Stafford by Charles I. 1640, who was beheaded 1680. His eldeſt ſon Henry was created earl of Stafford by James II. 1688, and died 1719. The title ended in John his nephew 1762.

Ne Not far from hence is *Newton*, which has belonged to the Corbets from the Conqueſt to the preſent time. Here was a caſtle called *Brow* caſtle [b].

"Newport dwillith at a place called *Archaule*. "It ſtondeth betwixt Roden and Terne rivers to- "wardes their mouthes [c]."

A *Arcoll*, alias *High Arcall*, or *Ercall*, gave title of baron to ſir Richard Newport 18 Charles I. and of viſcount to his ſon Francis, 27 Charles II. who was created earl of Bradford 6 William and Mary. But the title is now extinct. Mr. Newport died inſane March 29, 1783, and the immenſe eſtate is now the property of William Pulteney, eſq.

H *Haghmon* abbey was founded for Auguſtine canons, A. D. 1110. Its yearly revenue was upwards of £.259. 13s. 7d. [d]

"Haghmon abbey of black canons. William Fitz "Alane founded Haghmon A. D. 1101, 1 William "Rufus. Ther was an hermitage and a chapel be- "fore the erecting of the abbey. The founder, his "wife, &c. buried there [e]."

M "*Middle* caſtle, three miles from Shrewsbury, "longing to the lord of Darbie very ruinus [f]."

Middle caſtle was another reſidence of lord Strange of Knocking, who probably built it. It was ſquare and moated round. Some conſiderable remains were ſtanding 1640, but it was ſo ruined by an earth-

[o] Dugd. Bar. I. 595, 596.
[p] G.
[q] Fuller, Worth. Shropſh. p. 10.
[r] Lel. VII. 32.
[s] Bar. I. 663. 746.
[t] Lel. ubi ſup.
[u] Lel. V. 30.
[x] Ib. V. 81.
[y] Phillips' Hiſt of Shrewſbury, p. 237.
[z] Lel. VII. 32.
[a] MS. Lloyd.
[b] Philips, 238.
[c] Lel. Ib.
[d] Tan. 448.
[e] Lel. VIII. 113. V. 80.
[f] Ib. VII. 32.

quake

quake 1688, that the reſt is now entirely demoliſhed. It came from the Stranges to the Derby family [g].

"*Cortham* caſtle, upon Corfe riveret, 14 miles "from Shrewsbury by ſouth [h]."

"The towne of *Shrewſbury* ſtandeth on a rokky "hill of ſtone of a ſad redde earth, and Severne ſo "girdeth in all the town, that ſavinge a little piece "by..... it were an iſle. It is commonly called "now in Welſh *Moythicke*[i]. Writers in Welſh called "it *Penguerne*, i. e. *Caput Alneti*. Schrobbesbury is "the very Engliſh word truly written not much diſ-"ſonant from Penguerne, and Salopia in Latin go-"eth far from the Welſh name. The towne is "ſtrongly waulled and defended with water, the "which is to be countid in the manner for the towne "dich. The caſtle hath been a ſtrong thing. It is "now much in ruine [k]. It is ſo ſet that it is in the "very place where the town is not defended with "Severne, els the town were totally environed with "water [l]. The towne is more than a mile within the "wall in compaſs. There be four pariſh churches "within the town: the principal is St. Chadde. "There is a deane and 10 prebendaries in a colle-"giate church of the patronage of the biſhop of "Lichfield. There is an hoſpital of St. Chadde. "The ſociety of the Mercers of Shrewsbury maintain "the hoſpital. The ſecond is St. Marie's, a colle-"giate church, with a dean and nine poor prebendes. "One Degory Walter, a merchant of Shrewsbury, "*in hominum memoria*, made an hoſpital at the weſt "of St. Mary's church. The Grey Friars of the "Charletons' foundatiou, and there lay the lady "Charleton, whom they took as their foundreſs [m]. "And this houſe ſtood upon Severne bank a litle "above the bridge of five arches. One D. Fran-"cis a frere of late dayes re-edified almoſt a great "part of this fryers houſe. The houſe of the black "friars was of the lady Genevile's foundation, and "this ſtood a litle without the wall upon Severn "ſide at the end of Marwell ſtreet. The Auguſ-"tine friars were of the foundation of the Staf-"fordes [n]. It ſtood a litle beneath Welſh bridge. "Many gentlemen killed at Battlefield were buried "here and at the Blacke friars. Owen Glendour "promiſed Henry Percy to have joined with him at "that battle [o]."

Mr. Edward Lloyd explains the name of *Ymwythig* by *Placentia*, and derives it from the pleaſant and fruitful ſituation of the town.

Shrewsbury is walled all round. The caſtle ſtanding on the Iſthmus was defended by William Fitz Alan for the empreſs againſt king Stephen, who made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault. Only one part with two round towers remains and the walls on the north-eaſt. The inſide is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden with a beautiful view [p]. Robert de Beleſme fortified the town and caſtle againſt Henry I. drawing a wall from each ſide of the caſtle acroſs the iſthmus to the water ſide, one of which ſtill remains. The town walls on the ſouth-eaſt ſides are kept in good repair, and form pleaſant walks. Thoſe on the north-weſt ſide are entirely covered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built and ſome ſteep.

"There is a ſtone bridge of three arches over "Mele as I entered into Shroſbery hard by the "abbey and hard beneath the bridge is the con-"fluence of Mele and Severn: and here by this bridge "breaketh out an arm of the Severn that at dead lowe "waters in ſommer ſcant fleeteth over the ſtrand. "There is a bridge of eight arches over this arm, and "after that it paſſeth through this bridge it ſtraight "meeteth again with the great ſtream. There be "two great main bridges of ſtone on the whole "river of Severn at Shrewſbury. The greateſt, "fayreſt and higheſt upon the ſtreame is the Welſh "bridge, having ſix great arches of ſtone, ſo called "becauſe it is the way out of the town into Wales. "This bridge ſtandeth on the weſt ſide of the towne, "and hath at the one end of it a great gate to enter "by into the towne, and at the other end towards "Wales a mighty ſtrong tower to prohibit enemies "to enter into the bridge. The ſecond bridge is "lower on Severne at the [eaſt] part of the town, and "this hath four great arches beſides the draw-"bridge [q]."

The eaſt bridge, probably coæval with the abbey and repaired with its ruins, conſiſting of 17 arches and being only 12 feet in breadth, and incumbered with a ſtone gateway, was rebuilt 1768 from a deſign of Mylne, altered by Gwynne a native, and the firſt ſtone laid by ſir John Aſtley. It conſiſts of ſeven arches, is 410 feet long, and 35 broad.

The Welſh bridge has two gates, over the innermoſt of which is a ſtatue ſuppoſed of Llewellin the laſt prince of Wales, but by the arms of France and England [r] on its coat more probably that of Edward I. It was firſt placed here 1695 [s].

There being no church ever dedicated to St. Gregory in Shrewsbury biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſed Mr. Camden miſtook it for St. Giles: but the charter of the Conqueror expreſsly ſays, that this church of St. Gregory was at *Momerfeld* wherever that was [t]. The condition which Mr. Camden quotes from the private hiſtory or regiſter of this abbey extended to all the churches given to it by the founder. For in the foundation charter printed in the Monaſticon, I. 379, after an enumeration of the ſaid churches and their appurtenances follows, "*Et conſtitui ut monachi ec-*"*cleſias & terras earundem quas vellent poſt mortem* "*clericorum ſuorum in dominio retinerent* [u]." Theſe are not indeed the very words quoted by Mr. Camden, but the ſenſe is the ſame. St. Giles is the moſt antient ſite in the ſtreet of the ſuburbs beyond the abbey [x].

Roger de Montgomery founded the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul A. D. 1083, valued at £.532. 4s. 10d. [y]

[g] Philips, 238. [h] Lel. Ib. [i] *Ymwithug*, Camd. [k] Lel. IV. 181.
[l] Ib. VII. 15.
[m] Tan. 454. The remains are made a private houſe. Pennant's Wales, II. p. 404.
[n] Pennant, Ib. 457. Speed calls them *White* friars. Tan. 455.
[o] Lel. IV. 181. About a mile and an half from Shrewſbury where the Pool road diverges from that which leads to Oſweſtry, there ſtands an antient decayed oak. There is a tradition that Owen Glendwr aſcended this tree to reconnoitre, and finding that the king was in great force, and that the earl of Northumberland had not joined his ſon Hotſpur, he fell back to Oſweſtry, and immediately after the battle of Shrewſbury retreated precipitately to Wales.
[p] Pennant's Wales, II. 393. [q] Leland IV. 180.
[r] The modern arms of England, with Scotland and Ireland, are on the right hand of the ſtatue, and on the left, Az. 3 leopards heads O. the arms of the borough of Shrewſbury. [s] Philips, 148, 149.
[t] Mon. Ang. I. 381. Tanner, Not. Mon. 447, ſays it was Morfield. See Lel. IV. 182, before cited.
[u] Pennant Wales, II. 402. Philips, 84. [x] Tan. 445. [y] Ib. 117—121. Pennant's Wales, II. 407.

The weſt end of the abbey church ſtill remains, with an elegant ſtatue of the founder over the great window; and within, a mutilated figure dug out of the ruins in the beginning of the laſt century, and at the Herald's viſitation 1623 aſſigned to him. The ſite of the priory was the houſe of the late Henry Powis, eſq. Some of the offices remain in the ſtables, and a beautiful little ſtone croſs or pulpit[z]. Next the river is the ſhell of the refectory, or ſome large room.

Beſides the two collegiate churches mentioned by Mr. Camden, and a third of St. Alcmund, collegiate, founded by Ethelfleda, impropriate to Lilleſhull abbey, now parochial, here were two free chapels and four hoſpitals[a]. Some of the laſt ſtill ſubſiſt; together with St. Chad's and St. Mary's almſhouſes, and a charity ſchool ſupported by ſubſcription, a handſome infirmary eſtabliſhed 1745, and another hoſpital founded 1760 for orphans[b]. A 5th founded by James Millington of this town, draper, 1734, for 12 poor perſons of Frankwell; with a charity ſchool for 20 boys and as many girls, with an exhibition in Magdalen college for two ſcholars of this foundation[c]. The freeſchool erected and endowed by Edward VI. and rebuilt by queen Elizabeth[d], is a fair ſtately ſtone building with a good library[e] enriched with the valuable collection of the late learned Dr. John Taylor of St. John's college, Cambridge, who was born here about 1703, and received his education in this ſchool, and died to the irreparable loſs of claſſical learning among us, April 4, 1766, having been chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln, and reſidentiary of St. Paul's, in which laſt church he is buried[f]. Here are a head maſter and two under maſters, who have each good houſes. Edward Careſwell, eſq; of Bridgenorth, founded four exhibitions at Oxford for theſe ſcholars. The ſchool owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate to the rev. Mr. Newling, who has lately quitted it on his preferment in the church of Lichfield and to St. Philip's church, Birmingham, and to the preſent head maſter the rev. Mr. Atcherley. Sir Philip Sidney, chancellor Jefferies, and lord chief juſtice Price were educated here. At *Greenſhill* about four or five miles out of town is another ſchool-houſe, or peſt houſe, built of the ſame white ſtone, for a retreat in caſe of contagion or any other accident. Along the Severn is a beautiful walk planted with trees, and called *the Quarry*.

Cherlton hall, the ſeat of the lords Powis, is now the theatre. Vaughan's place, the reſidence of Hubert de Burgh, belongs to Mr. Mytton of Halſton. Cole hall was the manſion of a family of that name[g].

Not leſs than £.1000 of Welſh flannels are ſold at Shrewſbury weekly. Henry I. granted the firſt charter of incorporation to this town. Charles I. gave them a new charter of incorporation. On the Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide the twelve companies make a ſplendid proceſſion and entertainment for the mayor and the corporation to a place called *Kingsland*, the antient horſe courſe on the oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they have their reſpective arbours and devices. Several parliaments were held in this town. The firſt 1283, at which David, brother to Llewellin laſt prince of Wales, was tried and condemned, and executed as a traitor. That in 1397, called the *Great Parliament*, inveſted Richard II. with abſolute power confirmed by the pope's bull.

This town gave birth to two eminent antiquaries Robert and Thomas Talbot, and to Thomas Churchyard the poet, all nearly contemporaries. Here were alſo born Richard duke of York, and George, two ſons of Edward IV. Robert biſhop of Bangor, who died 1215; Ralph biſhop of Bath and Wells t. Edward III. who died 1363; and admiral John Benbow, who died 1702 of a wound received in an engagement with the whole French fleet in the Eaſt Indies in his own ſhip and two others, the reſt of his captains declining the fight.

The ſweating ſickneſs, which for above 60 years after infeſted this kingdom at different periods, is ſuppoſed to have been brought hither by the earl of Richmond's army, which landed at Milford haven, and marched through Wales. In many places it ſwept away one third of the people. It began with a ſweat, the ſenſe of a hot vapour running through the whole limbs juſt affected, and had many of the ſymptoms of the plague, but no eruption. The cures never exceeded 24 hours, whence Dr. Caius[h] calls it *Ephemera Britannica:* but oftener death enſued in 3 or 10 hours. There were places in which ſcarce one in one hundred eſcaped infection. Towards the end of the viſitation the malignacy abated; for in 1528 out of 40,000 who were ſeized in London, only 2000 died. The patient was kept in the ſame poſture wherein he was ſeized without food or phyſic, and ſuch who ſo weathered out the diſtemper 24 hours did certainly eſcape. It is a miſtake to ſuppoſe, as many have done, that it was a diſeaſe peculiar to England, or that Engliſhmen only wherever they were would be ſeized with it. It certainly originated neither in England nor among Engliſhmen, but among the foreign levies of the duke of Richmond, collected from goals and crouded in tranſports. It ended here 1551, but not with that mildneſs as was obſerved in the later viſitations in other places, for not fewer than 990 died in a few days[i].

The battle of Shrewsbury on St. Magdalen's day, July 22, 1403, began in *Oldfield* or *Bulfield*, a little north of the North gate, and raged as far as what is now called *Battleſield*. The onſet was furious on the part of the Scots and Welſh, and earls Douglas and Percy got ſo near the king that his ſtandard was overthrown, and round it were ſlain Edmund earl of Stafford, ſir William Blunt the ſtandard bearer, and

[z] Philips, p. 73. 100. &c. Pennant's Wales, II. 402. 404. where the pulpit is engraved.
[a] Tan. 447. 451. 455, 456, 457. [b] Philips, p. 122, 123. [c] Ib. p. 117—120. [d] Ib. p. 124—131.
[e] A MS. chronicle in this library, for the uſe of which I am indebted to the preſent maſter Mr. Archerley, fixes the execution of the duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard III. at *Saliſbury*, concerning which Hollinſhed, Hall, and Stow, diſagree. Roſs agrees with this MS. Edit. Hearne, p. 217.
[f] See more of him in Mr. Nichols's Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 62—68. While this ſheet was printing, Dr. Taylor's learned notes and MS. collections for the illuſtration of the Greek and Roman claſſics were purchaſed at the ſale of his friend Dr. Aſkew's MSS. by the univerſity of Cambridge, from whoſe preſs they may in due time be expected in correct editions of ſeveral claſſic authors. See Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 284.
[g] Philips, 145, 146, 147.
[h] Beſides what Dr. Caius wrote about it both in Engliſh and Latin 1552 and 8556, it was firſt treated of by two Germans in "De novo hactenuſque Germaniæ inaudito morbo ἱδροπυρετῳ hoc eſt *ſudatoria febri* quem vulgo *ſudorem* Britannicum vocant Generoſi Hermanni a Nuenare comitis præpoſiti Colonien. Simoniſque Riquini medicæ rei expertiſſimi judicium doctiſſimum duobus epiſtolis contentum. Colon 1529." 4°. Lord Bacon alſo treated of it, and his relation was examined by Henry Stubbe of Warwick 1671. 4°.
[i] Fuller's Worth. p. 26. Aikin's Medical Biography, p. 119—127. Pennant's Wales, II. 412, 413.

ſeveral

ſeveral barons and knights: the king himſelf ſlew 37 men. At laſt Hotſpur being killed, his party fled. Douglas tumbling down Haghmon hill was taken priſoner, and pardoned for his valour. Sixteen hundred men fell on the king's ſide, and above 5000 on the other, few Scots eſcaping. Percy's body was delivered to Nevil lord Furnival to be interred, but next day the king ordered it to be taken up, beheaded, and quartered, and hung in different parts of the kingdom [k].

"*Battleſield* chappell is a mile out of Shrewſbury "by north. King Henry IV. founded this litle col- "lege and endowed it. A gentleman who was "owner of the ground whereon it was builded had "the patronage thereof given to him and his "heirs [l]."

Battlefield is about two miles north of Shrewſbury. The chapel ſtill remains, neatly fitted up, except the nave, which is ruinous, and at the eaſt end without is a ſtatue of Henry IV. much defaced. The college with an hoſpital was founded by Roger Ive, rector of Albrighton, in which pariſh it is, and was valued at £. 56. 1s. 4d. [m].

At *Hanley* near Shrewsbury is a chalybeat water, of which ſee Dr. Linden's Hiſtory, 1768, 8vo.

Onſlow gave title of baron to lord Onſlow 1716. The family were ſeated here from the time of Henry III. but this place belongs now to Rowland Wingfield, eſq. [n] Richard Onſlow firſt ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons of that name t. Elizabeth, has a monument in St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury.

At *Cleve* was born 1640, William Wycherley the poet, who died 1715.

Wellington, 12 miles eaſt of Shrewsbury, is an extenſive pariſh, including 14 villages, 780 houſes, 4000 inhabitants, and two manors; *Dothill* belonging to Brook Forreſter, eſq; who has a park there three miles round, and *Hadley* to Mr. Roe. Here is a market and three fairs; but no manufactory, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in getting coal, lime, and ironſtone. There are two furnaces worked by a ſteam engine, one of the largeſt in England. In the iron ſtone about *Ketley* are impreſſions of plants and ſhells. The great Watling ſtreet leads through the pariſh about half a mile on the ſouth ſide of the town, and gives its name to one of the vills [o]. Charles I. muſtered his forces near this town Sept. 19, 1642.

North of Wellington is *Kinardſey*, of which Mr. George Plaxton, who had been rector there upwards of 30 years, having been 6th rector from the time of Henry III. gives this curious account to the Royal Society 1673 [p]. He found a great many aged people in the pariſh, and obſerved that every 6th perſon was 60 years old and upwards, ſome 85, others 90; yet the town was ſurrounded by a large moraſs overflowed in winter and inacceſſible by any arable land in winter, whence it had the name of *Kinard's Eye* or *iſland*. The adjoining pariſhes of *Eyton*, *Edney*, *Butterey*, have all their terminations from their watry ſituation, and all the vaſt moraſs was called the *Weald moor*, i. e. the woody moor, which aged people remembered to have been overgrown with elders, willows, ſallows, thorns, &c. and which ſeemed to be a compoſition of ſludge and ſettlement of the floods on their ſubſiding to the debth of three or four feet. Roots and branches of oaks were found in the ditches; the ſoil is peaty, and cut up for firing, and under it is ſand. From ſeveral large trees the ſoil is ſo ſhrunk that ſheep could creep under their roots. The hay produced by the lands that have been drowned, though unfit for cows or horſes, fattened oxen extremely well by its dry and binding quality, which made them drink. About half a mile from the church is a pretty farm called the *Wall*, which Mr. Plaxton ſuppoſes a Britiſh fortification, 1900 yards in compaſs, and from 16 to 20 broad, ſurrounded by a moraſs, and raiſed to a great height with ſand and gravel.

In his rectory of *Donnington*, to which he was preſented 1690, and held it 13 years, being the 4th from the Reformation, he found more old people than at Kinardſey. He buried but 23 of his pariſhioners, of whom four were infants, and of the other the youngeſt was 60 and the oldeſt 96, and at one triennial viſitation of the biſhop he had neither burial nor wedding to return into the regiſtry at Lichfield. This part of the county is very healthful, and though it ſeems to the eye but of a moderate height, yet between Donnington and Wolverhampton you croſs four brooks in three miles; two running into the Severn and two into the Trent and Humber. Donnington.

At *Wombridge* three miles eaſt of Wellington was an houſe of Auſtin or black canons, founded by William Fitz Alan lord of Clun, t. Henry I. valued at £.65. 7s. 4d. [q] Wombridge.

"*Ombridge* black canons, two miles beyond Weling- "ton market, and two beyond Lillſal abby [r]."

"Coles be digged hard by Ombridge, where the "priory was [s]."

On the north ſide of the Severn is the village of *Montford*, which gave title 1741 to Henry Bromley, eſq. [t] It was purchaſed from lord Montford by the late lord Clive. Perry and Severn here ſurround *Mitton* [u], a hamlet in the pariſh of *Fittes* or Fitz, near whoſe church is a large exploratory mount [x]. Monford. Fittes.

"*Newport* upon a brooke a 12 or 14 miles by "eaſt from Shrewsbury [y];" a market and corporation antiently belonging to the Audleys and to a family of its own name, to whom it gave title of baron, and who were afterwards earls of Bradford as before obſerved. The church was collegiate. Here is an almſhouſe founded by Thomas and John Reynolds, brothers, canons of Lichfield and York [z]; a freeſchool and almſhouſe founded by John Adams, and another freeſchool. Newport.

Lilleſhull or *Lincel* [a] priory, founded about 1145, by Richard de Belmeis, laſt dean of St. Alcmund's church in Shrewsbury, who gave all that tract of land between Watling Street and Merdiche to build an houſe in honour of the Virgin Mary, and for the uſe of the canons regular of St. Peter of Dorcheſter de ordine Arroaſiæ, who were afterwards ſtiled the canons regiſters of Doninton near adjoining. It was valued at £. 229. 3s. 1d. [b] Lilleſhull.

[k] Stowe, 329. Hall. f. xxii. Pennant ubi ſup. 407—411.
[l] Lel. IV. 181. Tan. 445.
[m] Tan. 456. Lel. before. Philips, 221.
[n] Pennant's Wales, II. 390.
[o] Gent. Mag. XXVIII. p. 574.
[p] Phil. Tranſ. N° 310.
[q] Tan. 449.
[r] Lel. VII. 32.
[s] Lel. V. 35.
[t] Pennant, II. 390.
[u] Ib. 391.
[x] Ib. 392.
[y] Lel. VII. 32.
[z] Tan, 456.
[a] Lel. VII. 32.
[b] Tan. 450. Phillips, 236.

At

Sheriff Hales. At *Sheriffhales* is a milky vitriolic water, found among the iron mines.

"Sir John Talbot dwellith a 16 miles from 'Shrewsbury in the way to London towards Hamp-"ton village. His houſe ſtandeth in a park called Pepper hill. "*Pepper hill*[c]."

Munſlow. *Munſlow* gave birth 1589, and title of baron 1640 to ſir Edward Littleton, deſcended by a younger ſon from judge Littleton who lived in the reign of Edward IV. He was lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas and keeper of the great ſeal 1640, and died 1645[d].

Roſſal. At *Roſſal* the Severn incloſes a piece of ground of five miles in compaſs called the *Iſle of Up Roſſal*, a moſt compact eſtate of Humphry Sandford, eſq. to whoſe anceſtor it was granted by Elizabeth on the forfeiture of ſir Francis Englefield[e]. The floats mentioned by Mr. Camden are grown out of uſe. But the Shrewsbury fiſhermen uſe a veſſel called a *Coracle*, which they row with one hand while they fiſh with the other. It is about five feet long and three broad, almoſt oval with a round bottom, made of ſallow twigs or oſiers covered with horſes hides, and ſo light as to be carried on a man's back. Theſe veſſels ſeem to be the remains of the curraghs uſed antiently between Ireland and Scotland, and ſimilar to the canoes of the Americans.

Shrawarden "*Shrawarden* caſtle is *in ripa læva* of Severne two "miles above Mountford bridge[f], four miles from "Shrewsbury, and longeth to the earl of Arundel[g]."

Shrawithin or Shrawarden caſtle belonged to John Fitz Alan of Clun, father of the firſt earl of Arundel, in which family it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it ſeems to have been purchaſed by ſir Thomas Bromeley, who preſided at the queen of Scots' trial as ſolicitor-general, ſucceeded ſir Nicholas Bacon as chancellor, and died 1587.

There were caſtles both at Great and Little Shrawardine: the former ſhews a few fragments, and belongs to lord Clive; the latter is reduced to a bare keep[h].

Knockin. "*Knoking* caſtle in Shropſhire, now a ruinus thing, "longid to the lorde L'Eſtrange, and now to the "earl of Darby[i]."

The L'Eſtranges are deſcended from a duke of Bretaigne, whoſe ſons came over in the Conqueror's reign. They were ſettled t. Henry II. at *Cnukyn* or *Knocking*, where they built a caſtle, rebuilt t. Henry III. The family failed 17 Edward IV. in John, who left only a daughter married to George Stanley, in her right lord Strange, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of Thomas firſt earl of Derby. The collateral branches ſettled at *Alvitheley* (miſcalled by Mr. Camden *Avindelegh*), *Elleſmere*, *Blakemere* in this county, and at *Lytheam*[k], *Ludham*, and *Hunſtanton* in Norfolk.

Kynaſton's cave. In the cliff that overhangs *Great Neſſe* is *Kynaſton's cave*, ſaid to have been the retreat of a famous robber of that name, but really of the ſpendthrift ſon of ſir Roger Kynaſton[l], who aſcended to it by twenty-four narrow iliguarded ſteps with his horſe who ſtabled in an apartment adjoining to his maſter. It ſerves now as a cottage.

Maſ. Oſ. *Maſerfield* in Lancaſhire near Winwic, contends for the honour of the field of the battle, which is generally allowed to have been at or near *Oſweſtre*. Mr. Pennant[m] derives it from the length of the conflict, *Maes hîr*, the *long field*. Near the town is a field called *Cae nef*, or *heaven field*, probably the place of Oſwald's martyrdom[n]. Mr. Camden had the name *Croix Oſwald* from Leland; the *Welſh* name is *Oſweſtre* or *Oſwaldſtre*, q. d. *Oſwald's town*[o].

"The ſite of *Croix Oſwald* is on a plain in a val-"ley 12 long miles by champain, having almoſt no "wood north-weſt from Shrewsbury. The cum-"pace of the town within the wall is about a mile. "There be four gates, New gate ſouth, Blake gate, "alias Portdee, ſouth-eaſt, Beteriche gate north-eaſt, "Wylliho, or Mountain gate, north-weſt," [the firſt and two laſt remain] "and no towers in the walls. "The church of St. Oſwald is a very fine leddid "church with a neat toured ſteeple, but it ſtandith "without the New gate, ſo that there is no church "within the town." This church was ſome time a monaſtery called the *White Minſter*, after turned to a pariſh church, and the parſonage appropriated to Shrewsbury abbey[p]. "The cloiſter ſtood *in hominum* "*memoria ubi monumenta monachorum*. The place and "ſtreet where the church ſtandeth is called *Stretllan*. "There be within the town x notable ſtreets, the "three moſt notable be Croſſe-ſtreet *ubi crux la-*"*pidea*, &c."[q] The principal ſtreet was called the Croſs-ſtreet from a ſtone croſs, probably erected in memory of Oſwald, if not on the very ſpot where he fell[r], and where the miracles related by Bede III. 6. were wrought. Leland adds, "in its four ſuburbs were "three chapels, the church alſo ſtanding without the "Newgate. The houſes within the town be of tymbre "and ſlated. Ther is a caſtle ſette on a mount be like-"lihood made by hand," built by Madoc ſon (not *brother*) of Meredith prince of Powis t. Henry I. 1148[s]. It had a tower called *Madoc's*, in which was an apartment built by Richard II. after the execution of the earl of Arundel for treaſon[t]. Only the hill now remains, and ſome traces of the ditch. William Fitz Alan ſumptuouſly entertained archbiſhop Baldwin and his ſuite, among whom was Giraldus Cambrenſis[u], at this caſtle, which in records is always called Blancminſter. It went out of that family in the reign of Elizabeth[x], together with their other large eſtates in this county, by the attainder of the unfortunate Philip Howard earl of Arundel. "The "towne ſtandith moſt by ſale of cloth made in Wales. "There is a fre ſchole on the weſt ſide of the church "made by one David[y] Holbuke a lawier, ſteward of "the town and lordſhip, and gave 10*l.* land to it. St. "Oſwald's well is a bow ſhot from St. Oſwald's

[c] Lel. VII. 35. [d] Fuller's Worth. Shropſh. p. 7. [e] Pennant, II. 391.
[f] Lel. IV. 181. [g] Ib. VII. 32. [h] Pennant's Wales, II. 387, 388. [i] Leland ubi ſup.
[k] Q. if in this county. *Lythem* and *Lydem* were eſtates of the Powiſes. [l] Philips, 238.
[m] Wales, I. 247.
[n] Pennant Ib. 251. [o] Giraldus Cambrenſis knew ſo little of Welſh as to render it *Oſwaldi* arbor. II. 12.
[p] Biſhop Tanner (p. 445), doubts the exiſtence of this monaſtery at Oſweſtry, at leaſt long after the Saxon times, becauſe the church was given to Shrewſbury monaſtery ſoon after the Conqueſt. But I think the tithes *vicinarum eccleſiarum* which maintained 12 prieſts *pie-rumque conjugatos* in monaſterio albo or Blanch monaſtery, granted by Rayner biſhop of St. Aſaph between 1186 and 1220 to Shrewſbury abbey, eſpecially as that biſhop reſided much at Oſweſtry, prove there was a collegiate church there. The other Album Monaſterium, Whitchurch, had only an *hoſpital*.
[q] Lel. V. 39. [r] perhaps where the pit was made by ſcraping up the earth which his body had covered. Bede.
[s] Wynne, p. 168. [t] Lel. It. V. 39.
[u] Girald. Camb. II. c. 12. [x] Pennant's Wales, I. 246—257.
[y] "Sum ſay that this David made David Yn in London." Lel. Ib.

"church

"church in the fields ſouth-weſt, into which they "ſay an eagle dropt one of his arms which he had "taken from the ſtakes. There is a chapel of timber, "and the fountain environed with a ſtone wall. Fair "walks about it[z]." The ruins of this chapel ſtill remain over this remarkably fine ſpring[a].

This town then walled with ſtone, its caſtle, and the hundred of Oſwaldſtre, with eleven towns thereto belonging, were annexed to the principality of Cheſter by ſtatute 21 Richard II. c. 9.

"Lloven a buſh. *Hene Dinas* a quarter of a mile "out of Oſweſtre north weſt. The towne or caſtelle "of Hen Dinas ſtandith upon a rounde hillet about "half a mile in cumpace. There be three great "diches in the bottom of the hillet cumpaſing it, and "in the toppe of the hill now grow great trees of "oak. The common people ſay there was a cite "withyn thoſe ditches. I think rather campe of "men of war, whereas peradventure was the campe "when Penda and Oſwaldes did fight. Ther is "another hillet of caſt earth between it and Oſweſtre, "not far from Dinas itſelf[b]."

Hen Dinas or the *Old City* is called by Leland *Lloven hen Dinas* or *the old City among Buſhes*, which exactly agrees with the name by which it now goes in the country *Coed y Dinas*, q. d. *the City in the Wood*, from the thick oaks that cover it. It contains above fifteen acres, and makes a magnificent appearance from the road between Oſweſtry and Wales, ſtrongly fortified with two ramparts and ditches of great height and depth. See it Pl. XII. fig. 11. Tradition ſays it was the laſt retreat of the Britans[c]. The Society of Antiquaries engraved 1763 a very curious circular wooden ſhield near a Roman foot in diameter, found in its area, bound round with iron and covered with iron network, the inſide lined with three coats of leather, and furniſhed with an handle or ſtrap to paſs over the arm, as the outſide with an umbo four inches long terminating in a point.

Sellatyn is remarkable for two of its rectors of principles diametrically oppoſite, James Wylding, who ſat in the Aſſembly of Divines at Weſtminſter, and Henry Sacheverell, the champion of the church of England[d].

"The towne of *Whittington* is a gret mile north-"eaſt from Hen Dinas. It is a village in a valley "containing a 100 houſes, and hath a ditched round "caſtle, not very large in the middle of the village[e]. "A caſtel of the lord Fitz Warins ſix miles up-"wards almoſt on Severn, and by this goeth Offa's "diche[f]."

Warin a Lorainer bearing a ſilver ſhield[g] with a peacock for his creſt, agreeable to the gallantry of the times, won his wife Mellet, daughter of William Peverell, at a tilting match at Peverell's place in the Peak, againſt the king of Scotland's ſon and a baron of Burgundy. With her he had Whittington caſtle, whence he made continual inroads upon the Welſh. His ſon Fulk, who in the true independent ſpirit of an antient baron almoſt killed king John when prince for breaking his head with a cheſs board, carried on the ſame hoſtilities. Perhaps in remembrance of this, John, when he came to the crown, gave away Whittington caſtle from Fulk's ſon, the hero of ſo many adventures, who thereupon retired to France. Coming over afterwards to Windſor where the king was hunting, he in diſguiſe took him to a tent where his friends were before poſted, and bullied him to conſent to his pardon. But no ſooner was John out of his power but he obliged him once more to croſs the ſea. Thus Leland[h] from the Geſtes of Warine[i].

The public records repreſent theſe tranſactions more in the king's favour. However Warine at laſt obtained his pardon, but again rebelled againſt John and his ſon Henry III. who in his fifth year gave him licence to fortify this caſtle, and he continued in his allegiance till his death, being drowned at the battle of Lewes 48 Henry III. Elizabeth heireſs of this family married Richard Hancford, and their daughter Thomaſine became wife of ſir William Bourchier, who inherited the eſtates, and was ſummoned to parliament 1. Henry VI. by the title of lord Fitz Warine. His great grandſon John was created earl of Bath, which title became extinct with his grandſon[k].

Fulk Fitz Warine procured a market and fair for this town. The firſt is loſt, but there are ſtill three conſiderable cattle fairs. The caſtle ſituate on a flat is reduced to the gateway and two vaſt round towers ſurrounded by a moat of ſeveral vaſt ditches which comprehended outworks. In the church porch the founder is ſaid to have been buried[l].

"Sir Robert Needham of *Sheinton* 400 mark "land[m]." Sheinton.

The family of Needham were as conſiderable in Cheſhire as in this county. Sir Robert Needham had conſiderable commands in queen Elizabeth's Iriſh wars, was afterwards vice-preſident of the council in the marches of Wales, and created viſcount Kilmorey in Ireland 1625 by Charles I. To him ſucceeded his great grandſon Thomas, who built a noble houſe here, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, and he 1710 by his ſon Robert, whoſe brother Thomas is the 8th and preſent viſcount[n].

"Sandforde dwelleth at *Sandforde*, wher is only "his place and a parke 111 miles by S. from White-"church[o]." Sandford.

"The town of *Whitchirch* in Shropſhire hath a "very good market, and there in the paroch chirch "is buried ſir Gylbert Talbot[p]." It has a free-ſchool, another ſchool and ſix almſhouſes, founded by Mr. Higginſon. The races here are much frequented. "At the end of Whitchurch is a "fair pool having bremes, pikes, tenches, perches, "and daces, the which except bremes be the com-"mon fiſhes of all the pooles of Shropſhire, Cheſhire, "and Lancaſhire: in ſome be alſo troutes[q]." Whitchurch.

Tilſtock hamlet is a chapel of eaſe. Here is a market and two fairs, and in the pariſh two meres, *Blackmere* and *Oſmere*[r]. Robert L'Eſtrange married a coheir of William de Blankminſter, whereby the whole manor of Whitchurch deſcended to the L'Eſtranges[s]. Blackmere.

[z] Lel. V. 40. [a] Pennant's Wales, I. 250.
[b] Lel. V. 40. [c] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [d] Lloyd MS. [e] Lel. V. 40.
[f] Lel. VII. 32. [g] Perhaps a ſhield Arg.
[h] Collect. I. 230, &c.
[i] The ſubſtance of theſe is written in eight lines under a knight on horſeback coarſely painted in a room over the gateway of this caſtle. Pennant's Wales. I. 242.
[k] Dugd. Bar. I. 443—446. II. 131. [l] Pennant's Wales, I. 244, 245. [m] Lel. V. 30.
[n] Lodge, Iriſh Peer. II. 307. [o] Leland, VII. 35. [p] Ib. V. 81.
[q] Lel. Ib. [r] Gent. Mag. XXVI. p. 120. [s] MS. Lloyd.

In the church of Whitchurch is a ſtone figure of a knight in armour, with the robes of the garter, called John earl of Shrewsbury, and in an oppoſite window a ſtone figure of an eccleſiaſtic.

Richard Talbot who died 20 Richard II. married Anchoret L'Eſtrange, heir of Blakmere t. Richard II.[t] His and his brother's monument, together with that of the famous John firſt earl of Shrewſbury[u], ſlain at the ſiege of Chaſtillon in France 1453, were in the church, which was rebuilt 1713, and has a beautiful tower.

"Blakmeer park and lodge 1 half mile off be-"longed to the earl of Shrewsbury, wherein is a "very fair place or lodge and three fair poles, the "larges called *Blakein*[x]."

The name of *Blancminſter* given to Whitchurch muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed from that given to Oſweſtre before-mentioned. Here was an hoſpital t. Henry III.[y]

Dr. Bernard, chaplain to archbiſhop Uſher, whoſe life he wrote, was native and rector 1642 of this place, where he died 1661. The eminent linguiſt and antiquary Abraham Wheeloc was alſo born here, and died about 1654.

Elleſmere. "At *Elleſmere* was a caſtle and very fair polis yet "be. It hath four ſtreets of metely good building, "privilegid with two faires, but no common market "now[z]." The town ſtands on an eminence commanding a lake of 120 acres, and 26 yards deep, well ſtocked with fiſh, whence it takes its name. The principal trade is malt. The ſite of the caſtle guarded with three great ditches is a bowling green which commands a lovely and very extenſive proſpect. In the church is a monument of ſir Francis Kynaſton of *Otley* 1590. His houſe and park in this pariſh are on the oppoſite ſide of the lake[a].

Elleſmere gave name to a hundred ſince called *Pimhill*. John L'Eſtrange was governor of its caſtle 33 Henry III. which was afterwards in the crown. Lord Chancellor Egerton baron Elleſmere, was created viſcount Brackley upon his reſigning the ſeals 1617. The title of earl of Bridgewater intended for him if he had lived was conferred on his ſecond ſon and heir, whoſe great grandſon *Scroop* was created marquis of Brackley and duke of Bridgewater 1720, which honours are now enjoyed by his ſecond ſon *Francis*, third and preſent duke.

Wales commences at a boundary ſtone on the Oſweſtry road three miles from Elleſmere.

Three miles from Elleſmere and one from Whittington is *Halſton*, the ſeat of the Myttons from the time of Henry VIII. Here was born general Mytton, who figured in the cauſe of the parliament, and here are preſerved the valuable collections for an hiſtory of this county, made by Mr. William Mytton, who had been many years engaged in them with indefatigable attention, but died before he could complete his deſign[b]. His nephew the late worthy owner of this eſtate died October 26, 1783. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers, valued at £.160. 14s. *per ann.*[c]

Gilbert 7th earl of Shrewsbury, dying 1616, buried at Sheffield, leaving no male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who alſo died 1617, and left no iſſue; he was buried at Weſtminſter. The chief branch of this noble family being thus extinct, *George* Talbot of *Grafton* in Worceſterſhire, lineal heir to ſir Gilbert 2d ſon of John[d] 2d earl became the 9th earl. On his death 1630 without iſſue, his nephew *John* ſucceeded to the title, and dying 1653, left *Francis* his eldeſt ſurviving ſon earl of Shrewsbury, who dying 1667, of a wound in a duel[e] with George Villiers duke of Buckingham, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, who 6 William and Mary was created marquis of Alton and duke of *Shrewſbury*, which titles expired with him 1717-8. The earldom deſcended to *Gilbert* ſon of *Gilbert* Talbot of Cookſey c. Worceſter, eſq. fourth ſon of John 10th earl by his firſt wife. This *Gilbert* being in holy orders, and dying unmarried 1743, was ſucceeded by his nephew *George* Talbot eldeſt ſon of his brother George, who is the preſent and 14th earl of Shrewsbury of this noble family.

[t] Dugd. Bar. I. 327. 667.

[u] Brooke, p. 461. by the ſtrangeſt miſtake ſays he was buried at Rouen in Normandy, and gives him an epitaph there different from that before recited, for which he is properly corrected by Vincent. But this miſtake ſeems to have ariſen from the epitaph in St. Ouen's church at Rouen on his ſon John who died young 1438, which is thus given in Pommeraye's Hiſtory of that church, fol. 1662, p. 212.

Cy giſt noble homme Jean Tallebot, fils du ſieur de Tallebot Mareſchal de France, qui deceda es annees de puerilite le 4 Janvier, 1438.

His arms are quarterly, 1. 4. G. a lion, O. 2. 3. A. a chevron, G.

[x] Lel. Ib. [y] Tan. 453. [z] Lel. V. 38. [a] Pennant, Wales, I. 230—235. Philips, 229.

[b] Pennant, Wales I. 234—237. [c] Tan. 457. MS. Lloyd.

[d] Dugd. Bar. I. 334. makes him ſecond ſon to the famous John firſt earl, but his preceding account of this family ſhews it to be a miſtake corrected by Le Neve's MS. n. though followed by biſhop Gibſon. Collins corrects it as above; Peer. II. 43.

[e] There is a tradition that this duel was fought on Haghmond hill near Shrewſbury. See the particulars in Walpole's Noble Auth. II. 82.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Shropſhire.

Achemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in mountainous meadows: near *Biſhop's caſtle*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Andromeda or Wild Roſemary; at *Birch* in the moors of *Elleſmere*, plentifully.

Apium *graveolens*. Smallage; in *Stank-mead* near *Biſhop's caſtle*.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Common Spleenwort; on ſome walls at *Ludlow*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Barberry or Pipperidge-buſh; in the hedges by the road ſide, from *New Inn* to *Shrewſbury*.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on the walls of *Ludlow* caſtle.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in *Hope mead* by *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in mountainous paſtures and meadows of a chalky ſoil: in the road between *Onebury* and *Ludlow*.

Dianthus *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: in the lane from *Biſhop's Caſtle* to *Woodbeach*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Crow, Crake or Heath Berries; upon *Stiperſtone* common.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hair's tail Ruſh; near *Elleſmere* in great abundance.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumatory; in the warren near *Biſhop's Caſtle*, plentifully.

Galiopſis *tetrahit* γ. Fair flowered Nettle Hemp; among the corn in the ſouth-weſt part of this county, plentifully.

Hieracium *paludoſum*. Succory-leaved mountain Hawkweed; in wet meadows and near rivers.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in a wood at *Old Church* moor, plentifully.

——— *Elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's wort; in ſpongy putrid marſhes at *Liddum*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in damp meadows and paſtures: in the wood near *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Phallus *caninus*. Red headed Morel; in woods and woody places near *Shrewſbury*.

Pinus *Picca*. The Female or Yew-leaved Fir-tree; at *Worton*, about two miles from *Newport* in *Shropſhire*, plentifully, and at *Laynton*.

Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberry Buſh, or Framboiſe; near *Henley* wood.

Serapias *latifolia* γ. Marſh Helleborine; in *Oakly* wood.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Golden Rod; in the woods near *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts or Cranberry; upon *Stipperſtone* common.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage leaved Black Mullein; in gravelly places aad highways: in the road between the Heath and the *Jay*.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1 Wirrall
2 Broxton
3 Eddisbury
4 Bucklow
5 Macclesfield
6 Northwich
7 Nantwich

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LIVERPOOL
WARRINGTON
FLINT
CHESTER
FRODSHAM
TARPORLEY
MALPAS
WHITCHURCH
Saltney Marsh
New Channel
RIVER DEE
MERSEY
FLINTSHIRE
DENBIGH
FLINT S. SHROPS
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25 20 10 5 III° 55 50 45 40 Longitude West from London
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A MAP of CHESHIRE

from the beſt

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J.Cary.

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[f] See King's Cheſhire,

CHESHIRE.

THE fifth and laſt of thoſe counties antiently occupied by the Cornavii is the county of CHESTER, Saxon Ceſtre-ſcyne, commonly called CHESHIRE, and the *county palatine of Cheſter*; its earls having enjoyed palatine juriſdiction, and all the inhabitants being tenants in chief to them alone, as they were to the king. The title of *palatine* (to repeat what I before obſerved on that ſubject) was antiently common to all the officers of the king's palace: and in that age *count palatine* was a title of dignity conferred on a perſon who had before been a *palatine* officer, with power to try cauſes in his own province, and both his principal tenants who were called barons, and his vaſſals, were bound to come to the earl's palace to conſult with him and to grace his court*.

Malmesbury[a] remarks "that this county produces "very little corn, eſpecially wheat, but plenty of "cattle and fiſh." On the contrary, Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis ſays, "whatever Malmesbury dreamed "upon the relation of others, it abounds with plenty "of all kinds of proviſions, corn, fleſh, fiſh, eſpecially "excellent ſalmon, receives and returns various mer-"chandizes, having within itſelf ſalt pits, mineral "works, and mines." To this I muſt add, that there is ſuch a quality in the graſs of this county that cheeſes of a moſt agreeable and exquiſite flavour are made here in great quantities ſuch as other parts of England afford not; but the women of this county who are expert in making it are ſent for and employed in other parts. And here I cannot but expreſs my ſurprize that Strabo[b] ſhould ſay, that in his time ſome of the Britans were ignorant of the method of making cheeſe; and Pliny[c] afterwards wonders, "that the "barbarous nations who lived on milk knew not "or deſpiſed for ſo many ages the bleſſing of cheeſe, "eſpecially as they knew how to curdle their milk "to make rich butter of a pleaſant tartneſs." Theſe paſſages have given riſe to an opinion that the method of making cheeſe was derived from the Romans. But however this county may be inferior in richneſs of ſoil to many in England, it ever ſurpaſſed the reſt in producing nobility, nor is there any county in England that has antiently brought more noblemen into the field, or can boaſt a greater number of knightly families[d].

It is bounded on the ſouth by Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Stafford and Derbyſhires. It runs towards the north-weſt in a long point†, incloſed between two bays, which admit the ocean on either ſide. Into theſe two bays all the rivers of the county alſo empty themſelves: into the weſterninoſt the *Dee*, which divides the county from Denbighſhire; into the eaſtern one the *Wever*, which runs through the middle of the county, and the *Merſey* which parts it from Lancaſhire. I know no better method of deſcribing the county than by following the courſe of theſe rivers. For all the places of note ſtand on them. But I ſhall firſt premiſe what Lucian the monk‡ ſays of this county of Cheſter, that I may not be hereafter charged with concealing any thing that makes to the honour of its inhabitants, as this author lived in the early Norman times, and is ſcarce to be met with[e]. "Whoever, ſays he, ſets about to "deſcribe the manners of the inhabitants of this "county in general or in particular according to "their ſituation, he will find them in compariſon "with thoſe of other parts of England in ſome "reſpects better, in others the ſame. Their man-"ners ſeem to be in the main of the beſt ſort, accord-"ing to the general idea of manners. They are ſo-"ciable in their entertainments, chearful at meals, li-"beral in their hoſpitality, haſty, but ſoon brought "to temper, impatient of dependance and bondage, "kind to the diſtreſſed, compaſſionate to the poor, "fond of their relations, ſparing of labour, free from "reſentment, not given to exceſs in eating, unde-"ſigning, fond of frequently borrowing other peo-"ple's property, abounding with woods and paſ-"tures, rich in meat and cattle. They border on "one ſide on the Britans, and by a long commerce "of manners are become very like them. Nor muſt "I forget to obſerve, that the county of Cheſter, "bounded by Lime foreſt from the reſt of England, "enjoys diſtinguiſhed immunities, and by the in-"dulgences of our kings and the great merit of its "earls is more accuſtomed to attend on the ſword of "its own prince than on the crown of the ſovereign "in the aſſembly of the people, and without re-"ſtraint or reſerve determine the moſt important "cauſes within its own territories. Hence Cheſter "itſelf is much frequented by the Iriſh, a neighbour "to the Welſh, and plentifully ſupplied with pro-"viſion by the Engliſh; beautifully ſituated, its gates "are of an antient form of building; approved by "hard experience. It has merited the name of city "by its river and its watch-towers[f] anſwerable to its "name, defended by a watchful guard of holy men, "and through the mercy of our Saviour it has been "always preſerved by divine aſſiſtance."

The *Dee*, in Britiſh *Dyffyr-dwy*, q: d. *The water Dwy*, abounding with ſalmon, riſes from two ſprings in Wales, and is ſuppoſed to have its name from that circumſtance, *Dwy* ſignifying in their language *two*. Others from the meaning of the expreſſion render it *Black Water*; others *the water of God* and *divine water*. But though Auſonius[g] in the antient lan- *Dee ri*

* Pithæus Deſc. of Champaigne; L. Tilius.
† Wirral.
‡ Lucianus Monachus de laudibus Ceſtriæ.
[a] Geſt. Pont IV. 164. b.
[b] IV. p. 200.
[c] H. N. XI. 96.
[d] See them enumerated by Leland, It. VII. 40 to 44.
[e] The only copy of him ſeems to be among R. James's MSS. in the Bodleian library, written in a rude and antient hand, and a deſultory ſtyle. The latter half of the book is filled with panegyrics on the clergy. Tan. Bibl. Brit. 487.
[f] See King's Cheſhire, p. 10.
[g] Claræ Urbes. Burdigala, f. 32.

guage of the Gauls, which was the ſame as the Britiſh, calls a fountain ſacred to the gods *Divvona*, and the antients accounted all rivers διοπετεις as of divine original, and our Britans paid divine honours to rivers as we learn from Gildas, I ſee no reaſon for their aſcribing divinity to this Dwy in preference to others. We find the Theſſalonians paid divine honours to the river Pæneus for its pleaſantneſs, the Scythians to the Iſter for its greatneſs, the Germans to the Rhine, which they accounted the judge of conjugal fidelity; but I ſee no reaſon, as I ſaid, why they ſhould give this river a divine name, unleſs perhaps becauſe it ſometimes changed its courſe and preſaged victory to the people living on its banks as it inclined to one or the other ſide (for this ſtory is told by Giraldus Cambrenſis[h], who ſcrupled not to believe it); or from their having obſerved that it is leſs ſwelled by rains than rivers uſually are, yet whenever a ſtrong ſoutherly wind blew violently overflows the neighbouring fields more copiouſly. Perhaps too the Chriſtian Britans might account its water ſacred. For it is recorded that when they ſtood drawn up in battle array againſt the Saxons, they kiſt the earth, and devoutly drank out of this river in memory of the moſt holy blood of Chriſt. Be this as it will, the Dee, which ſeems rather to ruſh than run from Wales, in its approach to Cheſhire paſſes in a more gentle manner by *Bonium*, called in ſome copies of Antoninus's Itinerary *Bovium*, a city of ſome note in that age, afterwards a celebrated monaſtery, from whoſe choir it had the name of *Bonchor* and *Banchor*† among the Britans, and among the Saxons that of Bancopna-by[k]ge and *Banchor*; where, among many excellent men was educated, according to ſome, that pernicious hereſiarch Pelagius, who by his dangerous perverſion of the nature of divine grace long infected the weſtern church. Whence Proſper Aquitanus called him *the Britiſh Adder* in this line:

Sacred Rivers.

Bonium.

Banchor.

Pelagius the hereſiarch.

Peſtifero vomuit coluber ſermone Britannus;
The Britiſh adder voids peſtiferous ſpeech.

I mention him only to make his vices and doctrine more generally known. "In this monaſtery, ſays Bede[i], was ſuch a number of monks, that, being divided into ſeven parts, each under a diſtinct head, no part contained fewer than 300 perſons, who all maintained themſelves by the labour of their hands." Twelve hundred of them were killed by Edilfred king of Northumberland, for imploring by their pious prayers the aid of Chriſt for the Chriſtian Britans againſt the Pagan Saxons. The monaſtic rule of life (to digreſs a little) had its riſe in the violence of perſecution, when good men in order to be more at liberty to ſerve God retired into the vaſt deſarts of Egypt, not, as the heathens upbraided them, to involve themſelves in voluntary miſery to avoid being made miſerable by others*. There they lived at firſt ſcattered up and down among the mountains and foreſts, in caves and little cells, in a *ſolitary* ſtate, whence they were called in Greek *Monachi:* but afterwards they found it adviſeable to live together in the ſame houſes, agreeable to the nature of man, rather than like wild beaſts to be ſkulking in deſarts. It then became their buſineſs to pray, and to labour for the maintenance of themſelves and the poor, and they entered into vows of poverty, obedience, and chaſtity. This monaſtic life was firſt introduced into the weſtern church by Athanaſius, and was afterwards ſettled among the prieſthood by St. Auſtin in Africa, St. Martin in Gaul, and Congellus (as is reported) in Britain and Ireland. It is incredible how the monks encreaſed in the world, and how many and how large convents were built for them; called *cœnobia*, from their manner of living in common, as alſo *monaſteries*, from retaining ſome appearance of their ſolitary life; and nothing was at that time accounted more ſacred, from the great benefit they were of both to themſelves and to all mankind, by their prayers to God, their example, learning, labour, and induſtry. But corruptions gaining ground, theſe holy manners ſunk, as the poet ſays, under proſperity. I now return to my ſubject.

The monaſtic life.

From this time this monaſtery was entirely decayed; for William of Malmesbury, who lived ſoon after the Norman invaſion, ſays, in his time "Here were remaining ſo many marks of antiquity, "ſo many ruined walls of churches and cloiſters[k], "and ſuch heaps of ruins as are hardly to be met "with elſewhere." Now ſcarce the appearance of the ruined city or monaſtery remains, except the names of two gates, *Port Hoghan* and *Port Cleis*, a mile aſunder, between which Roman coins are frequently found. I muſt juſt obſerve that Bonium is not reckoned in this county but in Flintſhire, part of which cut off as it were from the reſt lies here incloſed between Cheſhire and Salop.

The Dee entering this county viſits *Malpas*, ſituate on a high hill not far from its bank. It had a caſtle, and took this modern name among the Normans from its bad, narrow, ſteep, and intricate way, called *Mala platea*, being named by the Saxons to the ſame effect *Depenbach*. The barony of this place was given by Hugh earl of Cheſter to Robert *Fitz Hugh* §. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by William *Fitz Patric*, ſon of William *Patric*, of whoſe deſcendants Robert Patric loſt it by being outlawed. A few years after David de *Malpas* obtained by *writ of recognizance* one moiety of the ſaid town which belonged to Gilbert *Clerk:* but the greateſt part of this barony came afterwards by inheritance to thoſe *Suttons* who were barons of *Dudley*. Part alſo came to *Urian de S. Pierre*, commonly called *Sampier*. From Philip, younger ſon of David de Malpas, deſcends the famous knightly family of the *Egertons*, who took this name from the place of their reſidence, as others of this family from *Cotgrave*, *Overton*, *Codington*, *Golborn*, places where they lived. Concerning the name of this place give me leave before I quit it to inſert, though in this ſerious and grave work, this pleaſant ſtory from Giraldus Cambrenſis: "It happened," ſays he, "in my time that a Jew travelling to Shrewsbury "with the archdeacon of this place, whoſe ſurname "was *Peche* [Sin] and the dean whoſe name was "*Devill*, and hearing the archdeacon accidentally "ſay that his archdeaconry begun at a place called "*Illſtreet* and reached to *Mal pas* [Ill ſtep] towards "Cheſter, upon recollecting and reflecting on the "names of the archdeacon and dean, he ſmartly and "wittily returned, I ſhall wonder if I get well out

* Rutilius Claudius in Itinerario L. i. 7. Quiſquis ſponte miſer ne miſer eſſe queat.
† Banchor mentioned by St. Bernard in his life of Malachias was in Ireland. C.
§ Domeſday for Cheſhire. || Itin. II. 13.
[h] It. Camb. II. c. 11. [i] Eccl. Hiſt. II. 2.
[k] IV. 167. b. Mr. Camden reads anfractus por*tarum*, but the London Edition of Malmeſbury has port*uum*. Mr. Gale corrects it *porticuum*.

" of this place whereof *Sin* is the archdeacon, the " *Devill* the dean, the entrance into the archdea- " conry *Illſtreet*, and the way out of it *Illſtep*."

Hence the Dee runs by *Schoclach*, where was once a caſtle; *Aldford* antiently belonging to the *Ardens*; *Pouleford*, where Radulphus de *Ormeſby* had his caſtle t. Henry III. and *Eaton* the ſeat of the famous family of *Groſvenor*, q. d. *Great Hunter*, whoſe deſcendants are now corruptly called *Gravenor*.

A little higher up on the ſame river near the mouth or frith called by Ptolemy SETEIA for DEIA, ſtands that famous city which the ſame author calls DEUNANA, Antoninus DEVA, from the river, the Britans *Caer Legion*, *Caer-Leon-Vawr*, *Caer Leon ar Dufyr Dwy*, and *Caer* by way of eminence; as our anceſtors called it Legeaceaſtep from the camp of the legion, and we by contraction *Weſt Cheſter* from its *weſtern* ſituation; and *Cheſter*; according to that verſe[l],

Ceſtria de caſtris *nomen quaſi Caſtria ſumſit.*
Caſtria from *caſtra*, as if *Caſtria* called.

Theſe names are all undoubtedly derived from the 20th legion called Victrix, which when the emperor Galba was a ſecond time conſul with Titus Vinius was ſent over to Britain, and becoming too powerful and formidable to the conſular and prætorian lieutenants, the command of it was given by Veſpaſian to Julius Agricola, and it was at laſt ſtationed in this city, which had, I imagine, been built not many years before as a check upon the Ordovices, though ſome inſiſt upon its being as old as the world itſelf, and built by one *Leon Vawr*, a giant ages ago. But the name alone ſhould undeceive ſuch vulgar antiquaries; for they cannot deny that *Leon Vawr* ſignifies in Britiſh *the great Legion*: and whether it were more natural to ſuppoſe the city named from *the Great Legion* or *Leon the Giant* let the learned judge; as in Hiſpania Tarraconenſis is a kingdom now called *Leon* from the *Legio VII. Germanica*; and the 20th legion falſely called by ſome *Britannica Valens Victrix* and *Valeria Victrix* is proved to have been quartered in this city from Ptolemy, Antoninus, and an antient coin of Septimius Geta, by which it alſo appears this was a colony, on the reverſe being COL. DIVANA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX. Few remains of Roman magnificence are now to be ſeen here, except teſſelated pavements. In the laſt age it afforded many, which Ranulphus, monk of this city, ſhall give you an account of in his own words from his Polychronicon[m]: " Here are ſub- " terraneous paſſages of wonderful ſtone arched " work, vaulted ſaloons, huge ſtones with inſcrip- " tions and antient names; here are alſo coins with " the names of Julus Cæſar, and other illuſtrious per- " ſonages, frequently dug up:" and Rogerus Ceſtrenſis[n] in his Policraticon ſays, " When I behold " the foundations of enormous ſtones in the ſtreets, " they ſeem rather laid by the labour of the Romans " or the giants than by the toil of the Britans."

This city is ſquare, the walls incloſing a circuit of above two miles. It has eleven pariſh churches. On high ground near the river ſtands the caſtle, built by the earls, where the courts palatine and aſſizes are held twice a year. The buildings are neat, and piazzas run along the principal ſtreets. But it has not enjoyed uninterrupted proſperity, being firſt deſtroyed by Egfrid the Northumbrian, afterwards by the Danes; but it was rebuilt by Edelfleda lady of the Mercians, and ſoon after was witneſs to the magnificent triumph of king Edgar over the Britiſh princes. He was rowed in a triumphal veſſel, on whoſe forecaſtle he ſat, by Kinnadius king of Scots, Malcolm king of Cumberland, Macon king of Man and the iſles, and all the princes of Wales, who had made their ſubmiſſions, who managed the oars, and rowed him in great parade down the Dee. In proceſs of time about A. D. 1094, when by a holy emulation, as my author [Glaber Rodolphus] expreſſes it, " churches began to aſſume a more decent form, " and the Chriſtian world had as it were rouzed " itſelf, and throwing off the duſt of antiquity, put " on white robes;" the church which earl Leofric had built in honour of the virgin Werburga was rebuilt by Hugh the firſt earl of Cheſter of Norman deſcent, and by advice of Anſelm, whom he had ſent for out of Normandy, given to the monks. It is now remarkable for the burial of Henry III. emperor of Germany, who they ſay after abdicating the empire led the life of a hermit; and for the epiſcopal ſee tranſlated hither from Lichfield, preſently after the Norman conqueſt by Peter, biſhop of Lichfield, but upon its return to Coventry, and afterwards to its antient ſeat, Cheſter continued long diveſted of her dignity, till in the laſt age Henry VIII. turned out the monks, inſtituted prebendaries, and afterwards reſtored the biſhop, giving him for dioceſe this county, Lancaſhire, Richmondſhire, &c. and ſubjecting him to the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of York*.

About A. D. 980.

But to go back to earlier times. After the church was built the Norman earls fortified the city with the walls and caſtle. " For as the biſhop held of " the king what belonged to his biſhopric (to uſe " the words of the ſurvey of England made by Wil- " liam the Conqueror °) ſo the earls with their men " held all the reſt of the city of the king. It gelded " for 50 h' les; there were 431 houſes which gelded; " and ſeven mint-maſters. When the king came " there in perſon each carrucate paid him 200 heſths P " and one cann of beer, and one ruſc of butter." And again, " The governor ordained that every " hide in the county ſhould ſend one man to rebuild " the city wall and the bridge: and the lord of that " hide which did not ſend a man was to pay to the " king and the earl 40 ſhillings." If I were to recite the ſkirmiſhes between the Welſh and Engliſh in the early Norman times, the inroads, excurſions, repeated firings of the ſuburb of *Hanbrid* beyond the bridge (whence it is called by the Welſh *Treboeth* or *the burnt town*) and the long wall raiſed there of Welchmen's ſkulls, I ſhould ſeem to have forgot myſelf, and to be thruſting my ſickle into the hiſtorian's harveſt. From that time, however, Cheſter acquired conſequence, and Henry VII. made it a county incorporate by itſelf. It wants nothing to render it a moſt flouriſhing city, but that the ſea, as if offended at certain mills on the bed of the Dee, has gradually withdrawn itſelf, and deprived the citizens of their antient convenient harbour. It ſtands in longitude 20° 23″, latitude 53° 11″. If the reader deſires any further account of this city take it from Lucian the monk, who lived about 500 years ago.

* Stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 31.

[l] of Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis, p. 201. Ed. Gale.
[m] P. 201. Ed. Gale, Ox. 1691.
[n] Theſe are the words of Ranulph before cited, whom Roger copied. Ib.
° Fol. 262. b.
P Capons or fowls. Spelman Gloſſar. in voce.

" Firſt

"First it is to be observed, that Chester, which is "built like a city, whose situation invites beholders, "was erected in the western parts of Britain, as a "retreat and resting place to the legions after their "long expedition, and served the Romans as a "frontier to their empire, and as a key, if I may so "speak, to Ireland. For facing the north point of "Ireland it opens a convenient passage to ships and "mariners, who are continually going backwards and "forwards for various reasons and the purposes of "trade, and who bring a supply of different commo-"dities. And as it faces the east, it has a view not "only of the Roman throne and empire, but of the "whole world, as if it were set for an object to all "beholders. Brave actions, a long train of events, "and all that has been nobly done in the world, by "whom, in what places, and in what ages, deserve "to be known, that bad actions may be avoided. Its "four gates answering to the four winds look, the "east to India, the west to Ireland, the north to "Great Norway, the south to that narrow corner, "to which the divine vengeance has confined the "Britans for their civil discords. How the name of "Britain was changed for that of England by their "antient quarrels and bitter enmities, and the shining "figure their neighbours now make, they may read "with tears [q]. Our Chester is further by the divine "favour enriched and beautified by its fair river well "stocked with fish running under its walls, and on the "south side serving as an harbour of ships from "Aquitaine, Spain, Ireland, Germany, which, by "the guidance of Christ, and the industry and pru-"dence of the merchants, supply and refresh the "heart of the city with various goods: so that by "the various consolations of the divine favour we have "frequently wine in plenty and profusion from the "copious vintages of those countries. The sea fails "not to revisit it with the daily return of its tide, its "spacious bosom continually throwing up something, "whether acceptable or not, as it covers or uncovers "the extensive sands, or making some alteration, or "bringing or carrying off something on its approach "or retreat."

The narrow point running from the city to the south, inclosed by the Dee on one side and the Mersey on the other, is called by us *Wirral* [r], by the Britans, from its being a corner, *Kill-gury*. It was antiently all forest and uncultivated, as the inhabitants relate, but disforrested by Edward III. At present it is thick set with towns on all sides, but happier in respect of the sea than the soil, the latter being not fit for corn, but the former very plenteous in fish. On the entrance of this neck of land from the south stands *Shotwick*, a royal castle commanding the frith. To the north is *Hooton*, a manor which t. Richard II. came to the *Stanleys*, who derive themselves from one Alan *Sylvester*, to whom Ranulphus, first earl of Chester, gave "the Bailliwick of the forest of Wirral," by delivery of a horn. To this adjoins *Poole*, whence the lords of the place, who have long been eminent, took their name; and near it *Stanlaw*, which the religious of the place translate *the Stoney hill*, where John *Lacy*, constable of Chester, founded a small monastery [s], afterwards,

Shotwick.
Hooton.
Poole.
Stanlaw.
1173.

on account of the inundations removed to *Whaley* in Lancashire. At the extremity of this chersonesus lies a small barren sandy island, called *Il-bre*, which had formerly its own cell of monks. More inland to the east from this point, lies the famous forest of *Delamere*, of which the *Dawns* of *Utkinton* are hereditary foresters, of illustrious descent, being sprung from Ranulphus de *Kingleigh*, to whom Ranulphus first earl of Chester gave this office of forester, to hold by right of inheritance. In this Edelfleda the Mercian built her little city Caerbury [t], which may be rendered *Happy town*, but which has now lost its name, and is become a heap of ruins called *The Chamber in the Forest*; and about two miles hence are to be seen the walls of *Finborow*, another town built by the same lady.

Through the upper part of this forest runs the river *Wever*, which rises from a lake in the south part of the county. At *Ridley*, the seat of the antient and famous family of the Egertons, descended, as I before observed, from the barons Malpas, it passes not far from *Bunbury*, where they built a college, and near *Beeston* castle defended by walls of great extent, numerous towers, and a mount and precipice built by the last Ranulphus earl of Chester; of which our Leland thus sings:

Assyrio rediens victor Ranulphus ab orbe
Hoc posuit castrum, terrorem gentibus olim
Vicinis, patriæque suæ memorabile vallum.
Nunc licet indignas patiatur fracta ruinas,
Tempus erit quando rursus caput extet altum,
Vatibus antiquis si fas mihi credere vati.

Ranulphus, victor from the Assyrian coast,
This castle rais'd, his country's antient boast,
Surrounding nations' dread. Tho' now it lies
In ruin low, in future time shall rise
Its lofty head, if what old poets give
For truth, another poet may believe.

Hence the Wever first proceeds south, not far from *Woodhay*, where the famous knightly family of *Wilburham* long lived in great splendor, by *Bulkeley* and *Cholmondeley*, which have given names to illustrious knightly families; nor far from hence on one side from *Baddeley* the residence of the antient family of *Praers*, on the other side from *Cumbermer*, where William *Malbedeng* founded a small monastery 1134. This river in its approach to the southern limit of this county passes among heaths and low grounds, in which, as well as in other parts, they frequently dig up trees supposed to have been buried ever since the flood. After watering many fruitful fields it receives from the east a little river, on which is *Wibbonbury*, so called from Wibba king of Mercia, near which is *Hatherton*, antiently the seat of the *Orbeys*, then of the *Corbetts*, but now of Thomas *Smith*, son of sir Laurence Smith, knt. *Dodinton* of the *Delveses*, *Batherton* of the *Griphins*, *Shavinton* of the *Wodenoths* (who seem by their name to be of Saxon descent), and those of other illustrious families, with which this county every where abounds. Thence the Wever runs by *Nantwich* [u], not far from *Middlewich* to *Norwich*. These are famous salt wiches or pits, five or six miles asunder, where the brine or salt water is

[q] Bishop Gibson seems to have totally mistaken the last half of this sentence.

[r] Finheale. Sax. Chr. *Wirhale*, Matth. Westm. sub. an. 895. p. 349, where he confounds *Wirhale* with *Chester*, misunderstanding the words of the Saxon Chronicle p. 95. anne pertne ceastne on Finhealum pio ir Legaceastre gehaten. We have here the very name of *West Chester*, but not as an appellative.

[s] Burton Annals say 1172.

[t] A. D. 914. Sax. Chron. p. 104.

[u] *Wych* is a term always applied to places where salt is made, as here, Droitwich, c. Worcester, &c. all which places are always called antiently by the simple name of *Wych*, which in its strict and proper sense means only a *place* or *habitation*. Here the epithet *Nant* is added to signify its low situation. Pennant's Journey from Chester, p. 24.

drawn

drawn out of pits, and not poured upon burning wood as the antient Gauls and Germans uſed to do, but boiled over the fire to extract the ſalt. I have no doubts but the Romans were acquainted with theſe pits, and that they laid a ſalt duty thereon. For from Middlewich to Norwich runs a noble road raiſed with gravel to ſuch an height as eaſily to be known for a Roman work; gravel being very ſcarce all over theſe parts, and therefore now carried from this road to private houſes. Matthew Paris[x] writes that Henry III. ſtopped up theſe ſaltpits when he ravaged this country in a hoſtile manner, to prevent the rebellious Welch getting any proviſions from thence. But when the mild beams of peace dawned, they were again opened.

Nantwich, which is firſt viſited by the Wever, is accounted the largeſt and beſt built town in the county, and called by the Britans *Hellath Wen*, or the *White Saltpit*, becauſe the whiteſt ſalt is made there, in Latin *Vicus*[y] *Malbanus*, perhaps from William ſurnamed *Malbedeng* and *Malbanc*, to whom it fell after the Normans made themſelves maſters of England. It has one brine pit about 14 feet from the river, out of which the brine is conveyed in wooden troughs into houſes, where are ſeveral caſks fixed in the ground, which they fill with this ſalt water, and on ringing of a bell the fire is lighted under leaden kettles, of which there are ſix in each houſe, and the water boiled, and women called *Wallers* with little wooden rakes draw up the ſalt from the bottom, and put it into baſkets, out of which the water drains, and the ſalt ſettles. Its church is a very handſome one, and belonged, as I have been told, to the monaſtery of Combermere[z]. Hence the Wever winds away obliquely, receiving from the eaſt a ſmall river coming from *Crew*, which antiently belonged to a family of its name. Further from the weſt bank one ſees *Calveley*, which gave reſidence and name to the noble family of the Calveleys, of which in the reign of Richard II. ſir Hugh de Calveley diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the French wars, that nothing could reſiſt his active valour. Thence by *Minſhull* the houſe of the Minſhulls, and by *Vale Royal*, a monaſtery founded by Edward I. in a moſt pleaſant valley, where now lives the famous family of the Holcrofts, the Wever haſtes to *Northwich*, called in Britiſh *Hellath Du*, or the *black ſalt-pit*, where is alſo a plenteous ſalt ſpring, at great depth, ſurrounded with ſteps, by which thoſe who draw up the water in leather buckets come up half naked, and pour it into the channels or troughs, which convey it into the ſalt houſes, near which are many woodpiles. Here the Wever receives the *Dan*, whoſe courſe we are now to follow.

The *Dan*, or *Daven*, riſing out of the mountains that part Stafford and Cheſhire on the eaſt, runs by itſelf to CONDATE, mentioned by Antoninus, now corruptly called *Congleton*, whoſe centre is watered by the little river *Howty*, its eaſt ſide by the *Daningſchew*, and its north by the *Dan*. Though this town by its ſize and populouſneſs has obtained the honour of a mayor and ſix aldermen, it has only a chapel, and that of wood, except the choir and a little tower, and acknowledges *Aſtbury*, a mile or two off, for the mother church. This laſt is a moſt beautiful building, the weſt porch being as high as the church, which is itſelf of a conſiderable height, and has a ſpire ſteeple. In the church yard are two figures of knights, on whoſe ſhields are two barrs: but, for want of the colours, it is not eaſy to determine whether they belong to the *Brereton*s, *Manwaring*s, or *Venables*, which are conſiderable families in this neighbourhood, bearing for their arms the ſame barrs of different colours.

The Dan comes next to *Davenport*, commonly called Danport, which has given its name to the famous family of Davenport: and *Holmes Chapel*, well known to travellers, where, in the laſt age, J. Needham[a] built a bridge. Near it at *Rudheath*, was antiently a place of refuge and ſanctuary, both for the inhabitants and for ſtrangers who had broken the laws, and might ſtay there a year and a day in ſafety. It afterwards waſhes *Kinderton*, the antient ſeat of the antient family of *Venables*, conſiderable here ever ſince the Norman invaſion, and commonly ſtyled barons of Kinderton. Below it to the ſouth the Dan receives the little river Croke, which, riſing out of *Bagmere* lake runs by *Brereton*, which gave name to the famous, antient, and numerous knightly family of the Brereton, of whom ſir William Brereton, knt. has lately embelliſhed it with a magnificent houſe. I have heard an extraordinary circumſtance atteſted by many perſons of credit, and generally believed, that before the death of any heir of this family, trunks of trees are ſeen to ſwim on the ſurface of the adjoining lake. Leonard Vair * reports a ſimilar circumſtance on the authority of Cardinal Granville, that near the abbey of St. Maurice in Burgundy is a ſtew pond, in which are put as many fiſh as there are monks, and whenever any of the latter is taken ill one of the fiſh will float half dead on the ſurface, and if the monk is to die the fiſh will die a few days before him. I make no remarks on theſe facts, ſuppoſing them true, as I do not pretend to a knowledge of miracles; but theſe and the like circumſtances may be the work of the holy angels that guard our perſons, or of devils who by divine permiſſion have powerful influence on this lower world. Both theſe being intelligent beings bring about preternatural events with deſign and for ſome end, and not at a venture: Angels ſeeking and promoting the ſalvation of mankind, and Devils on the contrary their ruin and uneaſineſs. But this by way of digreſſion.

Davenport. *Holmes* chapel. *Rudheath.* *Kinderton*, *Croke* r. *Bagemerelake.* *Brereton.*

The Croke having paſſed Brereton, ſoon after viſits *Middlewich*, ſituated near its confluence with the Dan, where are two ſalt ſprings divided by a ſmall ſtream, and called *Sheathes*. One of them is opened only at certain times, becauſe its waters being ſtrongeſt would be ſtolen. Hence the Dan runs to *Boſtocke*, antiently *Boteſtoc*, the antient ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the Boſtokes, which, by marriage with Anne, only daughter of Ralph, ſon and heir of ſir Adam de Boſtok, came with a fine eſtate to John *Savage*. From this antient family of the Boſtoks, as from a fruitful ſtock, iſſued a race of the ſame name in the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Berks, and elſewhere. After the Dan has united its waters below Northwich beforementioned with the Wever, the latter river proceeds due weſt, and receives from

Middlewich. *Boſtock.*

* Lib. 2. de Faſcino.

[x] P. 684. A. D. 1245.

[y] or Wicus Malbanus, q. d. Malbanc's Wyche.

[z] To which it was given by the founder. Vide cartas ap. Tanner, Not. Mon. 60.

[a] Lord of the Manor, and anceſtor of viſcount Kilmorey, of whom in Shropſhire.

Pever r. *Pever.* the east the *Pever*, which runs by, and gives name to, *Pever*, where is seated the antient noble family of *Meinilwarin*, commonly called *Manewaring*, of which Ranulphus married the daughter of Hugh Kevelioc earl of Chester, as appears from an antient charter in the possession of Ranulph the present heir of the said family. Thence the Wever runs by *Winnington*, which gives residence and name to the antient family of the Winingtons, not far from *Merbury*, so called from the meer below it, and giving name to the famous family of Merbury. From hence the river proceeds by *Dutton*, the estate of the famous family of the Duttons, who derive their descent from one Hudard, a relation of the earls of Chester, and have by antient custom extensive authority over all the pipers, fiddlers, and harpers of this county ever since R. Dutton, an active young man of this family, collected in haste a band of those people, and rescued Ranulph last earl of Chester, who was surrounded by the Welsh, and in danger of being besieged. Nor must we forget *Nether Whitley* in these parts, whence came the *Tuschetts*, or *Towchets*, barons *Audleye* of *Healye*. The Wever now gliding between *Frodesham*, a castle of antient note, and *Clifton*, now *Rock Savage*, the new built house of the Savages, who acquired large property here by marriage, afterwards empties itself into the mouth of *Mersey*. This has its name from the river *Mersey*, which separates Cheshire and Lancashire, and empties itself there, passing by, among other towns of less note, *Stockport*, which had antiently a baron of its own, and receiving the river *Bollin* from that great forest of *Macclesfield*. On this river stands the town of *Macclesfield*, which gave name to that forest, and where T. Savage, first bishop of London, afterwards archbishop of York, built a college, in which some of the noble family of the Savages lie buried together; and *Dunham*, which descended by inheritance from Hamo de *Masey* by the *Fittons* and *Venables* to the famous family of *Booth*. The Mersey comes next to *Thelwall*, leaving not far behind it *Knotsford*, q. d. *Canute's Ford*, divided into upper and lower; and *Lee*, whence comes the generous, noble, and extended family of the same name. *Thelwall*, now an obscure little village, was antiently a considerable city built by Edward the elder, and so called according to Florilegus [b], from the trunks of trees set in the ground, of which he made a wall round it; for the Saxons call trunks of trees Ðell. At the very mouth of the river stands *Runckhorne* [c], built at the same time by Edelfleda, and by like fate now reduced to a few cottages; to mention her once more whom I have so often mentioned, sister of king Edward the elder, and wife of Ethelred a petty prince of Mercia, who, on the decease of her husband, governed eight years with the greatest glory in the most troublesome times. On her we have these panegyric lines* in Henry of Huntingdon's history.

Winnington. *Merbury.* *Dutton.* *Nether Whitley.* *Frodsham.* *Clifton.* *Rocksavage.* *Mersey r.* *Stockport.* *Bollin r.* *Macclesfield and forest.* *Dunham.* *Thelwall.* *Knotsford.* *Lee.* *Runkhorne.*

O Elfleda potens, O terror virgo virorum,
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri:
Te quo splendidior fieres natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet, sed solam, nomine sexum,
Tu regina potens, rexque trophæa parans:
Jam nec Cæsarei tantum meruere triumphi;
Cæsare splendidior virgo virago, vale.

Mighty Elfleda, maid of men the dread,
Conqu'ress of Nature, worthy manly name,
Nature to grace thee added womanhead,
And valour made thee manly title claim.
Thou only couldst the sex's honours change,
All potent Queen, and trophy-winning King:
Not Cæsar's triumphs in such glory range;
Thee Cæsar's rival, manly maid, I sing.

Below Runckhorne, a little more inland, one sees the town of *Haulton*, with its castle, given to one Nigel a Norman by Hugh Lupus earl of Chester, on condition that he should be constable of Chester; by whose descendants it came in process of time to the house of Lancaster. Nor must I omit to mention that William son of this Nigel founded the adjoining monastery of *Norton*, which now belongs to the antient family of the *Brokes*.

I am yet doubtful whether I should place in this county the CANGI, an antient people of Britain so long sought for. Antiquity has so shrouded them in its veil that it has not yet been possible to trace them. For though that great master of polite scholars Justus Lipsius is pleased to submit this question to me, I frankly confess I have no criterion to judge by, and had rather resign this task to any other than take it upon myself. However, if the *Ceangi* and *Cangi* were the same people, and I see no reason why they should not be, it is very likely they occupied this tract. For while I was revising these sheets I was informed by persons of very good credit that here on the shore had been found 20 pigs of lead, of an oblong square form. On their upper surface, which was concave, was this inscription:

IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE
CEANG.

and on others:

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V.
COSS.

which seem to have been a monument of a victory over the Ceangi. The situation of the country on the Irish sea confirms this: for Tacitus in the 12th book of his Annals [d] writes, that in the reign of Nero, Ostorius "led his army against the Cangi, ravaged the country, carried off considerable booty; "the enemy not daring to face them in the field, or "if they attacked them by surprize they suffered for "their stratagems. The army was now got within a "very little of the sea which looks towards Ireland, "when disturbances breaking out among the Brigantes, "obliged the general to return." But, by the former of these inscriptions, they seem not to have been subdued before the time of Domitian; and, by the date, it should seem to have been when the brave Julius Agricola was proprætor in Britain. Ptolomy also places the Καγκανων *promontorium* on this coast. Nor do I presume to look any where but on this coast for the station CONGANIOS, where, on the decline of

* Powel's Chronicle of Wales, p. 298.

[b] Dæl Fæle. Sax Chron. 110. *Tealwele.* Florence of Worcester, p. 546. gives no etymology, nor Matt. Westm. p. 359. *Thelwald* Brompton.

[c] Runcofan. Sax. Chron. 104. *Rumceven.* Huntingd. *Runcefa.* Flor. Matt. Westm.

[d] c. 31.

the Roman empire a company of *ſcouts*[e] kept guard with their officer under the *Dux Britanniarum*. But I ſhall leave every one to form their own opinion on this ſubject.

As to earls, without regarding the Saxon ones, who were only official, not hereditary earls, William I. created *Lupus* ſon of the viſcount D'Abrinces in Normandy, the firſt hereditary one and earl Palatine of Cheſter, granting him "this whole county "to hold to him and his heirs as freely by the ſword "as the king himſelf held England by the crown;" ſuch are the terms of the grant. The earl ſoon after appointed barons under him, Nigel baron of *Haulton*, whoſe deſcendants on the eſtate of the *Laceys* falling to them took the name of Lacey, and were earls of Lincoln: Robert baron de *Montalt*, ſeneſchal of the earldom of Cheſter, the laſt of whoſe family dying without iſſue made Iſabel queen of England and John of Eltham earl of Cornwal, his heirs: William de *Malbedenge* baron of *Malbanc*, whoſe grandſon's daughters carried the eſtate by marriage to the *Vernons* and *Baſſets*: Richard Vernon baron of *Sipbroke*, whoſe eſtate on failure of the male line came by ſiſters to the *Wilburhams*, *Staffords*, and *Littleburies*: Robert *Fitz Hugh*, baron *Malpas*, who ſeems to have died without iſſue as was before obſerved: Hammon de *Maſcy*, whoſe eſtates came to the *Fittons* of Bolin: Gilbert *Venables*, baron of *Kindreton*, whoſe deſcendants continue to the preſent time: N. baron *Stockport*, ſucceeded at laſt by marriage by the *Warrens* of *Poynton*, of the illuſtrious family of the earls of Warren and Surrey. Theſe are all the barons of the earldom of Cheſter I can yet diſcover. It appears by an antient MS. that they had "their courts free for all pleas and "ſuits except pleas pertaining to the ſword of the "earl." Their buſineſs was to attend the earl in council, follow him, and grace his court; and as the old record ſets forth, "they were bound in time of "war with the Welſh to find for each knight's fee "one horſe harneſſed or two unharneſſed within the "diviſions of Ceſtreſcire. And their knights and "free tenants were to be furniſhed with breaſt-"plates and haubergeons, and to defend their re-"ſpective fees in perſon."

Hugh the firſt earl before-mentioned was ſucceeded[f] by his ſon *Richard* who was ſhipwrecked[g] with William only ſon of king Henry I. and other nobles between Normandy and England A. D. 1120. Leaving no iſſue he was ſucceeded by *Ranulph de Meſchines*[h] 3d earl, earl Hugh's ſiſter's ſon, who left a ſon named *Ranulph de Gernon* 4th earl of Cheſter, a brave ſoldier, who took king Stephen priſoner at the ſiege of Lincoln[i]. *Hugh*, ſurnamed *Kevelioc*, his ſon was 5th earl who died[k] A. D. 1181, leaving a ſon *Ranulph*, 6th earl, ſurnamed *de Blundevill*, who built *Chartley* and *Beeſton* caſtles, and *De la creſſe*[l] abbey, and dying without children[m] left his four ſiſters his heirs, *Matilda* wife of David earl of Huntingdon, *Mabil* married to William de Albiney earl of Arundel, *Agnes* to William de Ferrars earl of Derby, and *Hawis* to Robert de Quincy. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by *John*, ſurnamed *Scot*, ſon of earl David by Matilda the eldeſt ſiſter; but he dying without iſſue[n] king Henry III. caſting a longing eye on ſuch a fine inheritance, annexed it to the royal demeſne[o], and aſſigned other revenues to John's ſiſters, that (as the king himſelf expreſſed it) ſo fine an eſtate might not be parcelled out among women*. Our princes after they became poſſeſſed of this county held the antient palatine rights and courts here. The honour afterwards fell to the king's eldeſt ſons, and firſt to Edward ſon of Henry III. who being taken and kept priſoner by the barons gave it to Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter for his ranſom: but Simon being ſhortly after killed, it ſoon reverted to the royal family, and Edward II. created his eldeſt ſon earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, by which titles he ſummoned the infant prince to parliament. Richard II. afterwards by act of parliament advanced it from an earldom to a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of *Leon* with the lands of *Bromfield* and *Yale*, *Chirke* caſtle with *Chirke land*, *Oſwald's ſtreet* caſtle, with the hundreds and other eſtates forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Richard earl of Arundel; and Richard himſelf was called *Prince of Cheſter*. But this title was dropped in a few years on Henry VI's repealing the acts of that parliament, and it became again a county palatine, and ſtill retains palatine juriſdiction, under a chamberlain, a ſpecial judge, two barons of the Exchequer, three ſerjeants at law, a ſheriff, attorney, eſcheator, &c.

This county has about 68 pariſhes.

* John Tillet.

[e] *Numerus Vigilum.* [f] 1101. [g] 1120. [h] or *de Bricaſard.* Dugd. Bar. I. 36. He died 1128.
[i] He died 1155, of poiſon given by William Peverel. [k] At Leek.
[l] *Dieulacres* in Staffordſhire. Tan. 500. See before, p. 393.
[m] 1232 at Wallingford, where his bowels were buried, his heart at Dieulacres, and his body in Cheſter chapter houſe.
[n] of poiſon 1237. [o] Pat. 31 H. III.

WE have now gone over the counties of the *Cornavii*, which together with the *Coritani*, *Dobuni*, and *Catuellani*, compoſed a kingdom in the Saxon heptarchy, which they called Myncna-ric and Meanc-lond, in Latin *Mercia*, from Meanc a Saxon word ſignifying a boundary, becauſe the other kingdoms were abutted on by this. This was much the largeſt kingdom, and was begun by Crida the Saxon about A. D. 586, and enlarged by Penda, who extended its bounds, and ſoon after under the ſame Penda it was converted to Chriſtianity. After it had ſubſiſted 250 years it fell late under the power of the Weſt Saxons, after having been torn in pieces for ſome years by the Danes with all the horrors of war.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

CHESHIRE is 50 miles long by 25 broad, and between 112 and 130 in circumference; contains ſeven hundreds, 72,000 acres, and near 125,000 inhabitants. The air is reckoned healthy, and the ſoil for the moſt part good. That part which is level and abounds with corn and graſs was by Edward I. ſtyled the *Vale Royal of England*. On the borders of Stafford and Derbyſhire it has hills; but none of them of any conſiderable height.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday beſides the king were the biſhops of Cheſter and Lichfield, the abbey of St. Werburgh, Hugh earl of Cheſter, Robert de Rodlent, William Malbedeng, Richard de Vernon, Robert Fitz Hugh, &c.

Though the extenſive power granted by the Conqueror to Hugh Lupus, in whoſe favour he erected this into a county palatine, included palatine juriſdiction, we do not find Lupus or his ſucceſſors ſtyled *comites palatini* in this grant or in any record. By virtue of this grant Cheſter enjoyed ſovereign juriſdiction within its own precincts; the earls having parliaments conſiſting of their own eight barons and their tenants, and not being bound by any acts of the Engliſh parliaments. Such authority ſeems to have been thought neceſſary on the marches and borders of the kingdom in caſe of invaſion or other emergency. But growing afterwards formidable to our kings, Henry VIII. by act of parliament made that palatinate ſubordinate to and dependant on the crown of England. Notwithſtanding this reſtraint all pleas of lands and tenements, all contracts within the county, are to be heard and determined within it; and all determination out of it is deemed void and *coram non judice*, except in caſes of error, foreign plea, and foreign voucher; and for no crime but treaſon can an inhabitant of this county be tried out of it. This juriſdiction, though now held in other counties, was antiently peculiar to this, upon the plan of which the palatinate rights were granted by Edward I. to the county of Lancaſter. And though the biſhop of Durham in antient pleas claims ſuch juriſdiction in his province from and before the Conqueſt, it ſeems not to have been erected into a county palatine before this of Cheſter. Ely, Hexamſhire, and Pembroke are of much later date. The words of the writs in this county run *contra dignitatem* gladii Ceſtriæ, inſtead of *contra coronam & dignitatem regis*.

Ego comes Hugo et mei barones was the form of the earl's courts. Each baron had his free court of all pleas, ſuits, and plaints (except ſuch as belonged to the earl) and power of life and death. The laſt inſtance of the exertion of this power was in the perſon of Hugh Stringer, who was tried for murder in the baron of Kinderton's court, and executed 1597[a]. The earl had a chamberlain or chancellor (which office ſtill ſubſiſts) and a high conſtable, and high ſteward. This form of government continued about 174 years from the Conqueſt to the reign of Henry III. who on the death of John Scot the 7th Norman earl 1237 without iſſue male reſumed the earldom and beſtowed the county on his own ſon Edward. From this time the city was incorporated under a mayor and ſheriffs. The county palatine is adminiſtered at preſent by a chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, baron, deputy baron, ſeal-keeper, examiner, bayliff-itinerant, and filazer [1].

The ſtatute 27 Henry VIII. c. 5. empowers the chancellor of England to nominate and appoint juſtices of peace to keep ſeſſions within this county, and the juſtice of the county to hold only two ſhire days or ſeſſions days in a year, whereas he had formerly held eight or nine ſuch days in a year: the ſheriff to hold his monthly court.

It does not appear by the Black book of the Exchequer that any certificates of knights' fees were returned to Henry II. from the earl of Cheſter or any other knights in this county in conſequence of his writs of inquiry directed to his tenants in capite how many and what knights' fees belonged to them of the old or new feofment, to enable him to raiſe the aid or eſenage for the marriage of his daughter Maud. Mr. Hearne, who publiſhed this book, aſcribes this deficiency to the avowed enmity of the then earl Hugh Civelioc to the king. It is more probable the king had no ſuch tenants in Cheſhire; they all holding of the earl in chief and not of the king.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants of this county palatine ſetting forth their great loſs by not having any repreſentatives in parliament, it was enacted by ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 13. that from thenceforth the ſaid county ſhould have two knights for the ſame and two burgeſſes for the city of Cheſter to ſerve in parliament, and to be elected and choſen by proceſs to be awarded by the chancellor of England to the chamberlain of Cheſter or his lieutenant, or deputy, and ſo like proceſs to be made by the chamberlain, his lieutenant, or deputy to the ſheriff of the ſaid county.

The moſſes in this county yield plenty of turf, and large fir trees are found buried in them, which the poor ſplit, and burn as candles. Theſe moſſy parts conſiſt of a kind of mooriſh boggy earth, and are diſtinguiſhed into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the turf. The white moſſes are compages of the leaves, ſeeds, flowers, ſtalks, and roots of herbs, plants, and ſhrubs. The grey conſiſt of the ſame ſubſtances in a higher ſtate of putrefaction, which in the black is at its height. The grey is harder and more ponderous than the white, the black cloſer and more bituminous than either. Square pieces of theſe

[a] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 125.

[1] G.

moſſes

moſſes are cut out in the ſhape of bricks, and being laid in the ſun to dry are called turfs and uſed for fuel[b].

"On Dee is *Bangor*, where the great abbay was. "A part of the paroch, that is as much as lyith be- "yond Dee on the north ſide, is yn Walſche Mar- "lor (Welſh Maylor), and that is as half the paroche "of Bangor. But the abbay ſtood yn Ynglyſhe "Mailor on the hither and ſouth ſide of Dee. And "it is ploughed ground now where the abbey was "by the ſpace of a good Welſh mile, and they "plough up bones of the monks, and in remem- "brance were diggid up pecis of their clothes in "ſepulturs. The abbay ſtood in a fair valley, and "Dee ran by it. The cumpace of it was as a wallid "town, and yet remaynith the name of a gate called "Porth Hogan[c] by north, and the name of another "called Portclays[c] by ſouth. Dee ſyns changing "the botom rennith now thorough the middle be- "tween the two gates, one being a mile *dim.* "from the other, and yn this grounde be ploughid "up foundations of ſquarid ſtones and Romayne "money is found there[d]."

Mr. Horſley very much ſuſpects that the *Bovium* or *Bonium* of the Itinerary is not to be looked for at *Bangor*, or as it is more generally called *Bangor ys a Coed*, q. d. *Bangor under the wood*. We have not the leaſt traces of Roman antiquity in this place, not even coins, which Dr. Gale after Mr. Camden aſſerted were frequent here, but which may rank with the *veſtimenta* monachorum mentioned in the Lambeth MS. of the chronicle of St. Alban's[e]. The pavements and ſtreets ſaid to be diſcovered may be as much later than the Romans as the two ſepulchral ſtones ſtanding in the church-yard. Dr. Tilſon an eminent phyſician of Cheſter, who accompanied Mr. Horſley in his reſearches hereabouts, concurs with him in ſuppoſing the name of *Bonium* preſerved in *Bunbury*, or as it is generally written *Bonebury* near Beeſton caſtle[f]. Be this as it may, the ruins of Bangor monaſtery were remaining in Malmſbury's time[g], who confounds it with the epiſcopal ſee of this name in Caernarvonſhire, which was rather a colony from it; this ſubſiſting ſo early as the middle of the 5th century[h]; the other not before the middle of the 6th[i]. He ſays there were ſo many ruined walls of churches and cloiſters, and ſuch heaps of rub biſh as were never ſeen any where elſe. The Triades as cited by Mr. Vaughan in biſhop Gibſon ſay here were 2400 monks who in their turns (100 each hour) prayed and chanted ſo that divine ſervice was performed night and day without intermiſſion. Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, deſirous to enlarge his dominions, A.D.607, made an attempt upon Cheſter, the inhabitants of which refuſing to ſubmit to him, and at the ſame time afraid to ſtand a ſiege, drew up in order of battle before the walls, under the command of Brocmail Yſcithroc king of Powis[k], probably commemorated on the Vale Crucis croſs; the monks of Bangor aſſiſting them in a ſeparate body with their prayers in a place of ſecurity at ſome diſtance. The king being informed of their deſign made his firſt attack upon the religious, and having put all but 50 to the ſword, the Britiſh army were ſo terrified that they threw down their arms, and fled in diſorder. The number of monks thus maſſacred (1200) appeared ſo extravagant to the Latin editor of ſir John Spelman's life of Alfred, that in his long note on the preface, p. 7. he gives only 200: if this be not an error of the preſs. But if we admit that there were 2400 monks in the monaſtery there is no difficulty in admitting that near half were ſlain, it being hardly likely the whole ſociety would expoſe their perſons on this occaſion. But whereas biſhop Gibſon ſays the ſame editor puts this battle A. D. 613, "contrary to the general voice of antiquity, unleſs "the Ulſter annals be on his ſide, which *perhaps* was "*after the death of Auguſtine the monk*;" his lordſhip forgets that archbiſhop Uſher follows this chronology[l], and ſo muſt all who attend to Bede's narrative[m], which expreſsly ſays, "Thus was fulfilled "the preſage of the holy prelate Auguſtine, *quamvis* "*ipſo* jam multo ante tempore *ad cæleſtia regna ſub-* "*lato*." See more of Bangor in Flintſhire. Dr. Caius ſays here was an univerſity a mile from the city[n]; Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis[o] and John Tinmouth in his life of St. Alban ſay Pelagius was abbot of Bangor about A. D. 404. All our writers agree he was a Britan, and that his true name was *Morgan*, which he changed for the other of the ſame import, both implying he came from *beyond ſea*. When or where he died is not known. It is probable the Saxon conqueſts completed the ruin of this abbey, which ſeems to have ſunk after this maſſacre, in which Dinothus the only abbot we meet with was probably involved[p]. If Gildas the *hiſtorian*, who lived about the middle of the 9th century, was a monk of this houſe, it probably ſubſiſted till within a century of the Conqueſt[q]. Here is a field called *Key cummin*, or by ſome ſuch name, q. d. the *Communion field*[r].

All the remains Mr. Pennant could find were four ſtone coffin lids in the church-yard of later date than the time here mentioned, and an old croſs: and in a field called *Stanyards* are ploughed up foundations.

The bridge of four arches is a beautiful light ſtructure, and has this inſcription:

MUNDI 5607 DENB. C C CONCIT.
REPARAT. AN. CHRIST. 1658 SUMP. E COMIT. LIB. M. A.
HEGYR 1036 FLINT C.

"Malpas a market having three ſtreets all paved[s]." Malpas.

Hugh de Sutton married Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Patric lord of the moiety of the barony of Malpas[t]. Robert, a lineal deſcendant of Hugh firſt baron Malpas, took the name of *Cholmondeley* from that lordſhip given him by his father. His grandſon *Robert* marrying into the family of St. Pierre acquired their moiety of this barony: and from him is deſcended the preſent earl of Cholmondeley, many of whoſe anceſtors are buried

[b] King's Vale Royal, p. 17.
[c] There is a place ſtill called *Clai* and a houſe *Hogan*. Pennant, Wales, I. 223.
[d] Lel. V. 33.
[e] Gale's Anton. p. 54. Lel. It. V. 33.
[f] MS. n. in Ward's Horſley, p. 417.
[g] Hiſt. lib. I. p. 9. ed. Lond. 1696. De Geſt. Pont. IV. verſus finem.
[h] Stillingfleet, Origin of the Brit. chu. 184, 185. Tanner, Not. Mon. pref. p. 1.
[i] Tan. Ib. 704.
[k] Bede, II. 2. Sax. Chron. p. 25. 85. Pennant's Wales, I. 118.
[l] Index Chronol. ad Ant. Eccl. Brit. ſub anno 613. p. 536.
[m] Hiſt. Eccl. II. 2.
[n] Ant. Cantab. l. 149. ap. Uſſer Eccl. Ant. 70.
[o] Polychr. IV. 51.
[p] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 228.
[q] Tan. Ib. art. Gildas 4tus.
[r] Horſley ubi ſup.
[s] Lel. VII. 43.
[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 212.

at Malpas, which gives them title of viſcount. The caſtle is now down: but here is a freeſchool and hoſpital founded by ſir Randal Brereton [a]. Leland calls this the ſecond houſe of the Breretons; the fair place being at the end of the ſouth ſtreet.

Shocklach. *Shocklach* has long ſince loſt its caſtle except the foſs, and in its room has ſucceeded a handſome manſion-houſe, late ſir Randolph Brereton's, whoſe heireſs has brought it to the Egertons of Ridley [x]. On the oppoſite ſide of the road is a vaſt mount, which Mr. Pennant ſuppoſes older than the caſtle. Query if the road has not been ſince carried through the works, and ſeparated the keep from the reſt.

Alford. The *Ardern* family is worn out at *Alford*, where is a good ſtone bridge over the Dee [y].

Pulford. *Pulford* belonged now with its extenſive lordſhip to the Warburtons [z].

Stretton. Not far from Scolach is *Stretton* which implies a Roman road [a].

Eaton. At the Conqueſt there was a fiſhery at *Eaton*, which employed ſix men, and yielded 1000 ſalmon; but they have long ceaſed [b].

The lineal deſcendant of the Groſvenors, ſir Richard, was created baron Groſvenor 1761. Their manſion-houſe here was rebuilt of brick in the laſt century [c].

Chester. "The toun of *Cheſter* is chiefly one ſtreate of "very meane building in lenght: there is beſides a "ſmaul ſtreet or two about the church, that is col-"legiatid, and hath a deane and prebendaries, but it "is of a very meane building, and in the body of "the church is a tumbe with the image of a biſhop, "in token that S. Cuthberth ons was buried or re-"mained in his feretre there [d]."

The 20th legion ſtationed at Cheſter was named *Valeria Victrix* [e] or *Valens Victrix*, and was in Britain ſeven years before the time aſſigned for its arrival by Mr. Camden, being here at the battle with Boadicea. The firſt inſcription found here 1653 in Foreſt ſtreet [f] commemorative of this legion was an altar now among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, but quite ſcaled off. The annexed correct copy Pl. XIII. fig. 2. is from the Marmora Oxonienſia 1764.

I. O. M. TANARO
T. ELUPIUS GALER.
PRAESENS GVNA
PRI·LEG. XXVV
COMMODO ET
LATERANO
COS
V. S. L. M.

i. e. *Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro Titus Elupius Galeria* [tribu] *Præſens Guntia primipilus* [or *præfectus*] *legionis viceſimæ valentis victricis Commodo & Laterano Conſulibus votum ſolvit libens merito.* It was firſt publiſhed by Selden and Prideaux in their Marmora Arundeliana; then in Dr. Gale's Antoninus, p. 3. The epithet of *Tanarus* which occurs only here is equivalent to *Tonans*. Prideaux and Gale read *Præſes* inſtead of *Præſens*; but Horſley ſays the N was too plain to admit of this alteration. He ſuppoſed *Præſens* another name of the dedicator. But he forgot he had put the *tribe* between theſe names. We muſt, therefore, probably read *Galerius*. *Guntia* expreſſes his country, which ſome took for *Gwinedha* or North Wales, but profeſſor Ward for *Guntia* in Vindelicia [g]. The date is A. D. 154. A. U. 906. when Lucius Aurelius Verus ſurnamed Commodus was conſul with Sextilius Lateranus under Antoninus Pius. The ſame legion is mentioned on ſome Roman bricks now in the hands of the rev. Mr. Preſcot [h] of Cheſter, as is alſo another altar with this inſcription firſt publiſhed in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 222. See Pl. XIII. fig. 3.

PRO. SAL. DOM|N
ORVM: |NV: INVI
CTISSIMORVM
AVGG: GEN|O. L°CI
FLAVIVS. LONG.
TRIB. MIL. LEG. XX.
LONG|NVS. F+
IVS & DOMO
SAMOSATA
V. S.

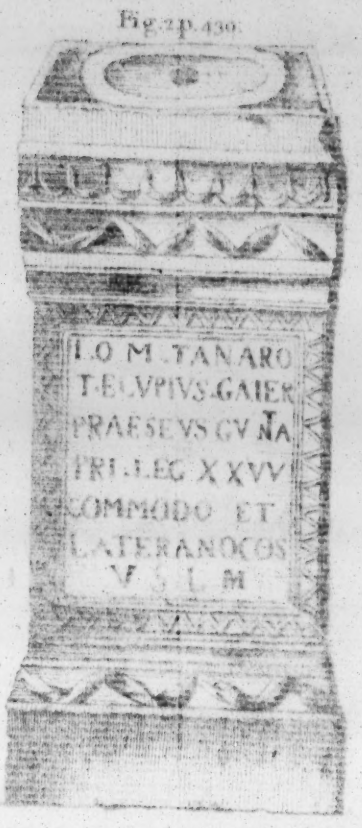
Pro ſalute dominorum
noſtrorum invicti ſſimorum
Auguſtorum Genio Loci
Flavius Longus tribunus
militum Legionis viceſimæ
[victricis et] *Longinusfilius*
ejus domo Samoſata
votum ſolverunt.

The emperors commemorated on it were probably Diocletian and Maximian, and the dedicator was a countryman of Lucian of Samoſata. It was found in digging a cellar for Mr. Heath near the eaſt gate lying with the inſcription downwards. The ſtone is two feet ſquare, ſuppoſed to have been a pedeſtal on a deep broad foundation of ſquare ſtones. The earth about it was ſolid, but of ſeveral colours mixed with aſhes, and the bones of oxen and deer, and two braſs coins, IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. Reverſe, VICTORIA AVG. S. C. a victory ſtanding: and FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Reverſe, a Genius with a patera and cornucopiæ, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Mr. Preſcot had alſo a ſtatue with a Phrygian bonnet, a mantle and ſhort jacket, holding in his hands an inverted torch, ſuppoſed to repreſent Mithras [k], ill drawn in Horſley [l]; and a third inſcription found 1729 in Watergate, which being on many accounts ſuſpicious, I ſhall refer to Horſley [m] for an account of it. The eaſt gate, of Roman architecture, conſiſting of two arches caſed with Norman work, continued till of late years. In taking down this gate to be rebuilt of one large arch by lord Groſvenor, there found between the tops of the arches facing Foreſtreet or the Watling ſtreet a whole length figure of a Roman ſoldier in red grit in relief, tolerably well preſerved, which being little known a draught of it is here annexed. See Pl. XIII. fig. 1. The is now in the garden of Mr. Lawton [n]. The *pe*

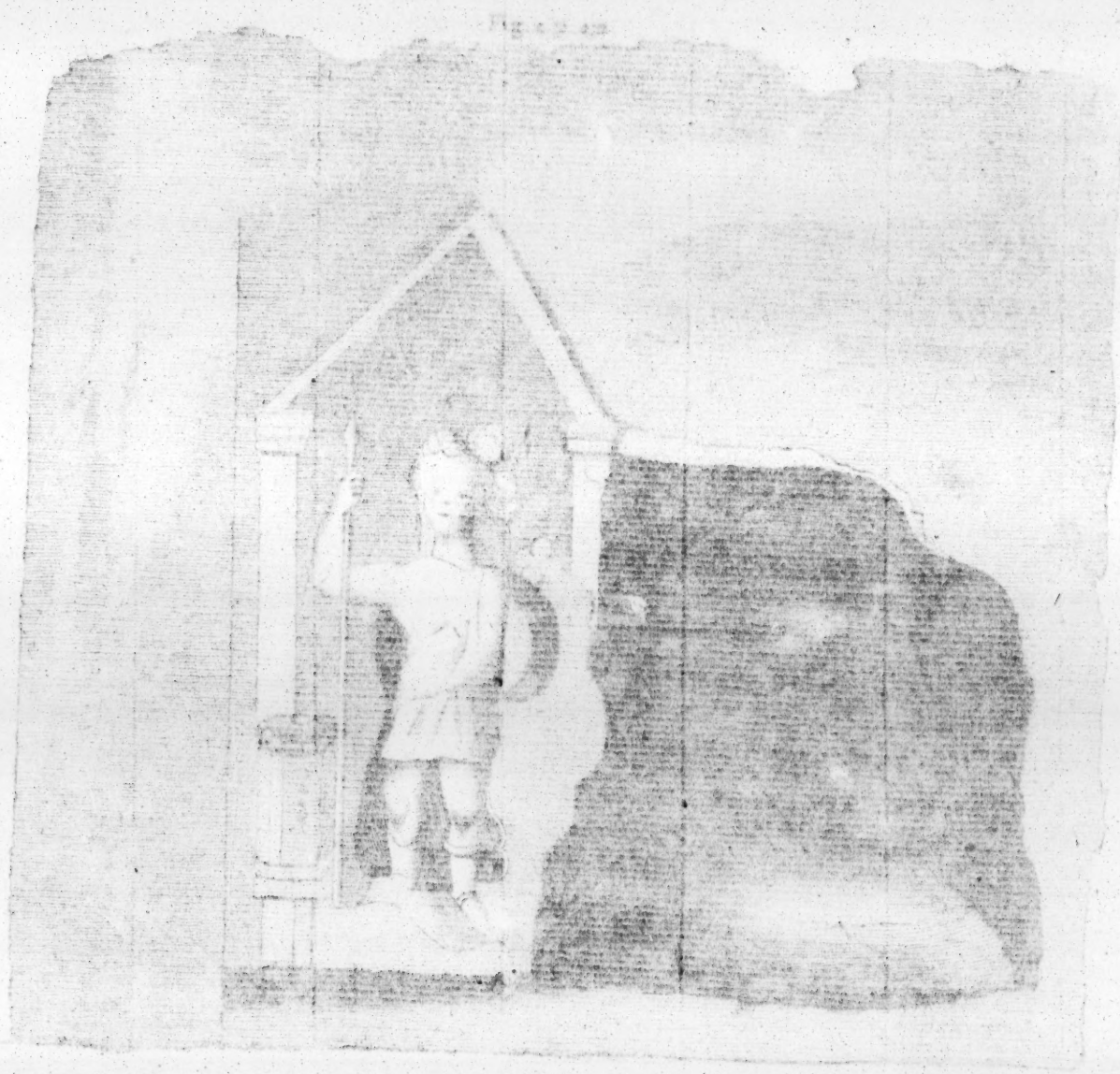
[a] King's Vale Royal, p. 43. 54. Lel. VII. 43.
[x] Pennant's Wales, I. 214. [y] Mag. Brit. I. 275. [z] King, p. 52.
[a] Pennant, Ib. 214. [b] Ib. 202. ex Domeſd. 263. a. [c] Ib. [d] Lel. I. 83.
[e] Perhaps rather this firſt from what Dio Caſſius ſays LV. p. 564. Οι εικοσοι οι και Ουαλερι και Νικηφορες ονομασμενοι και εν Βρεττανια τη απω
[f] So it ſhould be altered in Horſley, the account of the finding No. 2. relating to No. 3. Ward MS. n.
[g] Horſley Brit. Rom. p. 83. 314.
[h] Nephew to Mr. Preſcot mentioned by Gibſon and Horſley, and ſon to the late maſter of Catherine hall.
[i] Horſley, 315. Gibſon. Pennant, Wales I. 115. [k] Ib. 116. [l] Ward's MS. n. Pennant, Ib. 11
[m] P. 316. [n] Pennant, Ib. 114.

Fig. 1 p. 430.

Fig. 2 p. 430.



Vol. III. p. 224.



at Malpas, which gives the title of [illegible] castle is now [illegible] but here is a [illegible] hospital founded by [illegible] calls this the second house of the Benedictines [illegible] place [illegible] the end of the fourth [illegible]

Shocklach. *Shocklach* has long since loft its [illegible] kept the fort, and in its room has succeeded a [illegible] mansion-house, late Sir Randolph Brereton's, whose heirefs has brought it to the Worsleys of Ridley[y]. On the oppofite fide of the road is a vaft mount, which Mr. Pennant fuppofes older than the caftle. Query if the road has not been fince carried through the works, and feparated the keep from the reft.

Alford. The *Ardern* family is worn out at *Alford*, where is a good ftone bridge over the Dee[z].

Pulford. *Pulford* belonged now with its extenfive lordfhip to the Warburtons[z].

Stretton. Not far from Scolach, at *Stretton*, which implies a Roman road[a].

Eaton. At the Conqueft there was a nunnery at *Eaton*, which employed [illegible] but they have long ceafed[b].

The Great defcendant of the Grofvenors, at Richard, was erected [illegible] 1682. Their [illegible] but were rebuilt of late in the moft [illegible] manner[c].

Caftle. The [illegible]our of *Chefter* is chiefly [illegible] of a very [illegible] building in [illegible] there [illegible] a [illegible] ground ftreet or two about the church, run in [illegible] legrand, and hath a [illegible] and [illegible] is of a very [illegible] building, [illegible] the church is a [illegible] with the [illegible] in token that S. Cuthbert [illegible] was [illegible] malted in his [illegible] there[d].

[illegible] years before [illegible] ring at Mr. Camden, [illegible] Road [illegible] Forest ftreet [illegible] alfo now [illegible] the [illegible] Mill [illegible]

[illegible] pofed *Frenus* another name of the [illegible] he forgot he had put the *tribe* before. We muft, therefore, probably read *Ga[illegible]* [illegible] es his country, which fome [illegible] make it North Wales, but profeffor Wa[illegible] in Vindelicia[e]. The date is A. D. 154. [illegible] when Lucius Aurelius Verus furnamed [illegible] conful with Sextilius Lateranus under [illegible] Pius. The fame legion is mentioned on [illegible] bricks now in the hands of the Prefect[a] of Chefter, as is alfo another [illegible] infeription laft publifhed in the Pa[illegible] N. 222. See Pl. XIII. fig. 3.

PRO. SAL. DOM|N
ORVM. ET. INVI
CTISSIMORVM
AVGG: GENIO. L°CI
FLAVIVS. LONG.
TRIB. MIL. LEG. XX.
LONGINVS. F[illegible]
IVS & DOMO
SAMOSATA
V. S.

Pro falute dominorum noftrorum invictiffimorum Auguftorum Genio Loci Flavius Longus tribunus militum Legionis vicefimæ [illegible]is et] Longinusfilius ejus domo Samofata votum folverunt.

[illegible] commemorated on it were [illegible] Maximus, and the dedi[illegible] [illegible]cers of Samofata. It [illegible] [illegible]ke Mr. Heath [illegible] [illegible] the infeription [illegible] [illegible] feet fquare. Fuppofed to [illegible] [illegible] deep broad foundation [illegible] [illegible]th about it was folid, [illegible] [illegible] arch after, and the [illegible] [illegible] two brafs coins, IMP. CA[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]OBS III. Beverle, [illegible] [illegible] ftanding; and FL. VA[illegible] [illegible] B. C. Beverle, a Ge[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] GENIO POPVLI [illegible] [illegible] alfo a ftatue with a Phrygi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] beer jacket, ftanding on [illegible] [illegible] fuppofed to reprefent [illegible] [illegible] Horley[f]; and a third infcr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gate, which being on [illegible] [illegible] fhall refer to Horley [illegible] [illegible] gate, of Roman arch[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cafed with Norman [illegible] [illegible] In taking down [illegible] [illegible] large arch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ops of the arch[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ftreet a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ftone in red got [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which in the little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See Pl. XIII. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Mr. Lever[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fig.1.p.430.

Fig.2.p.430.

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Fig.4.p.431.

Fig.8.p.439.

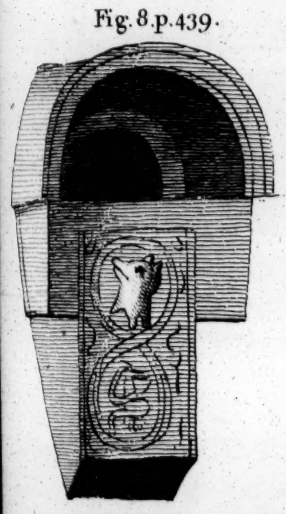

Fig.3.p.430.

Fig.3.p.430.

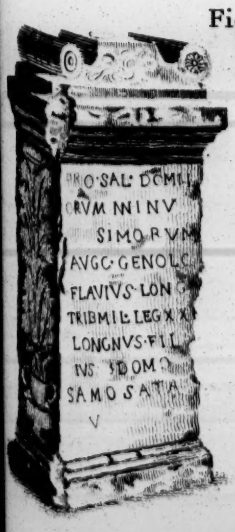

Fig.5.p.431.

23 in.

Fig.6.p.431.

17 in.

Fig.7.p.431.

14 in.

F. Cary sculpt

tiſe or guildhall is ſuppoſed to occupy the ſite of the Prætorium[o]. The ſheriff of Cheſter holds a court called *Curia Pentucarum* in the place thence called *Pendice*, or *Pentice*. Upon a red grit rock in a field on the ſouth ſide of the river called the *Cloſe*, where tradition ſays Edgar's palace ſtood, is the figure of Pallas Armata cut in relief. At her right hand is an altar, and on her left ſhoulder a rude reſemblance of her favourite bird. See Pl. XIII, fig. 4. Some conſiderable remains of a Roman hypocauſt are yet to be ſeen in the cellars of the Feathers inn, and other houſes in Bridge ſtreet. It is of an irregular figure, ſupported by 32 pillars two feet 10 inches and an half high, and 18 inches aſunder, each pillar 18 inches ſquare, and over them a ſlew tile two feet ſquare ſupporting a floor of coarſe mortar mixed with ſmall red gravel about three inches thick, and over it another five inches thick of finer mortar; the pillars ſtand on mortar ſpread over the arch. The ante-chamber is of the ſame ſize as the hypocauſt with an opening into the middle of it two feet below it. Paſſing through Bridge gate to the right are remains of an antient poſtern, a ſmall part of which leads to an antient large round arch ſeemingly of Roman workmanſhip, now filled with more modern maſonry, and a paſſage left through a ſmall arch of a very irregular form. On the left within the very paſſage is the appearance of another round arch, now filled up. This poſtern is called the *Ship gate* or *Hole in the wall*. It ſeems originally deſigned for the common paſſage over the Dee into the country of the Ordovices. The rock on the Hambridge ſide is cut down, and immediately beyond in the field called *Edgar's* are veſtiges of a road pointing to *Bonium*, Bangor. In this field is the relief of Minerva before-mentioned, and beyond it ſome antient vaults fell in within memory called the ſite of Edgar's palace, or, as Braun in his plan of Cheſter in his Civitates Orbis III. pl. 3. that of the earls of Cheſter, though Dr. Stukeley conceived them Roman. It is not improbable ſome public building exiſted on this ſpot through each period[p].

Since 1773 another hypocauſt was diſcovered among Roman foundations, and a beautiful altar, *Fortunæ reduci & Eſculapio*, engraved in Pl. XIII. fig. 5, 6, 7.

The coin of Geta referred to by Mr. Camden has DEVANA, but as we find it only in Goltzius, it is as ſuſpicious as that inſcribed COL. CAMALODUNUM.

The ſtory of the ſix kings rowing Edgar is probably an invention of the monk of St. Werburgh, who firſt mentions it in his Polychronicon. Egbert finally wreſted Cheſter out of the hands of the Britiſh prince about A. D. 828.[q] The Danes retreating before Alfred A. D. 895, ſeized on this city then called *Legaceſter* before he could overtake them, and kept poſſeſſion of it during the winter, after which they retired into North Wales[r].

The approach to Cheſter from Wales is over a narrow and dangerous bridge of ſeven irregular arches, rendered more inconvenient by the antient gateways at each end, formerly neceſſary to prevent the inroads of the Welſh, who ſo frequently burnt both city and ſuburbs as to occaſion its being called *Trvhoeth* or *the burnt town*.

Under Lupus Cheſter had a *guild mercatory* analogous to a corporation for an excluſive trade: and at the making of Domeſday here was a *præpoſitus regis* or provoſt. Mr. Pennant[s] imagines the principal trade was horſes and *ſlaves*, which latter article he obſerves with juſt deteſtation from the life of St. Wulſtan, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1095, was carried on between Briſtol and Ireland[t]. At the making of Domeſday here were 431 houſes taxable, beſides 56 that belonged to the biſhop: it paid 10½ marks of ſilver, two parts to the king and the 3d to the earl: whenever the king came in perſon he claimed from every ploughland 200 *heſthas*, nine capons, one *cuna* or vat of ale, and one *ruſca* of butter: if any perſons made bad ale they were to ſit in a chair full of dung[u] or pay 4*s*. to the provoſts. There were twelve judges and ſeven mintmaſters in the city. But when Hugh Lupus took poſſeſſion there were 205 houſes fewer than in the Confeſſor's time.

Beſides the laws that obtained in this city at the Conqueſt mentioned by Mr. Camden, the following are alſo recited in Domeſday.

The fine for a breach of the king's peace was 100*s*. of the earl's peace the ſame ſum, but the earl had a third penny out of it.

A freeman of the king's killing a man in his houſe forfeited his land and money to the king, and was outlawed. The earl had the ſame fine of his men, but none could be reſtored but by the king.

The fine for bloodſhed from the morning of the ſecond holiday to the noon of Sunday was 10*s*; from the noon of Sunday to the morning of the ſecond holiday 20*s*. alſo in the 12 days of Chriſtmas, on the purification of the Virgin Mary, the firſt day of Eaſter and Whitſontide, Aſcenſion day, the Aſſumption or Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and the feaſt of All Saints; and whoever killed a man on thoſe days paid £.4. but on other days only 40*s*. In like manner for Heinfare[x], or Foreſtel[y]. For Hangewith[z] in the city 10*s*. if by the king's or earl's provoſt 20*s*. For Revelach[a], robbery, or violence offered to a woman in a houſe 40*s*. each. A widow diſhonouring herſelf forfeited 20*s*. a maiden 10*s*. Seizure of another man's land in the city 40*s*. if the party ſeizing could not redeem his own, alſo if a man ſet up a claim thereto, and could not redeem his debt. Refuſal to redeem his own or his neighbour's land 10*s*. Neglect of payment of gavel at the time limited, 10*s*. or, in caſe of inability or refuſal, forfeiture of lands to the king's governor. If a fire happened in the city the perſon at whoſe houſe it broke out was to forfeit 4 *oræ denar'*, and pay 2*s* to his next neighbour. Of all theſe forfeitures two parts belonged to the king, and a third to the earl.

Ships coming to and from the port without the king's leave forfeited to the king and the earl 40*s*. for every man on board, and, if they came againſt the king's peace and prohibition, the ſhip, men, and cargo were all forfeited to the king and earl. But, if they came with the king's leave, the ſhip's company might ſell their goods without interruption, paying at their departure 4*d*. for every laſt to the king and earl. If the king's governor forbad the

[o] Pennant, lb. 168.
[q] Powel, p. 27.
[s] Journey from Cheſter, p. 128.
[u] *cathedra ſtercoris*; the tumbril or dung cart.
[y] Foreſtalling.
[p] Ib. 112, 113.
[r] Saxon Chron. p. 102. Flores Hiſt. p. 269.
[t] Vita Wulſtani in Ang. Sac. II. 258.
[x] Eſcape or running away of ſervants.
[z] A fine for the execution of a robber without formal trial.

dealers

dealers in martens' ſkins [b] to ſell any before he had ſeen them, thoſe who diſregarded this prohibition were to forfeit 40ſ. A man or woman detected in making a *falſe abode* [c] in the city was to forfeit 4ſ. [d]

The mayors of the city of Cheſter had for long time been authorized and appointed to take recognizance according to the Statute Merchant and of Acton Burnell, whereupon was delivered to the mayor a ſpecial ſeal for the ſame, but ſome doubts ariſing about the legality of recognizances ſo taken, the ſtatute 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 31, enacted that this ſhould hold good in law. Henry VII. by letters patent dated at Cheſter April 6, a. r. 21, divided, exempted, and in all things ſeparated from the county of Cheſter the city with the ſuburbs and hamlets, and all the land within the precinct and circuit of the ſaid city, thenceforth making and appointing it a county of itſelf; by which means the act 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 28, for fines with proclamations in the county palatine of Cheſter, did not extend to fines within the county of the city of Cheſter. The ſtatute 43 Elizabeth, c. 15, directs that fines levied before the mayor of Cheſter in the Portmoot court in the ſaid city ſhould be as valid as if levied in the county palatine, but ſubject to be reverſed upon writs of error before the high juſtice of Cheſter, as other judgements given by the ſaid mayor in the Portmoot court have uſed to be if any error be found therein.

The yearly export of cheeſe made in this county to London only has been computed at 14,000 tons, to Briſtol and York down the Severn and Trent 8000 more, beſides great quantities to Ireland and Scotland [e], and the great demand for it both in home and foreign conſumption has now exceeded the manufacture, and abſolutely put it out of power of the dealers to procure any of a tolerable age, which is one of its greateſt recommendations. The fineſt in the county is made in the pariſh of *Over*, and the adjoining four, near Vale Royal.

The preſent city is extenſive, and well built; with four principal ſtreets leading to as many gates, but diſfigured by the *Rows*, as they are called, which obſtruct foot paſſengers at the ſame time that they ſhelter them from weather. Theſe piazzas riſe up to the middle of the houſes, and have ſpacious ſhops, and vaults under and apartments over them. But the diſagreeable circumſtance of aſcending and deſcending a flight of ſteps at every interſection of the narrow ſtreets, joined to the want of light for the ſhops, counterbalances the advantage of room gained.

The *Rows*.

Mr. Pennant [e] ſuppoſes the rows the ſame with the antient veſtibules deſcribed by Plautus [f],

—— *veſtibulum* ante ædes & *ambulacrum* ejuſmodi.

built before the doors midway between the ſtreets and houſes. The ſhops and warehouſes beneath were the *cryptæ* and *apothecæ*. The back courts of all the houſes are level with the rows.

The ſtreets though hollowed out of the rock were once conſiderably deeper, and the Roman pavement is found four feet lower. The walls are the only entire ſpecimen of antient fortification now in Great Britain [g]. They are a mile and three quarters, and 101 yards in circumference, remarkable for the ſingularity of a walk all round on them for two perſons abreaſt. They are kept in repair by an officer called a *Murenger* and a rate called *murage* on all imports by perſons not free of the city.

The cuſtody of the gates of Cheſter was committed to very conſiderable noblemen: Eaſt gate to the earl of Oxford, Bridge gate to the earl of Shrewſbury, Water gate to the earl of Derby, and North gate to the mayor [h]. The principal manufacture is gloves: and its fairs are reſorted to three times a year by a great concourſe of the Iriſh linen merchants.

In this city was pretty early in the Saxon times a nunnery, to which St. Werburgh's remains were brought for ſafety A. D. 875. This was ſucceeded by a foundation in her honour by Ethelfleda for ſecular canons, whom Hugh Lupus expelled 1093, and ſettled a Benedictine abbey here from Bec in Normandy, which continued till the diſſolution; its yearly revenues being upwards of 1000*l*. The ſite is occupied by handſome houſes on three ſides, and on the fourth by the epiſcopal palace, rebuilt by biſhop Keen on the ſite of the abbey houſe [i]. The old gate remains. St. Thomas's chapel is the deanry. The cloiſters are entire: the fratry is a ſchool. The chapter-houſe is a beautiful arched building 50 feet by 26 and 35 high, deformed by modern bookcaſes up to the windows, and entered by a veſtibule ſupported by four cluſtered columns 33 feet by 27 and 12 and an half high. The monument of Hugh Lupus in this building where he and the ſix ſucceeding earls were buried, is the only antient one Cheſter has to ſhew in her cathedral, which really has undergone too many revolutions to have many marks of antiquity. The lower part of the nave and part of the north tranſept are the oldeſt; the middle aile and tower were finiſhed by abbot Ripley elected 1485. The weſt end was begun 1508, and is deſcended into by a multitude of ſteps. The nunneries of the choir are probably the work of abbot Oldham. The ſhrine as it is called, or rather the outer caſe of the ſhrine, of St. Werburgh, which ſupports the biſhop's throne, is charged with figures, which formerly bore ſcrolls of their names repreſenting the Mercian kings and ſaints; in the whole 34. The tranſepts are of unequal lengths. The North is very large and dedicated to St. Oſwald, ſerving as a pariſh church, and ſaid to occupy the ſite of the firſt church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The monks built this tranſept on purpoſe for the citizens, whom they afterwards wiſhed to remove to St. Michael's chapel, but at the requeſt of the mayor, &c. agreed to let them have the tranſept again 1488, and the chapel has been converted into a common hall and other lay uſes [k]. An epiſcopal ſee for part of Mercia was ſettled here before the end of the 7th century, ſometimes diſtinct from and ſometimes united to that of Lichfield. After the Conqueſt biſhop Peter and his ſucceſſors reſided here altogether for 30 years [l] in St. John's church till biſhop Robert 1102 quitted Cheſter for Coventry. Henry VIII. at the diſſolution fixed the ſee here once more [m], and by ſtatute 33 a. r. c. 31, ordered that the dioceſe, with all the people

[b] pelles *martinas*. In the Confeſſor's time the fine of this city, then a very conſiderable ſea-port, was 45*l*. and three *timbres* of martens ſkins, but when it was given to earl Hugh it was greatly reduced. See the duties on ſhips coming into its harbour, printed in Selden's Tit. of Hon. P. II. c. 5. p. 618 from Domeſday.

[c] *falſam manſuram*. [d] Domeſday, f. 262. b.

[e] P. 108, 109. [f] Moſtellar. Act. 111. [g] Pennant, 153.

[h] Pennant, Wales, I. 152. [i] Ib. 75. [k] Ib. 183.

[l] Hence the Saxon Chronicle and other writers call biſhop Peter *epiſcopus Licifeldenſis ſive Ceſtrenſis*. Gibſon.

[m] Tanner, p. 57.

in it, ſhould be united to the province of York, and diſſevered from that of Canterbury. John Bird a Carmelite was the firſt proteſtant biſhop, and granted away the whole property of the ſee except the ſite of the palace and a few old houſes, and was deprived by Mary for being married.

The caſtle is a noble ſtructure, having a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, and bearing his name, which as well as its workmanſhip prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the preſent walls are evidently Norman. If Malmſbury's account of Cheſter being the retreat of the veterans of the Julian legions (*Julianarum Legionum*) be explained by referring Julian to Julius Agricola [n] it is no unnatural ſuppoſition that this tower was his work. In Hugh Lupus's hall, a room 99 by 45 feet, are held the courts of juſtice for the county, and to it adjoins the court of Exchequer ſaid to have been the parliament houſe of the petty king, with ſeats for the earls, abbots, and his eight barons [o].

A county hoſpital was founded 1756 and opened 1761 [p].

As to the retreat of Henry IV. hither and his burial in this cathedral, it ſeems to owe its riſe to tradition recorded by Giraldus Cambrenſis. The tomb ſhewn for his in the ſouth aile of the choir is a modern altar tomb, over which was formerly a ſtone vault like a bee-hive towering above the roof without. Authors of better credit agree he died in want and obſcurity at Liege, and was buried at Spires. Giraldus Cambrenſis was the firſt that broached the ſtory of an emperor of Germany retiring and dying here, and Mr. Camden firſt fixed upon Henry IV. whereas all the circumſtances related by Giraldus belong to his ſon Henry V.

The ruins of St. John's church, which was reputed the antient cathedral, ſhew it to have been no ways inferior to the preſent, though little more than half of it is now uſed for a parochial church. The tower falling 1574 demoliſhed the chancel. The nave reſts on round pillars and arches. It was a monaſtery from the beginning of the 10th century, and had till the ſuppreſſion a dean and ſeven prebendaries, with an income of near 100*£*. a year [q].

On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard impending over a high cliff ſuppoſed *Radeclive* of Domeſday, is a ſmall chapel called the *Anchoritage*, placed probably over ſome hermits whoſe bodies have been found in coffin ſhaped caverns in the live rock. Hither Harold was ſaid to have retired [r].

Other religious houſes in this city were, a Benedictine nunnery founded by Randal ſecond earl of Cheſter, valued at *£*.66. 18*s*. 4*d*. [s] It ſtood in the nurſery garden on the north ſide the city called the Nuns garden, where are walls and arches [t]. Grey or Franciſcan friars t. Henry III. in the Yatch field near the new linen hall where painted tiles and glaſs are dug up [u]. White friars founded 1279 [x]. Mr. Marſden's houſe is part of them [y]. Part of this houſe and its fine vaults are occupied by Henry Heſketh, eſq. [z] Black friars [a]. An hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt valued at *£*.28. 10*s*. 4*d*. [b] a fragment of it in Foreſt-ſtreet [c]: and another of St. Giles [d] for lepers oppoſite the preſent place of execution; the burying-ground uſed by St. Oſwald's pariſh [e]. Here are nine pariſhes with their churches of which St. Peter's and Trinity have handſome ſpires. The number of inhabitants including the ſuburbs is 14713.

Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland had an interview 1259, and the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, formerly wreſted from the Engliſh crown [f]. Conſtance counteſs of Cheſter preſented archbiſhop Baldwin when he went to preach up a cruſade in Wales with cheeſes made of deers milk [g]. Edward I. 1275, appointed this city as the place for receiving the homage of Llewelyn, which that high ſpirited prince refuſing, involved himſelf and his principality in that fatal war which obliged his ſubjects to make their perſonal homage and fealty for their lands in 1300 [h]. Richard II. in his 12th year converted Cheſter into a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of Holt, the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and ſeveral other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it ſhould be given only to the king's eldeſt ſon. But Henry IV. reſcinded an act that encroached ſo much on the dignity of his ſon as prince of Wales. The citizens of Cheſter were no leſs famed for their dramatic performances than thoſe of Coventry [i]. The ſweating ſickneſs deſtroyed here in 1506, 91 houſeholders in three days, and only four women; and was followed in 1517 by a dreadful peſtilence. A more grievous one viſited it 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces under ſir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks ſiege, and ſurrendered February 3, 1645-6, on terms that did honor to the ſpirit of the beſieged.

The *Rood eye* or *iſland of the croſs*, whoſe baſe is ſtill there, was the Campus Martius of the Cheſter youth, and from 1607 an horſe-courſe; a fine extenſive meadow embanked againſt the Dee about 1587. At one end ſtands the houſe of induſtry erected 1757, and a little beyond it the quays and warehouſes, to which ſhips of 350 tons can come; the ſpring tides riſing at a medium 15 feet, the neap tides 8. The port was ſcoured, a new canal cut, and a large tract of land recovered from the ſea by Mr. Yarranton, of whom before in Worceſterſhire, p. 357. An act of parliament was obtained for recovering and ſecuring the navigation of the river Dee, ſettling the duties on ſhips, and two ferries into Flintſhire. Other acts in 1732, 1740, 1743, 1752; and after much loſs and expence a fine canal has been formed guarded by vaſt banks, in which the river is confined for the ſpace of ten miles, and ſhips brought ſafely up to the quay, and much land gained from the ſea and improved into valuable farms [k]. An inland navigation has been begun, to run through the county below Beeſton caſtle, and to terminate near Middlewich. Another branch was to extend to Namptwich. One mouth opens into the river Dee below the water-tower. A fine baſon is formed in the lime rock, into which boats are to deſcend by five ſucceſſive locks

[a] Gibſon, 669. [o] Pennant, 159. [p] Ib. 71.
[q] Tanner, p. 59. The ſite of a church of St. Peter was claimed by Robert de Rodeland *ad Fimland* (as belonging to his manor as earl) but the county proved that it belonged to the city. Domeſd. fol.
[r] Pennant, 187. [s] Tan. 60. [t] Penn. 188. [u] Tan. 63. Penn. ib. [x] Tan. 64.
[y] Penn. 185. [z] Penn. 186. [a] Tan. 65. [b] Ib. 64,
[c] Penn. 189. [d] Tan. 65.
[e] Penn. 189. [f] Fordun, I. 449. [g] Gir. Cambr. Itin. Cambr. c. XI. p. 87.
[h] Powel, 333. 382. Rymer, II. 53. 68. [i] Warton's Hiſt. of Eng. Poetry, I. 184. Pennant's Wales, I. 136. 144.
[k] Pennant, 190—195.

below the north walls of the city. A few miles of this deſign are completed; but an unhappy miſcalculation has put a ſtop to it for the preſent. The great objects were the ſalt and cheeſe trade and coal from Staffordſhire for the interior parts of this county[l].

Eccleſton. Between Cheſter and *Eccleſton*, a pleaſant village near the Dee, the Roman road is continued in a ſtrait direction, traceable alſo by its materials and remains of pavement. It points towards Eccleſton, near which are the remains of a mount, the ſite perhaps of a ſmall caſtle. It paſſes through Eaton park and croſſes the Dee at Oldford[m].

Farndon. Higher upon the river is *Farndon*, a ſmall town, whoſe church being burnt in 1645 was rebuilt, and has in a window over the Barnſton pew ſome beautiful painted glaſs repreſenting a general in his tent ſurrounded by the general officers with their reſpective badges and arms. Over the general thoſe of *Gamul* perhaps in memory of ſir Francis Gamul, the active mayor of Cheſter during the civil war.

Wyral. "*Wyrale* beginnith leſs than a quarter of a mile "of the very city ſelf of Cheſter, and within a two "bow ſhottes of the ſuburbe without the north "gate at a little brooket callid *Flokars brook* that "ther cometh ynto Dee river, and there is a dok "whereat at ſpring tide a ſhip may lye, and this is "called *Port Poole*. Half a mile lower is *Blaken "head* as an armelet of the ground pointing out. At "this is an old manor place longing to the erle of "Oxford, and therein lyeth ſometime ſir Gul. Norreis. "A mile be water lower hard on the ſhore is a little "village called *Sanbeho*. Leſs than a mile lower is "*Crabbo* village: a mile lower is *Shottewick* caſtel "on the very ſhore longing to the king, and thereby "a park. Shottewick townlet is three quarters of a "mile lower, and two miles lower is a road in Dee "called *Salthouſe*, where again it on the ſhore is a "ſalthouſe cottage. Then is *Burton head*, whereby "is a village almoſt a mile lower than Salthouſe. "Two miles lower and more is *Denwale* road, and "again it a farm place called *Denwall* hall. It "longith to Mr. Smith, and more up into the land "is Denwall village. Two miles and more lower "is *Neſton* road, and inward a mile into the land is "Neſton village. About three miles lower is a "place called the *Red bank*; and there half a mile "within the land is a village called *Thruſtington*; a "mile and more lower is *W. Kirkeby*, a village hard "on the ſhore; and half a mile lower is *Hillebyri* "as the very point of Wirrall. All the ſhore of "Wirral upon De ſide is highe bank but not very "hilly ground[n]."

Wirrall has been made a good corn country ſince Mr. Camden's time.

Stanlow. A ſmall cell ſeems to have continued at *Stanlow* hill. At the diſſolution 1716 it was granted to ſir Robert Cotton[o].

Shotwick. *Shotwick* caſtle, now in ruins, ſtands in a park formerly belonging to the crown, but now the property of Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq. The caſtle was a pentagon of 51 feet on each ſide. The Water Tower, five ſtory high. An exact drawing of it is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, MS. N° 2079.

Upon this eſtate in 1668 lived Mary Davies who had an horn grew yearly on each ſide of her head, four inches in length. One of her pictures is in the Britiſh Muſeum. Her grandſon is now tenant to Mr. Brereton.

"*Hillebyri* is the very point of Wirral, and at High "flode is all environed with water as an iſle, and "then the trajectus is a quarter of a mile over and "four fadome depe of water, and at ebbe a man "may go over the ſande. It is about a mile in cum- "pace, and the grounde is ſandy and hath conies. "There was a celle of monks of Cheſtre, and a pil- "grimage of our lady of Hilbyri[p]." This ſeems to be *Hyle ſands* of the Maps. At *Hyle lake* duke Schomberg encamped when he was to reduce Ireland after the Revolution, and here his forces embarked. The place was called *Wallaſe Lezer*, a large fine ſpot where races were run for many years, but thoſe races are now run at Newmarket, though ſtill called the *Wallaſea Stakes*.

"From Hilbyri to cumpace about the ſhore of "Wyral on Merſey ſide to Waleſey village on the "very ſhore wher men uſe much to ſalt herring taken "in the ſe by the mouth of Merſey, is 7 or 8 miles[q]."

Further on from Cheſter lies Parkgate, where perſons who do not chuſe to take the long route to Holyhead take ſhipping for Ireland. Here the Dublin yacht is uſually ſtationed.

Delamere foreſt is now a black dreary waſte feeding a few rabbits[r]. It gave title of baron 1661 to the Booths earls of Warrington, now extinct.

"The faire and large foreſt of Dalamare beſide "the wich I remember there is plenty of red deer "and falow[s]."

"There is a place in the foreſt of Delamere called "the VII *loos*, where may be ſeen VII caſtle dikes. "The people there ſpeke much of them. I think "that they were made by men of war[t]."

Edeſbury hall, which gives name to an antient family and to the hundred in which it and *Chamber in the Foreſt* ſtand, ſeems to have had the name from *Eadeſburgh*. Whence Mr. Camden had his account that *Finborrow* was built by Edelfleda does not appear. Neither the Saxon Chronicle, Matthew of Weſtminſter, nor Henry of Huntingdon, mention it. The ſecond of theſe calls Eadeſbury, *Fadeſbury*, an obvious error of the pen.

Bunbury is the place where Mr. Horſley conjectured BONIUM might be fixed. See before, p. 429. Dr. Tilſton ſays it is written *Bonebury*. In Domeſday it is *Bolibyrie*. Mr. King, p. 104, calls it *Boniface bury* from St. Boniface, to whom the church was dedicated. "Sir Hugh Calveley made the college of "*Bunbiry* about Henry V's days[u]: a very faire "collegiate church[x]." The college was founded by ſir Hugh Calverley, knt. about 1386, for a maſter and ſix ſecular chaplains. Its revenue £.18. 2s. 8d. *per ann.* was purchaſed of the Crown in queen Elizabeth's reign by Mr. Thomas Alderſey of London, merchant taylor, who applied it to the maintenance of a lecturer and freeſchool[y].

In the church is the tomb of the founder, who paſſes for a Cheſhire hero, and had raiſed a fortune as a partizan among the diſbanded companies after the battle of Poitiers, and at that of Auray

[l] Ib. 200.
[m] Ib. 201.
[n] Leſ. V. 54.
[o] Tan. 61.
[p] Leſ. It. V. 54.
[q] Leſ. V. 55.
[r] Pennant, Scotl. 2.
[s] Leſ. VII. 42. V. 81.
[t] Leſ. V. 81.
[u] Leſ. VII. 43.
[x] Leſ. V. 81.
[y] King, 16. Tan. 64.

1364, ſerved under lord Chandos and turned the fortune of the day in which the great Gueſclin was taken. He joined the Black Prince in ſupport of the tyrant Peter the Cruel king of Caſtile, whom he reinſtated on the throne by the great victory of Najara, and on the recall of the prince he was left commander in chief. He is ſaid to have married a queen of Arragon, and afterwards the heireſs of Mottram lord of Mottram. He was living in the reign of Henry IV. The tomb is kept very neat by a benefaction of Dame Mary Calverley of Lee, who in 1705 left the intereſt of 100*l.* to the poor of the pariſh if they attended divine ſervice, and kept the tomb clean. The family ſeat at Calveley is now the Davenports by marriage[z].

"*Biſton* caſtle buildid or reedified by Ranulf earl "of Ceſtre[a]." "Biſton dwellith at Biſton half a "mile from Biſton[b]."

Beeſton gives name to an antient family, of whom was ſir William Beeſton governor of Jamaica. In the higheſt part of the hill within the walls was a well 91 yards deep. In the patents of Henry III. it is called *The Caſtle on the rock*[c].

The great inſulated rock of Beeſton compoſed of ſand ſtone is very lofty and precipitous, on three ſides affording the moſt curious bird's-eye proſpect imaginable, on the other ſide it ſlopes down 366 feet to Beeſton brook from the ſummit. The caſtle has been a place of very great ſtrength. The acceſs about midway of the ſlope was defended by a great gateway and a ſtrong wall fortified with round towers, which ran from one edge of the precipice to the other acroſs the ſlope, but never ſurrounded the hill. The area within may be about four or five acres. The caſtle on the ſummit is defended on one ſide by an amazing ditch cut out of the live rock, on the other by an abrupt precipice. Within is a ſquare chapel and a draw-well ſunk through the higher part of the rock to the level of Beeſton brook below. King remembers one well 80 and another 90 yards deep. Though Leland in his poem on the birth of Edward VI. deſcribes this caſtle as ruined, it was garriſoned by the parliament, and ſurpriſed September 13, 1643, by the royaliſts, who defended it ſeventeen weeks, and at laſt on the approach of prince Rupert raiſed the ſiege 1644. It was next year ſurrendered to ſir William Brereton, and ſoon after demoliſhed. Tradition ſays prince Rupert burnt Beeſton hall below for fear it ſhould be garriſoned by the enemy[d]. The ruins belong to ſir Roger Moſtyn, bart.

"Cholmeley dwellith at *Cholmeley* haul, a fair "houſe, having a litle mere by it, a fair wood, and a "moſſe of fyr wood. It is in the middle of the way "between Malpas and Banbury 3 miles from each[e]."

"Mr. Cholmeley's place a faire building of timbre "and motid about with the water of a poole[f]."

"From Blakemere to Byklem is a moſſe 3 miles "of ſand hard by Cholmeley firſt I ſaw the great "number of firre trees and which the inhabitants "thereby communely digge up for firewood, but "ther I did ſee no fyrre trees growing. Oftentimes "in digging in this moſſe or more for petes or turves "they finde the whole trees of the firs, ſum ſhort and "ſum veri long without twike or bow, lying ſum-"time not a foote, ſumtime 3 or 4 foot depe in the "ground, but how or when thes trees cam down "other by cutting or windfaulle no man there can "tell: the wood of them in burning ſavorith of "reſine[g]."

Of the family and title of Cholmondeley mention has been made before, p. 429. We ſhall only add that ſir *Robert* Cholmondeley was created by Charles I. viſcount Cholmondeley of Kellis in Ireland; and his great nephew *Hugh* lord Cholmondeley of Wyche Malbank or Nantwich by king William 1689; viſcount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley by queen Anne 1706, which titles his nephew *George* 3d and preſent earl now enjoys.

Ridle. "Egerton one of the younger brethren of Eger-"ton of Egerton dwellith at *Ridle* within a half "mile of *Bukle* hill wher the head of *Wyver* river "is, and neere is a poole of a mile and more in "length, and oute of it iſſuith an arme that ſone "after goith into Wyver and ſtrait moch encreſith "it. This Ridle Hawlle made of a poore hold place "the fayreſt gentleman's houſe of al Cheſterſhire by "ſir William Stondeley helper to king Henry VII. "and he was attainted and Ridle was given to Ralph "Egerton[h]." "Hard by Ridle park a right goodly "houſe of ſtone and timber, builded by ſir William "Standeley that much favoured king Henry VII. "at Boſworth field. King Henry VII. gave this "place afterwards to one of the Egertons. Here "is a mere of pikes, bremes, and tenches half a mile "in bredth and a mile and an half in length countid "far the faireſt mere in Cheſhire[i]."

"Bulcle of Whatcroft two miles from the North-"wich now dwelleth in Wales. William of Bulkle, "cheefe juſtice of Cheſter, was ſetter up of Eiton. "Bulkley of Eiton had ſome land afore he was "juſtice. Theſe two Bulkeles contend either to be "the elder houſe of that name. The name roſe "by a lawyer. Bulkley of Wales ys a man of far "greater lands than the other. Bulkle of Eiton's "ſtock came to a daughter and Leſtewich had her: "but ſir Gul. of Breton bot Eyton[k]."

Bulkeley. *Bulkeley* was t. John, the lordſhip of Robert de Bulkeley from whom deſcends the preſent viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhel in Ireland, whoſe anceſtors have been chamberlains of North Wales, and conſtables of Beaumarais Caſtle. Here is an eſtate of the Calverleys, and a houſe of the Braſſeys[l].

Baddeley. "Sir Randol Manoring dwelleth at *Badele* three "miles from Nantwiche by S. W. and has a park "and mere called Badlemere[m]."

Baddeley is now the ſeat of the Mainwarings[n].

Cumbermere. *Cumbermere* abbey was founded 1133 by *Hugh* Malbanc lord of Namptwich for Ciſtertians, and endowed with a revenue of above £.225 9*s.* 7*d. per ann.*[o] *William* Malbanc only confirmed his father Hugh's grants. It belongs now to ſir Robert Saluſbury Cotton, bart. whoſe ſeat is built out of its remains.

"A mile from Cumbremere abbay in time of "mind ſank a peace of a hill having trees on hit, "and after in that part ſprang ſalt water, and the "abbat there began to make ſalt, but the men of

[z] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 16—18.
[a] Lel. VII. 40.
[b] Ib. 43.
[c] Dugd. Bar. I. 747.
[d] Pennant ubi ſup. 9—14.
[e] Lel. VII. 43.
[f] Ib. V. 81.
[g] Ib.
[h] Lel. VII. 43.
[i] Ib. V. 81.
[k] Ib. VII. 43.
[l] King, 58.
[m] Lel. VII. 43.
[n] King, 72.
[o] Tan. 60. ex Mon. Ang. and King, 61.

"the

"the wichis componid with the abbay that there "ſhould be no ſalt made. The pit yet hath ſalt "water, but much filth is fallen into it[p]."

"Nantwich upon Wiver 14 miles be weſt from "Cheſter. The paroche churche is impropriated to "Cumbremer. Sum ſay that Acton is the mother "church. It is no market[q]."

Namptwich. *Namptwich* was erected into a barony by Hugh earl of Cheſter, who gave it to Hugh Malbanc. From his poſterity the three daughters of his ſon Hugh, it deſcended to the Lovels, Audleys, and Vernons, then to the Wilbrahams, Staffords and Littleburies, and is or was lately in the Cholmondeleys, who were created barons of Wich Malbank alias Namptwich 1689. It has been twice deſtroyed by fire 1438 and 1583, but as often recovered itſelf. The living is but a ſmall vicarage. Here was a priory dependant on Combermere, St. Laurence's hoſpital for lepers[r], and a chapel of St. Anne near the bridge[s]. Here are now two charity ſchools. The pariſh is extenſive. The town has a conſiderable trade and a good market: and the cheeſe made in its neighbourhood is highly eſteemed[t]. The *Salinis* of Ravennas is placed here as being the chief ſalt work, and known to the Romans.

"The ſalt ſpring at Nantwich yeldith more ſalt "water then the other 3 [at Middlewich]. Where-"fore there be at Nantwich a iii hunderith ſalters. "The pittes be ſo ſet abowte with canales that the "ſalte water is fairly derived to every manner "howſe. And at the Nantwiche very many ca-"nales go over Wyver river for the commodite of "deriving the water to the ſalters' troughs. They "ſethe the ſalt water in furneſſes of lede, and lade "out the ſalt, ſome in caſes of wicker through the "wich the water voydith, and the ſalt remaynith[u]."

Midlewich. "Ther be two ſalt ſprings at *Midlewich* that ſtandith "as I remember upon Dane river[x]." From hence to Northwich a road like Roman.

"The ſalt ſprings are about 30 miles from the ſea, and generally lie all along the river Weever. There is indeed an appearance of the ſame vein at Middlewich nearer the river Dane; and all lie near brooks and in meadows. The water is intenſely cold at bottom. The pit at Namptwich is ſeven yards deep; but the general depth is not above four. It yields 1lb. of ſalt for 6lb. of brine. The pans in which the ſalt is boiled are ſet on iron bars, and cloſed up on all ſides with clay and bricks. After filling them they put into the brine a mixture of brine and cows or ſheeps blood, two quarts into a pan of 360 quarts. This occaſions a ſcum, which they take off, and continue the fire as quick as poſſible till half the brine be waſted. They then repleniſh it, adding a mixture of whites of eggs and brine. When the ſcum of this is removed, and part of the brine waſted, they throw in a quarter of a pint of ſtrong ale; ſlackening their fire and lading in what is called *leach brine*, which is ſuch as runs from the ſalt when it is taken up before it hardens. After all this is in they boil gently till a thin cruſt riſes, which is the firſt appearance of the ſalt. This ſinking, the brine gathers into corns at bottom of the pans, and they take it out with their *loots* or wooden rakes, long ſquare boards with handles, and put it into *barrows* or pyramidal wicker baſkets, which after the leach brine is drained out they remove into their hothouſe to dry[y]."

The rich brine of the chief pit at Middlewich yields a full half pint of ſalt, yet is ſo thrifty of its brine that the inhabitants are limited to their proportions of it, and ſupplied from pits that afford a weaker liquor[z].

The ſalt works in this county and at Droitwich with the ſmall ones at Weſton c. Stafford are the only places in England where any buſineſs is done. The two firſt were worked by the Romans, and had the common name of *Salinæ*. From that period to the preſent they have been ſucceſſively uſed. The Saxons divided them between the king, the nobles, and the freemen. Thus at Nantwich was one brine pit, which gave employ to numbers of *ſalinæ* or works. Eight of them were between the king and earl Edwin, the king having two, the earl one ſhare of the profits. Edwin had alſo a work near his manor of *Aghton*, out of which was made ſalt ſufficient for the annual conſumption of his houſehold; but if any was ſold, the king had a tax of 2*d.* and the earl of 1*d.* In this place were numbers of works belonging to the people of the neighbourhood, who from Aſcenſion day to Martinmas, might carry away what ſalt they pleaſed, but if they ſold any on the ſpot, or in the county, they paid tax to the king and earl: but, after the feaſt of St. Martin, whoever took the ſalt home with his own, or purchaſed from other works, except from the earl's, was to pay toll. The king and earl farmed out their eight works. They were obliged to give on the Friday of the weeks in which they were worked 16 borlings, of which 15 made one horſeload, or eight buſhels of ſalt. The pans of others were not ſubject to this Friday firm from Aſcenſion day to Martinmas, but were afterwards. The Welſh uſed to ſupply themſelves with ſalt from theſe parts, till Henry III. in his wars with them prevented them. All the works were confined between the river and a certain ditch. All crimes committed within theſe limits might be commuted by a fine of 2*s.* or 30 borlings of ſalt; but murder and theft were puniſhed with death. The idea of ſanctity which the Germans annexed to ſalt ſprings[a] obtained here. On Aſcenſion day the old inhabitants of Nantwich ſang an hymn of thankſgiving for the bleſſing of the brine. A very antient pit called the *Old Brine* was then annually, till within theſe few years, decked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and the day celebrated as a feſtival[b].

The town underwent a ſevere ſiege 1643 by lord Biron, who, after his defeat here by ſir Thomas Fairfax, retired to Cheſter. It was the reſidence of Milton's widow, daughter of Mr. Minſhul, of Stoke, in this neighbourhood[c].

"*Northwiche* is a prati market town but fowle: "the ſalt water pitte is hardby the brinke of Dane "river, the which within a good butt ſhot beneth "runnith into Wyver[d]." "Northwiche upon Wy-"ver 12 miles from Cheſter. It hath but a chapel; "the paroche church is a mile off at Budworth im-"propriate to Norton[e]." Here is a market and a

[p] Lel. V. 82. [q] Lel. VII. 40. [r] Tanner, 65.
[s] Hiſt. of Namptwich. Pennant, 32. [t] King, 68. [u] Lel. V. 82.
[x] Ib. [y] Dr. Jackſon in Phil. Tranſ. N° 53, 54.
[a] Ib. Edwin earl of Mercland under the Confeſſor ſo divided the profits of eight ſalt-pits in Warminſtow, that the king had two and the earl a 3d part of all the rents and profits thereof. Domeſd.
[b] Tacit. Ann. XIII. 57. [b] Pennant, Ib. 28. 30. [c] Ib. 33. 35.
[d] Lel. V. 82. [e] Ib. VII. 40.

free grammar ſchool. Large mines of rock ſalt were diſcovered here in the beginning of the preſent century.

On the ſouth ſide of Northwich have been diſcovered immenſe mines of rock ſalt, which they dig and ſend to the ſea ſhore, where it is prepared for uſe. The ſalt quarries here, with their pillars and chryſtal roof, extending ſeveral acres, afford a pleaſing and picturesque appearance. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about 40 yards deep. Above it is a bed of whitiſh clay [f]. The church here has a ſemicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baſkets, ſuch as the ſalt ſettles in [g].

Acton near Namptwich belonged before the Conqueſt to Morcar brother of Edwin laſt earl of Mercia, afterwards to the lords of Nantwich, the Ardens, Wilbrahams, and now by marriage to Wilbraham Tallemache. In the church is the tomb of ſir William Mainwaring 1399, and others of ſir Thomas Wilbraham and lady 1660. The town was governed firſt by a bailiff, now by conſtables. It has other officers, as the *rulers of walling*, who regulate all matters concerning the ſprings; the *ale-taſters*, whoſe office related to the aſſize of bread and beer; the *heath-keepers*, who attended to the right of the *beam heath* antiently called the *creach*; the *leave-lookers* were clerks of the markets; and the *fire-lookers* took care of the fires and chimnies. The town is large, but conſiſts chiefly of old houſes. It is divided into unequal parts by the Weever here a ſmall ſtream. An act paſſed many years ago for making this river navigable, but was never carried into execution. The Cheſter canal terminates in a handſome broad baſon between this town and Acton; but remains at preſent unfiniſhed and uſeleſs. The chief trade of this place is in ſhoes: the manufactures of gloves, bone lace, and ſtockings are loſt, as is the tanning buſineſs. The ſalt works produce an annual duty of near 5000*l.* from the whole diſtrict, including the works at Lawton and a ſmall one at Droitwich from 18 to 20,000*l.* In the reign of Elizabeth here were 216 ſalt works of ſix *leadſwalling* each. In 1774 only two works of five large pans of wrought iron [h].

Wibbunbury was the eſtate of the Praers, and of another family which took name from it. Among the ſeats round it was *Lee*, the reſidence of a family of the ſame name, from which deſcended the Lees earls of Lichfield derived from Benedict a ſon of this houſe, who made a ſettlement at Quarendon, c. Bucks, t. Elizabeth [i]. In the church were buried ſir John Delves and his ſon, beheaded after the battle of Tewksbury 1471. Edward IV. purſued them into that abbey church, but was ſtopped by a prieſt with the hoſt, who made him promiſe them pardon, but they neglecting to eſcape out of ſanctuary were dragged forth ſoon after to immediate execution [k]. Only the ſite of the houſe remains [l].

Doddington belonged originally to a family of its own name, then to the Praers, Breſcies, and Delves'. John Delves was one of the eſquires to James lord Audley at the battle of Poitiers [m], and buried near his patron at *Audley*, another of the reſidences of the Audleys, a few miles north-eaſt of Dodington. The ſite is now occupied by a farm houſe [n]. The other three eſquires were Dutton, Foulhurſt, and Hawkeſton, all Cheſhire men. The ſtone ſtatues of all five are preſerved at Dodington hall [o]. Sir Thomas Broughton, who inherits the eſtate by an intermarriage of his anceſtor with Delves, is building a magnificent houſe in a better ſituation.

Mr. Pennant notes a peculiarity of the houſe of *Harding wood* adjoining to this pariſh, that whenever the family go to their pariſh church at *Lawton*, they paſs out of the province of Canterbury into that of York, through the two counties of Stafford and Cheſter, two dioceſes of Lichfield and Cheſter, two hundreds, and three conſtableries [p].

"Sir Henri Delves dwelleth three miles eaſt from "Nantwiche, and hath a faire houſe [q]."

"Davenport dwellith three miles from Biſton at a "place called *Calveley*. This Davenport is leſs "land than the reſidew [q]." Calveley.

"Mynſhull dwellith at *Mynſhul*, five miles from "the Middlewich [r]." Mynſhull.

Minſhull is come by a daughter to the Cholmondleys.

At *Rotherton* was diſcovered, 1670, a rock of natural ſalt, from which iſſued a vigorous ſharp brine beyond any of the ſprings uſed in the ſalt works [s]. Rotherton.

The family of Crew, from whom was deſcended Nathaniel, late biſhop of Durham, have a handſome manſion houſe built 1615 at *Crew*. Crew.

"Towards the end of Delamere foreſt I looked to- "ward *Valle Royal* on the right hand, about which "place be divers fair and large pooles [t]." Vale Royal.

Edward I. when prince, began an abbey on his manor of *Dernhale*, now *Darnhill Grange*, for 100 Ciſtercian monks 1266. After his acceſſion to the crown, 1277, he laid the foundations of a ſtately monaſtery not far from hence in a more pleaſant ſituation, which he called *Vale Royal*, under which name he included the circumjacent tract. The houſe was 53 years building (1277—1330), and coſt £.32,000. Its yearly revenues were £. 519. 19*s.* 8*d.* It was granted at the diſſolution to Thomas Holcroft [u]. His grandſon ſold it to the Holfords, from whom it came by marriage to the Cholmondeleys.

"*Daven*, alias *Dane*, riſith in the hundered of "Maxfeld, wher the foreſt is. The hed is in the "very border of Darbyſhire and Maxwell foreſt. "And it is ſaid about the hedde of this river be the "limites of Cheſterſhir, Staffordſhir, and Darbyſhir. "After that Dane cummith a three miles beneth the "hedde, if rain come faſt it ragith on ſtones, though "after it comith from Congleton it runnith on ground "ſomewhat mooriſh [x]." Dane [r].

"*Congleton* upon Dane, 20 miles from Cheſter "plain eaſt out of Cheſter, and ſix miles out of "Northwike [y], a market town, 10 miles from North- "wich upon the bank between the ſalte ſpringing "pitts and Dane river [z]." Congleton.

Mr. Horſley (p. 415), poſitively contradicts Dr. Gale's aſſertion (p. 50.) that both the diſtance and the road concur to fix CONDATE at *Congleton*, and thinks it highly probable that the Roman road went from Mancheſter to Cheſter through or near *Northwich*. Dr. Tilſton found a piece of it in this di- CONDATE.

[f] Stukeley, It. I. 55.
[g] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 24—26.
[h] See before, vol. I. p. 320. Pennant, Ib. 36, 37.
[i] Pennant, [m] See before, p. 387.
[k] Stowe, Annals, 424.
[l] Ib. [n] Pennant, Ib. 42, 43. [o] Ib. 41. 45.
[p] Phil. Tranſ. N° 56. [q] Lel. VII. 43. [r] Ib.
[s] Lel. VII. 41. [t] Lel. V. 81. [u] Tan. 63.
[x] Lel. VII. 40. [y] Lel. V. 82.
[z] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 3.

rection called *the Street*, near Altrincham. *Stretford* is a place on the Merſey: yet the Dr. chooſes rather to place *Condate* at *Kinderton* near Middlewich, where he finds a Roman way called *Kindſtreet*. This is not removing it far from the ſituation aſſigned it by Talbot, Burton, and Baxter on weaker grounds. Valeſius derives *Condate* in Gaul from its ſituation between two rivers, a circumſtance ſuiting both with Congleton and Northwich, and perhaps a happier etymology than Baxter's, which is too general; *Kynta ty*, prima domus, regia, prætorium. Thomas Percival, eſq; found a Roman camp at *Kinderton*, and three roads leading from it to Cheſter, Cheſterton, and Wroxeter [a], and here Mr. Whitaker fixes Condate [b]. Salmon [c] ſays there are two roads that lead to it from Mancheſter, one by Knutsford, the other nearer to Macclesfield. The firſt ſeems to have been the Roman, becauſe it paſſes by the fortreſs ſouthweſt of Mancheſter, whereas the other never comes near it. At Congleton are no remains to proclaim it a ſtation. Five empty jars containing two gallons each, ſmall at top and bottom, were indeed dug out at the depth of about half a yard from the ſurface, in a cellar of the houſe next the bridge, and probably were wine veſſels. Notwithſtanding the diſtance from Mancheſter and Cheſter, and the firſt ſyllable of the name ſuits with a ſtation here, Salmon and Stukeley remove *Condate* to Northwich. Congleton has now two churches.

Davenport. "The beſt and firſt houſe of the Davenports is at "*Davenport*, a great old houſe covered with lead on "the ripe of Daven, three miles above Congleton [d]."

Shenton. "Nedam a knt. dwellith at *Shenton*, a three "miles from Cumbermere by eaſt. He hath builded "a fair houſe. It is motid [e]."

Rudheath. *Rudheath* is a ſpacious precinct, with a large common. The privilege of ſanctuary here was ſo groſsly abuſed, that it was found neceſſary to ſuppreſs it long before the Reformation [f]. Here was born ſir John Birkinhead, known by the name of the *Loyal Poet*, and at the reſtoration maſter of Requeſts. He died 1679.

Kinderton. "Venables baron of Kinderton dwellith at *Kin-* "*dreton* by the Midlewich. Venables be auncient "gentlemen [g]." The Venables of *Kinderton* are the only barons created by the earl of Cheſter that have continued to our time. This barony deſcended in a direct line from Gisbert Venables to Anne daughter and heireſs of Peter Venables, who married 1687 Montague Bertie earl of Abingdon, and died 1715 without iſſue [h]. It now belongs to lord Vernon.

Boſtock. "Boſtok of *Boſtok* in Henry VIIth's time had a "daughter and heire married to ſir John Savage. "Boſtok was of a very auncientnes in Cheſterſhire "and yn Dancham pariſh [i]."

Brereton. *Brereton* gives birth to an antient family of its name; of whom ſir William Brereton mentioned by Mr. Camden was juſtice and marſhal of Ireland 1540, created baron Laghlin in that kingdom, which title not being made to deſcend to collaterals is now extinct. He died at Kilkenny, and was buried in St. Canice's church there.

A little above Middlewich the Dan receives the *Wheeloc* riſing from *Mowcop* hill, near whoſe north-eaſt bank is *Sandbach*, a ſmall market town, with a fair ſtone church. In the market-place are two ſquare ſtone croſſes on ſteps, with images and releifs of the paſſion. Near the river were found 1561 three tin cheſts empty [k].

There are two villages of the name of *Pever* or *Peover*, *Over*, and *Nether*: the former a chapelry to *Roſthorn* has near it the ſeat of the Mainwarings. Of this family ſir Thomas, created a baronet at the Reſtoration, involved himſelf in a ridiculous controverſy in defence of Amicia daughter of Hugh Cyvelioc 5th earl of Cheſter, whom his anceſtor Ralph Meſnilwarin, Juſtice of Cheſter in the reign of John had married, againſt the imputations of ſir Peter Leyceſter, who, in his Hiſtorical Antiquities of Cheſhire, queſtioned her legitimacy. Twelve pieces were printed on both ſides, and the controverſy ended not till the death of Leyceſter.

"[M]arbyri of [*Mar*]*byri*, where [is a] great "pole .... from Northwich. The Winington's "lands 2 c markes [a ye]re [l]."

At *Rockſavage* was a ſtately brick houſe built in the 16th century by ſir John Savage inſtead of his noble antient manſion at *Clifton*, which from thence fell to decay, as is now the caſe of its ſucceſſor Rockſavage. This houſe ſtands about two miles from Frodſham bridge, on a fine high hill overlooking the Merſey and the goodly marſhes about it, having an eaſy aſcent from the meads through an extenſive park, and formerly adorned with delectable gardens, &c. King James I. lodged here one night 1617 [m], but this eſtate has been let out to farms, and the noble houſe of this family, which Mr. Camden deſcribes as new built, is now almoſt ruined, and the handſome offices added to it ſince it became the property of the earl of Cholmondeley, converted into a farm houſe.

"Sir Perce of Dutton's chefeſt houſe is in *Dutton* "a feven miles of Cheſter [n]."

"At *Whitley* hall, within a quarter of a mile of "Dutton, dwells a gentleman of the name of "Towchet, ſo that I think the lord Audley is one "of the lords of the liberties of Nantwich by the "name of Towchett by the inheritance of Towchets "and not of Audley [o]. There was a place of lord "Audleys in Cheſtreſhire between Cumbremere and "Nantwicke called *Newhaule* tower. It is now clene "down. Ther be motes and fair water [p]."

The firſt mention of the *Tuchets* is in Edward IIſt's French wars. Of that family was John, who, t. Richard II. marrying Joan daughter of Nicholas lord Audley of Heleigh, his ſon John, on the death of his great uncle, became lord Audley [q]. His lineal deſcendant George was created by James I. earl of Caſtlehaven in Ireland, which title expired with his great grandſon.

Northweſt of Dutton is *Tarven*, in whoſe church is an inſcription in memory of John Thomaſine, 36 years maſter of the grammar ſchool, and a moſt exquiſite penman [r], who could write the ſmalleſt hand, and in the ſmalleſt compaſs. Many ſpecimens of his art are ſtill preſerved in the county.

[a] Archæol. I. 62. [b] Hiſt. of Mancheſter, I. p.
[c] P. 652. [d] Lel. VII. 42. [e] Lel. VII. 43.
[f] King, 83. [g] Lel. VII, 43. [h] Epitaph in Collins's Peer. II. 513. [i] Lel. VII. 43.
[k] Mag. Brit. I. 284. [l] Lel. VII, 43. [m] King, 93. [n] Lel. VII. 43.
[o] Lel. VII. 15. [p] Ib. VII. 40. Ib. VII. 41. [q] Dugd. Bar. I. 750. II. 28.
[r] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 5, 6.

"Sir John Downe alias Dane dwellith at *Utkin-*
"*ton*[s]."

Utkinton hall ſtood four miles from Tarvin. The manor with Kingſley and the bailliwic of Delamere foreſt was given by Randal Meſchines earl of Cheſter to Randle de Kingſley, whoſe great grandfather Joan about 1233 conveyed it to the Downs, ſince called Dones, whoſe heirs female, or perſons claiming under them, have ſince held it. The Dones of Flaxyard in this neighbourhood were another conſiderable family conſtantly at variance with the former till united by marriage: but at this time both the manſion houſes are demoliſhed or converted into farm houſes[t]. In the church are many monuments of the Dones, and of the Ardens and Crews, who married two daughters of the Dones; alſo of Sir John Done, knt. hereditary foreſter and keeper of Delamere foreſt, who died 1629, holding in his hand an horn which deſcended to the Crews the owners of the eſtate by marriage, and is now in the poſſeſſion of John Arden, eſq. of Yorkſhire another deſcendant. The Downs bore for their arms A. a bugle horn ſtringed S. Sir John Crew of this family was a curious antiquary [u].

Mr. Camden has given an imperfect account of the Dutton privilege.

Ranulph, laſt earl of Cheſter, happening to advance into Wales with too few attendants, found himſelf on a ſudden ſurprized by Llewellin prince of Wales, with whom he had long been at variance. In this dilemma he retreated to *Ruthlan* caſtle in Flintſhire, from whence he ſent to Roger or John de Lacy, conſtable of Cheſter, for relief. This happening at the time of Cheſter fair, to which Hugh Lupus, firſt earl of Cheſter, had granted ſpecial protection, Lacy's ſteward [x] Hugh de Dutton haſtily aſſembled all the minſtrels and mob that followed them, and marched at their head toward Ruthlan. The Welſh, ſuppoſing them a body of regular troops, preſently raiſed the ſiege. In memory of this the patronage of this rabble was given to John de Lacy, who granted the ſame to Hugh de Dutton and his heirs, by the name of "*Magiſterium omnium* Leccatorum [y] & Meretricum *totius Ceſtreſhire, ſicut liberius illum magiſterium teneo de Comite; ſalvo jure meo & heredibus meis* [z]." In conſequence of this juriſdiction all the minſtrels of that country reſorting to Cheſter, accompanied with many gentlemen of the county, attend the heir of Dutton from his lodging to St. John's church, one of them walking before him in a ſurcoat of his arms depicted on taffeta, the reſt proceeding two and two, playing on their ſeveral inſtruments. After divine ſervice they conduct him back in the ſame manner to his lodging, where a court being held by his ſteward, and all the minſtrels formally called, certain orders and laws are made for the better government of this ſociety, with penalties on thoſe that tranſgreſs [a].

Dutton claimed at the feaſt from the minſtrels 4 *lagenas vini & unam lanceam*, and a fee of 4*d*. $\frac{1}{2}$, and from every meretrix in Cheſter and Cheſhire *officium ſuum exercente* 4*d*. [b].

Frodſham caſtle is now ſo completely levelled, and the ſite built upon, that nothing but the name remains. It was burnt down 1654, when there lay dead in it an earl Rivers [c], of the family of the *Savages*, who had long their chief ſeat here. The firſt of this knightly family that occurs in hiſtory is *John*, who commanded the earl of Richmond's left wing at the battle of Boſworth, and was afterwards ſlain at the ſiege of Bologne. John, ſon of his great grandſon, was created a baronet 9 James I. and his ſon Thomas, 19 James I. viſcount Colcheſter, and 2 Charles I. earl Rivers after the death of his wife's father Thomas lord Darcie, viſcount Colcheſter; but dying in lord Darcie's life-time without having poſſeſſion of either title, his widow was created counteſs of Rivers 17 Charles II. with precedence to her children as thoſe of an earl. She died 1650 [d], and the title became extinct in her grandſon Thomas 1693. Frodſham.

Not far from Frodſham was *Stanlaw*, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by John, conſtable of Cheſter, removed to Whalley, c. Lancaſter [e]. Stanlaw.

"The water of *Merſey* to the ueri maine ſe de- Merſey [f].
"partith Cheſterſhire and Lancaſtreſhire [f]."

"*Stoppord* upon Merſey, a ſix miles from Man- Stockport.
"cheſter. The paroche church is in the town. Mr.
"Warine is called there baron of Stoppord, for one
"of the Warines, of Cheſterſhire, married one
"Stoppard, baron of Stoppord's daughter and heire
"about Henry IV's days. The ancienter houſe,
"longing to the Warines, was *Poynton*, where he
"lyeth now, for Stoppord manor place is decayed.
"At Poynton is a parke. Pointon is in the middle
"way between Stoppord and Maxwell town, four
"miles from eche. It is in *Preſtebyri* paroche, in
"which paroch be divers places of ancient gen-
"tlemen [g]." Stockport ſtands on the ſouth bank of the Merſey, over which it has a bridge leading into the road to Mancheſter, and blown up, to ſtop the rebels 1745, but ſince rebuilt. In 1766 a new church was erected here. The town has a conſiderable corn-market, and four fairs. Here is ſaid to be a chalybeat ſpring ſtronger than that at Tunbridge. "The prati
"river of *Bolyll* riſith about Maxwell foreſt, and
"goith a good way beneth Crosford bridge into
"Merſey [h]."

"Davenport of *Bromehaull*, two miles weſt from Bromehall.
"Stoppord. Davenport of *Woodford*, two miles from Woodford.
"Bromehaull [i].

"*Maxwell*, hard on the edge under Maxwell foreſt, Macclesfield.
"and yet out of the foreſt, 23 miles north-weſt from
"Cheſter towards Darbyſhire [k]."

Macclesfield gave title of earl to Gerrard, ſo created 21 Charles II. with whoſe ſons *Charles* and *Fitton* it became extinct. It was revived 8 George I. in favour of ſir *Thomas Parker*, of Leke in Staffordſhire, firſt created baron of Macclesfield 2 George I. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench 1709-10, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain 1720, which office he held ſix years. His ſon *George* died Preſident of the Royal Society 1764, and is ſucceeded in his title by his ſon *Thomas*, third and preſent earl. This town is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, has a market and free-

[s] Lel. VII. 42.
[t] Pennant, Ib. p. 6, 7.
[u] Mr. Cole in Archæol. V. 343, 344.
[x] Not ſon in-law, as Dr. Powell, who alſo calls him Ralph. Hiſt. of Wales, 296. Wynne, 257.
[y] *Buffeons.* They are frequently joined with *Meretrices.* Du Cange in voc.
[z] The charter was in the hands of viſcount Kilmurrey 1648. Dugd.
[a] Dugd. Bar. I. 101.
[b] Leiceſter, 142. Pennant, ubi ſup. 185.
[c] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 6.
[d] MS. note of Dugdale in his Bar. II. 445. pen. me.
[e] Tan. 61.
[f] Lel. V. 82.
[g] Lel. VII. 40.
[h] Ib. V. 82.
[i] Ib. VII. 42.
[k] Ib. VII. 40.

ſchool,

ſchool, a button manufactory, ſilk mills, and copper and braſs works[l]. Stafford duke of Buckingham, t. R. III. had a manſion here[m].

In a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the parochial chapel, belonging to the Leighs of Lyme, is a braſs plate with this inſcription to two of that family.

" Here lyeth the body of Perkin a Legh,
That for king Richard the death did dye
Betray'd for Righteouſneſs:
And the bones of ſir Peers his ſonne
That with king Henry the Vth * did wonne
At Paris.

* It ſhould be IVth.

" This Perkin ſerved king Edward the 3d, and the Black Prince his ſon, in all their wars in France, and was at the battle of Creſſie, and had Lyme given him for that ſervice. And, after their deaths, ſerved king Richard II. and left him not in his troubles, but was taken with him and beheaded at Cheſter by king Henry IV. And the ſaid ſir Peers his ſon ſerved king Henry V. and was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt."

" In their memory ſir Peter Legh of Lyme, knt. deſcended from them finding the ſaid old verſes written upon a ſtone in this chapel, did reedify this place, A. D. 1626."

On the other ſide of the ſame parochial chapel, in an oratory [n] belonging to earl Rivers is engraved on a braſs plate,

" The pardon for ſaying of v pater noſters and v " aves and a crede is xxvi thouſand yeres and xxvi " dayes of pardon;" and on another, *Orate pro animabus* Rogeri Legh & Elizabeth *uxoris ſuæ, qui quidem* Rogerus *obiit* iiii *die Novembris Anno Domini* MVCVI. Elizabeth *vero obiit v die Octobris Anno Domini* MCCCCLXXXIX. *quorum animabus propitietur Deus*[o].

" The whole foreſt of Maxwell, except it be a " ſmall ſpek, is in Cheſtre[p]."

Henbury. " *Henbyri* place, two miles plain north from Max- " field, belongs to the Davenports. Here is a great " pool[q]."

" Bouth of *Dunham* dwellith at Dunham, a three " miles from Knottesford. It hath a faire park, " and is a myle from *Altringham* a pore thing, where " is a mayre[r]."

Dunham Maſſey. *Dunham Maſſey* was lately the ſeat of George Booth, ſecond earl of Warrington, who, for his loyalty to king Charles I. was created at the Reſtoration baron Delamere of Dunham Maſſey. By the death of George late earl 1758 the title became extinct, except the baronetage which deſcended to the rev. Dr. George Booth. The eſtate belongs to the earl of Stamford, whoſe mother was only daughter of the laſt earl of Warrington. In the park are barrows. Urns have been found there, and near it are remains of a military way[s].

Birkenhead. Hamo de Maſcy, third baron, founded at the end of the reign of Henry II. or beginning of that of Richard II. a Benedictine priory at *Birkenhead* in Wirral, valued at £. 90. *per annum*[t].

Haulton. " *Haulton* caſtle builded or reedified by Randol " earl of Cheſter. It ſtandeth about the ſide of " Merſey, within a mile of his banke, and within " a mile of *Runcorne*, now a poore townlet by a ſalt " creke[u]."

Haulton caſtle was probably built by Hugh Lupus. Hugh earl of Cheſter gave the barony of Haulton to his relation Nigel and his heirs to hold by the ſervice of leading the Cheſter army into Wales and alſo remaining there, and for that reaſon further gave him two knights fees in Englefield near Ruthan, and made him conſtable of Cheſter and his marſhal[x]. Henry, conſtable and marſhal of Cheſter and lord of the manor of Haulton, claimed to have within his ſaid manor a caſtle embattled, a priſon, caſtle guard, infangthief, outfangthief, wafe, wreck, ſtrays, view of frank pledge, with their appurtenances. All his tenants and all reſients within his demeſnes and out of the boroughs of Haulton and Congleton to attend his court twice a year, once at Haulton and once at Thelwale; a free park and two deer leaps[y] within his park; free warren in all his lands within the ſaid manors; to have the town of Haulton a free borough and to have free burgeſſes there, and himſelf and them free from all tolls, paſſage, and pontage for all things by them bought and ſold as well in the city of Cheſter as in all other places within the county of Cheſhire; to hold a free court in the borough, and his tenants to plead and be impleaded there only before his own ſteward; view of frank pledge and all treſpaſſes three times in a year, a weekly market on Sundays, and two fairs in every year, one for four days before and four days after Lady day, the other on the eve of St. Catherine and to continue till the Sunday following, a 15 days court either at Haulton or wherever elſe he pleaſed within his demeſnes, aſſize of bread and beer, attachment and diſtreſs for ſelling bad meat, or uſing falſe weights and meaſures, and to have the fines and amercements for the ſame; that his tenants ſhould not be amerced if they were indicted for any ſuch crimes before the juſtices of Cheſter or their ſheriffs, that the bailiff of his court ſhould make out all proceſs by attachment upon diſſeiſins *de libero tenemento* within his demeſnes without the towns of Haulton and Congleton, and give judgement thereon, and the ſame on ploughing up, incloſing, or obſtructing highways, and ſtallage within all his towns within his ſaid honour, and that none of his tenants or other reſident within the ſame ſhould be called before the juſtices in Eyre[z]. From the poſterity of Nigel it came to the crown, and is a conſiderable member of the dutchy of Lancaſter, having a large juriſdiction round it called *Haulton Fee*, or the *Honour of Halton*[a]. In this manor was a cuſtom, that, if in driving beaſts over the common the driver ſuffered them to graze or take but a thiſtle, he ſhould pay an halfpenny per head to the lord of the fee, which was called *Thiſtletake*[b]. The caſtle was the reſidence of John of Gaunt, and all that remains intire is now a priſon[c].

Leyceſter, King, and Tanner, ſay the monaſtery of Auguſtin canons was founded at *Runkhorne* by *William Fitz* Nigell, whoſe ſon William the conſtable removed them t. Stephen to *Norton*. But Dugdale

[l] Pennant's Scotland, 3. [m] Ib.
[n] Q. if the college or chantry of Seculars founded 1508 by biſhop Savage. [o] Gibſon.
[p] Lel. VII. 42. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. [s] Horſley, p. 415. [t] Tan. 62.
[u] Lel. VII. 40. [x] King, 94. [y] *Saltatores.*
[z] Talbot's Collections ex Chron. Ceſtriæ Cotton. Lib. Veſpaſian D. XVII.
[a] Talbot's Collections in the Cotton Lib. Veſpaſian D. XVII. This account was probably taken in the time of Henry de Lacy la earl of Lincoln of that name and baron of Haulton. To it is ſubjoined a liſt of knights fees held of this barony in this county an Lancaſhire, in which laſt county the lordſhip of Wydneſle belonged to it.
[b] Reg. prior. de Thurgarton. Jacob's Law Dict. [c] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 8.

Bar. I. 35, more properly calls the firſt only *Nigel*. Thus we get a William Fitz Nigel more than Mr. Camden knew of. The yearly value of this houſe was £.80.[c] What remains of it has been converted into a manſion houſe for the Brookes, of whom Henry was created baronet 14 Charles I.

"Right againſt Lyrpoole, ii miles over Merſey, "was a priory of canons called *Northton*, now ſup-"preſſid[d]."

"*Knottesforde* market 18 miles by north eaſt, it "hath but a chapel: the paroche church is *Aſpebyri*, "a mile of[e].

"Le of *Hy le*, the auncienteſt of the Les of this "contery, a mile from Knotesford[f].

"Le of *Bauth*, half a mile from Knutesford, hath "a park[g]."

At *Moberley*, Patric de Moberley founded about 1026 a priory of black canons, which was of ſhort duration only for his life[h].

At *Pulton*, Robert, butler to Randolph, ſecond earl of Cheſter, founded 1153 a Ciſtercian abbey, removed to Dieulacres in Stafford 1214[i].

At *Barow* was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers, valued at £. 93. 3s. 4d.[k]

Pigs of lead, with inſcriptions ſomewhat ſimilar to theſe at Haulton caſtle, have been found in other parts of the kingdom. See Somerſetſhire, Yorkſhire, and Derbyſhire; which may ſerve to defend Mr. Camden's information againſt Mr. Horſley's ſuſpicions[l]. The latter writer from Oſtorius's march from the Iceni to the Cangi inclines to place theſe laſt people in Derbyſhire[m]. Dr. Muſgrave[n] and Mr. Dodwell agree with Mr. Camden, as alſo Thomas Saville in his letters to him inter Camdeni Epiſt. p. 24, 25.

The compliment paid by Lipſius to our author, and here referred to, is probably that on the paſſage of Tacitus here cited, where Lipſius, propoſing his famous correction of Cæſar's *Cenimagni* to *Iceni*, *Cangi*, adds *Capio judicem te*, Gul. Camdene, *qui* Britanniæ *tuæ nebulas claro ingenii ſole nuper illuſtraſti*.

Ralph Holinſhed and John Speed both Engliſh hiſtorians were natives of this county.

Earls of Cheſter.

The only earl of Cheſter in the Saxon times was *Leofric*, great-grandfather to Leofric, earl of Mercia, whoſe line ended in Edwin and Morcar ſoon after the Conqueſt. The firſt earl after the Conqueſt was *Gherbod*, who, ſoon returning to Flanders, the Conqueror gave the title to *Hugh* ſon of this ſecond Leofric's ſiſter according to ſome pedigrees, but according to the general opinion, of the Conqueror's ſiſter by Richard ſurnamed Goz[o]. Ordericus Vitalis[p] ſays of this earl, that he was not only liberal but profuſe. He did not carry a family but an army with him. He kept no account of receipts or diſburſements, but was perpetually waſting his eſtates: and was much fonder of falconers and huntſmen than of cultivating of the land and of holy men: and by his gluttony he grew ſo exceſſively fat that he could hardly crawl about.

Hugh Lupus, and the five ſucceeding earls were buried in a row at the entrance of the Chapter houſe at Cheſter, on a late repair of which their coffins were diſcovered, and that of Hugh being opened his body was found with the fleſh conſumed, embalmed in gilt leather with boots of the ſame. The ſtone laid over him but now fixed over the door within is exhibited Pl. XIII. fig. 8.

The earldom of Cheſter is uſually joined with the principality of Wales in the patent of creation. Edward ſon of Edward III. was earl of Cheſter before he was prince of Wales, as appears by the patent creating him prince of Wales[q]. Henry IV. created his ſon Henry prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and earl of Cheſter[r]; but ſince that the earldom of Cheſter is uſually joined with the principality of Wales in the patents, as in thoſe whereby Henry VI.[s] Edward IV.[t] Henry VII. and James I. created their ſons princes of Wales and earls of Cheſter.

[c] Tan. 59.
[d] Lel. VII. 41.
[e] Lel. VII. 40.
[f] VII. 42.
[g] Ib.
[h] Tan. 63.
[i] Tan. 61.
[k] Tan. 61.
[l] P. 316.
[m] P. 35.
[n] in Jul. Vit.
[o] Dugd. Bar. I. 32, 33. King, 130.
[p] V. 522.
[q] Rot. Cart. 17 E. III. n. 27.
[r] Rot. Parl. 31 Henry VI. n. 48.
[s] Cart. 11 E. IV. n. 14 and 15, and Rot. Parl.
[t] Pat. 8 J. I. pt. 9. n. 17.

Rare Plants found in Cheſhire.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in rivers with a muddy bottom.

Aſplenium *Scolopendrium*. var. Jagged or fingered Hart's-tongue; on *Beeſton* caſtle walls.

Bidens *cernua* β. A variety of whole-leaved Water-Hemp-Agrimony; about *Torperley*, and elſewhere.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on the walls of *Cheſter*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinque-foil; in meadows about *Bellow* hill.

Melampyrum *arvenſe*. Purple Cow-wheat; on a hill at *Horſley-bath* near *Beeſton* caſtle.

Myrica *Gale*. Sweet Willow, Goule, Gale or Dutch Myrtle; near *Whitchurch* ſo plentifully that the place where it grows is called *Gale moor*.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. Common pale Daffodil or Primroſe-Peerleſs; in ſome cloſes at *Bellow* hill near *Whitchurch*.

Oſmunda *Regalis*. Water Fern, Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal; on *Gale moor* near *Whitchurch*, plentifully.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on *Willowmoor* common near *Whitchurch*, plentifully.

Polypodium *marginale?* Marginal Polypody? This plant is ſaid to grow commonly in this county.

Prunus *Ceraſus* β. The leaſt Wild Heart Cherry-tree, or Merry-tree; near *Stockport*, and elſewhere.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Small Yellow Mountain Sengreen, or Autumnal Sengreen; on *Beeſton* caſtle, and on a high hill in *Wirſwall* town near *Malpas*.

——— *hirculus*. Marſh Saxifrage; on *Knutsford moor*.

Silene *Armeria*. Broad-leaved Catchfly; on the banks of the river below *Cheſter*.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. The Wild Aſh, Quicken-tree, or Mountain Aſh; in the mountainous meadows near *Bellow* hill near *Whitchurch*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; in the meadows near *Whitchurch*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Marſh Whortleberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; on *Gale moor* near *Whitchurch*, and ſeveral other places near *Bellow* hill.

——— *Vitis Idæa*. Red Whorts, or Whortleberries; on the moors, common.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE
HUNTINGDON
KIMBOLTON
HUNTINGDON
St Ives
St Neots
Godmanchester
Huntingdon
Kimbolton
Ramsey
Yaxley
Peterborough
Whittlesey
Wisbech
Thrapston
Oundle
Stamford
Grantham
Bedford
Northampton
Leicester
Rutland
Cambridge
Ely
Norfolk
Suffolk
Lincolnshire
Warwickshire
Oxfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Hertfordshire
Essex
Arrow R.
Ouse R.
Nene R.
Great Ouse R.
Alconbury Hill
Brampton
Buckden
Diddington
Offord
Godmanchester
Huntingdon
Hartford
Hemingford
Houghton
Wyton
Ramsey
Upwood
Bury
Warboys
Somersham
Chatteris
Yaxley
Farcet
Whittlesey
Peterborough
Thorney
Wisbech
Elton
Oundle
Thrapston
Stamford
Grantham
Bedford
Northampton
Leicester
Rutland
Cambridge
Ely
Norfolk
Suffolk
Lincolnshire
Warwickshire
Oxfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Hertfordshire
Essex

A MAP OF HEREFORDSHIRE FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Longitude West from London

7½ 7 6½ 6 5½ 5 4½ 4 3½ 3 2½

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SILURES.

IT ſeems adviſeable, before we ſurvey the reſt of England, to make a little digreſſion to Wales, or antient Cambria, ſtill the reſidence of the Britans. Nor do I look on this as a digreſſion, but as following the natural order of things. For this county lies next to the CORNAVII, and ſeems to demand a deſcription in its place and order: eſpecially as the Britans or Welſh, its inhabitants, enjoy the ſame laws with us, and have been ſo long as it were incorporated into the ſame government.

WALES then, by which name antiently was comprehended the whole country beyond the Severn, though it is now of leſs extent, was formerly inhabited by three nations, the SILURES, the DIMETÆ, and the ORDOVICES. They poſſeſſed not only the 12 counties (as they are called) of Wales, but the two beyond the Severn, Hereford and Monmouth ſhires, now reckoned among the Engliſh counties. The Silures, by Ptolomy's account, inhabited thoſe parts which the Welch in their language called *Deheubarth*, or the ſouth part, and we at preſent by the modern names of *Herefordſhire*, *Radnorſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, and *Glamorganſhire*, within which compaſs are ſome traces of the name of the Silures. As to the etymology of the name, I find none that correſponds with the nature of the people. As to their origin, from their ruddy complexions, curled hair, and ſituation oppoſite to Spain, Tacitus ſuppoſed them originally Iberians. The Spaniſh writer Florianus del Campo affirms it with great poſitiveneſs, taking infinite pains to find the *Silures* in Spain, and talks much about *Soloria* and *Siloria* in Aſturia. This nation, however, was very conſiderable (for, by the accounts of Pliny and Tacitus, they ſeem to have occupied all South Wales), hardy, brave, warlike, impatient of ſlavery, of great intrepidity, which the Romans called ſtubbornneſs, uninfluenced alike by ſeverity and clemency; in no one article of which character have their poſterity degenerated. When the Romans, from a deſire to extend their empire, invaded them, ſuch was their confidence in the honour, probity, and abilities of their king Caratacus, and ſo much were they exaſperated at the ſaying of the emperor Claudius, that they muſt be extirpated as the Sigambri had been before, that they engaged the Romans in a very perplexing war, by intercepting their auxiliary cohorts, routing the legion under Marius[a] Valens, and ravaging the territories of their allies, ſo that P. Oſtorius the proprætor died wearied out and ſpent by theſe difficulties, and Veranius, who commanded under Nero, attacked them in vain. For, where Tacitus[b] ſays he in ſmall excurſions laid waſte the woods (*ſylvas*), we muſt read with the learned Lipſius *Siluras*. Nor was the war terminated till the time of Veſpaſian, when Julius Frontinus ſubdued them, and placed garriſons of the legionary troops among them. One of our writers has miſapplied that line of Juvenal[c] upon Criſpinus to our Silures:

magna qui voce ſolebat
Vendere municipes fracta de merce Siluros.

as if the captives of this nation were expoſed to ſale at Rome. But he has totally miſtaken the poet's meaning: the leaſt attention will ſhew he ſpoke of fiſh, not of men.

[a] *Manlius.* Tac. An. XII. 40. [b] Ann. XIV. 29. [c] Sat IV. 33.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THIS county, called by the Britons *Ereinuc*, is almoſt circular, bounded on the eaſt by Worceſter and Glouceſterſhires, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire, on the weſt by Radnor and Brecknocſhires, on the north by Shropſhire. Beſides its pleaſantneſs, it is well calculated for ſheep and corn, and well furniſhed with all the neceſſaries of life; ſo that it may diſdain to rank ſecond to any county in England for fruitfulneſs[a]. To theſe advantages may be added noble rivers, the *Vaga* or *Wye*, the *Lug*, and the *Munnow*, which, after gently watering rich meads and flouriſhing fields, unite and fall in one ſtream into the Severn.

Munnow r. *Hatterell* hills.

The *Munnow* coming from *Hatterell* hills (which riſing to a conſiderable height like a chair, defend this county to the ſouth-weſt) firſt makes its way ſouthward among the bottoms of the hills to BLESTIUM, a town whoſe ſituation and diſtance aſſigned it

BLESTIUM.

[a] And therefore ſays that for three W. W. W. wheat, wool, and water, it yieldeth to no ſhire of England. Holland.

Old Town. by Antoninus ſeem to fix it to this river. It was called by the Britans *Caſtle-bean* or *Old Caſtle*, and by us *Old Town*[b], a mean village, but whoſe antiquity is authenticated by this modern name. Near this lies *Alterynnis.* *Alterynnis*, ſurrounded by water like a river iſland, the antient ſeat of the antient and knightly family of the *Sitſilts* or *Cecils*, whence is deſcended my moſt honoured patron,* endowed with all the accompliſhments of virtue, wiſdom, and rank, ſir[c] William Cecil baron Burghley high treaſurer of England.

From hence the Munow turning eaſt for ſome length divides this county from that of Monmouth, and at *Map-harald* or *Harold-Ewias* caſtle receives the *Dor*. This caſtle of Ewias, as appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey, was "refortified[d] by Alured de "Marleberg." It afterwards belonged to Harald, a nobleman, who bore Arg. an ineſcocheon G. between 3 eſtoiles Sable[e]; from whom it took the name of *Harold Ewias*, but Sibylla his great grand daughter[f] and coheireſs conveyed it by marriage to the lords *Tregoz*; from whom it came at length to the lords *Grandiſon*, originally of Burgundy, of whom elſewhere.

Harold Ewias caſtle. *Dor* r.

Snothill caſtle. The Dore running from the north by *Snothill* caſtle (antiently the barony of Robert Chandos, where is dug an excellent ſort of marble) divides the valley called by the Welch from the river *Diffrin Dwr*, but by the Engliſh very expreſſively *The Golden Vale*[g], which name it deſerves from its golden, rich and pleaſant plenty. The ſurrounding hills are covered with woods, below which are corn fields, below theſe fair and fruitful meadows, and in the middle glides a clear river, on which Robert lord of *Ewias* built a monaſtery, which ſerved as the common burying-place of the nobility of this county.

Diffrin Dwr.

Irchenfield. Part of the county eaſt from this valley, now *Irchenfeld*, is called in the Conqueror's ſurvey *Archinfeld*, which our hiſtorians tell us was A. D. 715[h], ravaged by fire and ſword by the Danes, who took Camalac the Britiſh biſhop priſoner. In this was *Kilpec* caſtle, the reſidence of the noble family of *Kilpec*, who according to ſome were the body guards of the kings of England, which I can eaſily believe. In the reign of Edward I. Robert *Wallerond* lived here, whoſe nephew[i] Alan *Plugenet* was made a baron. In this Arcenfeld alſo, according to Domeſday book, certain revenues were aſſigned by antient cuſtom to a preſbyter or two on condition they ſhould go on ambaſſies from the kings of England to Wales, and, to uſe the words of the record[k], "the men of Archenfeld when the army marches "perform by cuſtom *avantward*, and when it re-"turns *rereward*."

Kilpec caſtle.

As the Munow waters the lower part of the county ſo does the *Vaga* or *Wye* the middle, with a bending courſe, on which on the edge of the county ſtands *Clifford* caſtle, built by William Fitz Oſborne earl of Hereford, "on his waſte (to uſe the words "of the Conqueror's ſurvey[l]) but held by Radulphus "de Totenie." It is ſuppoſed to have come afterwards to Walter ſon of Richard *Puntz*[m] the Norman, he being ſurnamed *Clifford*, and to him the illuſtrious family of the Cliffords in Cumberland refer their origin. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by J. *Giffard*, who had married the heireſs of Walter Clifford*. The Wye winds away hence to *Whitney* which gave name to a famous family[n]; and *Bradwardin* caſtle, which gave birth and name to Thomas Bradwardin archbiſhop of Canterbury, who for his various and abſtruſe learning was called in that age the *Profound Doctor*; and thence the river comes to *Hereford*, the capital of the county.

Wye r. *Clifford* caſtle.

How far *Arcenfeld* reached I know not, but the ſimilarity between the names of *Ereinuc*, *Arcenfeld*, the town of ARICONIUM mentioned hereabouts by Antoninus, and *Hareford* or *Hereford*, now the metropolis of the county, have led me to think them all derived from *Ariconium*. Not that I believe Ariconium and Hereford the ſame place, but as Baſil in Germany took the name of Auguſta Rauracorum, and Baldach in Aſſyria that of Babylon, becauſe they aroſe out of the ruins of thoſe places, ſo our Hariford (as it is commonly pronounced) derived in my opinion its name and exiſtence from the neighbouring Ariconium, which having been ruined as they ſay by an earthquake, now retains no intire form of a city, but only the ſhadow of a name, being called *Kencheſter*, and ſhewing ſome remains of walls called *Kencheſter walls*, within which are frequently dug up teſſelated pavements, Britiſh bricks, Roman coins, &c. *Hereford*, its offspring, which more expreſsly bears its name, is three Italian miles to the eaſt of it, ſtanding among very pleaſant meads and fruitful fields, almoſt ſurrounded by rivers, by one without a name[o] on the north and weſt, and on the ſouth by the Wye, which haſtens hither from Wales. It ſeems firſt to have riſen up in the maturity of the Saxon heptarchy, being built according to ſome by Edward the elder, nor does any mention of it occur in earlier times. The Britans, before it got the name of Hereford, called the place *Trefawith* from the *beech trees*, and *Henwith* from the *old road*, and the Saxons themſelves called it Fepnlaȝ from the *fern*. It owes its principal increaſe, if I miſtake not, chiefly to devotion and the martyrdom of Ethelbert king of the Eaſt Angles, who while he ſought in marriage the daughter of Offa king of Mercia, was baſely murdered by Quendreda wife of Offa, who more wanted the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles than an honourable alliance for her daughter. Being afterwards ranked among the martyrs, a church was erected to his honour by Milfrid a petty prince, which was ſoon honoured with the epiſcopal dignity, and advanced to great wealth by the liberality of the Mercian, and afterwards of the Weſt Saxon kings. That theſe laſt were maſters of this city appears from Malmſbury[p], who writes that Athelſtan the Weſt Saxon in this city, brought the petty princes of Wales to pay him (beſides hounds and hawks) a yearly tribute of 20lb. weight of gold and 300lb. of ſilver. This city was as far as I find always in a proſperous ſtate, except that in A.D. 1055

* Inq. 26 Ed. I.

[b] Rather *Old Caſtle*. Taylor's map.
[c] I take *ſir* to be improper here, though he was knighted before his barony.
[d] *refirmavit*. Domeſday, fol. 186.
[e] Arg. a feſs G. between 3 eſtoiles Sable.
[f] *Proneptis*. The pedigree in Dugdale makes her *grand* daughter.
[g] The Engliſh ſeem to have miſtaken *Dwr* the name of the river for *D'Or*, Gold. Leland is right, It. VIII. 83.
[h] Mr. Camden miſtakes the date. It ſhould be A. D. 915. Biſhop Godwin ſuppoſes this was *Cimeliauc* or *Cameleg ſac* biſhop of Landaff, or as Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays of the Eaſt Saxons, among whom he was taken and ranſomed by king Edward the Elder for 40l. Ed. Richardſon, p. 599.
[i] Son of his ſiſter Alice. Dugd. Bar. I. 670. The barony of Plugenet ended with Alan's ſon. Dugd. II. 3.
[k] Fol. 179.
[l] Fol. 183.
[m] *Ponce*. Dugd.
[n] Of whom Robert de Whitney was ſheriff of this county 1 Richard II.
[o] This ſeems to be that called in Taylor's map *Yazor brook*.
[p] De geſt. reg. II. p. 27.

Griffin prince of South Wales and Algar an Engliſhman raiſing a rebellion againſt Edward the Confeſſor, routed earl Ralph, plundered the city, deſtroyed the church, and carried off biſhop Leofgar. Harold ſoon ſubdued them, and fortified the city according to Floriacenſis with a broad and high rampart. Hence Malmesbury, in his lives of biſhops[q], ſays, "Here-"ford is no large city, but its ſteep ditches give it "an air of grandeur;" and, according to the Conqueror's ſurvey, it had but "103 men within and "without the walls[r]." The Normans afterwards built on the eaſt ſide of the church on the Wye a large ſtrong caſtle, which ſome aſcribe to earl Milo, and which is now falling to ruin by age. They afterwards incloſed the city with walls. Biſhop Reinelm, in the reign of Henry I. built the preſent beautiful church, and his ſucceſſors enlarged it, adding a neat college and fair prebendal houſes. For, beſides the biſhop, who has under him 302 churches, there are in this church a dean, two archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, treaſurer, and 28 prebendaries. In the church I ſaw but few monuments, except thoſe of the biſhops, but I was told there was a mauſoleum for biſhop Thomas Cantelupe, who was of noble deſcent, and canonized for his piety, in the reputation of which he had almoſt outſhone the royal martyr Ethelbert. The longitude of this city is 20° 24″, and its latitude 52° 6″.

Scarce three miles from hence the Wye falls in with the *Lug*, which, rolling from the mountains of Radnorſhire, paſſes gently through this county from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. At its entrance it ſees at a great diſtance *Brampton-Brian* caſtle, held by the noble family hence named *Brampton* (in which Brian was the moſt uſual ſurname), in a regular ſucceſſion, to the time of Edward I. when it came by the heir female to R[obert] Harley[s]. Nearer the river is *Wigmore*, Saxon Wiȝinȝa-meȝe, antiently repaired by Edward the elder, and afterwards fortified with a caſtle by William earl of Hereford "in the waſte of a ground which was (according to Domeſday[t]) called *Mareſtun*," held by Ralph *Mortimer*, from whom were deſcended the *Mortimers* earls of March, of whom more in Radnorſhire. Three miles off is another caſtle, called *Richard's Caſtle*, belonging firſt to the *Says*, then to the *Mortimers*, and laſt to the *Talbots*. By the daughters of J. Talbot, the eſtate was divided between Warin *Archdecon* and Matthew *Gurnay*. Nature, which never wantons more than in the wonders of the water, has produced a little ſpring, which they pretend, though frequently emptied, is always full of ſmall bones of fiſhes or frogs, whence it is called *Bone Well*[u]. Not far off is *Croft Caſtle*, the eſtate of the famous and very antient and knightly family of the *Crofts*. Thence the Wye goes to *Lemſter*, which ſome fancy was called *Leonminſter*, and the *Lion's monaſtery*, from a lion ſeen in a dream[x], but by the Britans it is called *Lhan-lieni*, which ſignifying *the church of nuns*, and it being certain that Merewalch, king of Mercia, built a church here for nuns, which was afterwards a cell to Reading abbey, it were needleſs to ſearch for any other etymology. Some, indeed, derive it from *Linum*, *Flax*, an excellent ſort of which grows here; but its chief glory at preſent is from the wool of ſheep fed in the neighbouring grounds, called *Lemſter Ore*, which Europe in general prefers to all, except that of Apulia and Tarentum. It produces ſo much wheat and ſuch excellent white bread, that *Lemſter bread* and *Weobley ale* are become proverbial. This laſt place is the eſtate of the noble family of *D'Eureux*. Theſe advantages of Lemſter, and the good market they occaſion, raiſed the envy of Hereford and Worceſter ſo much, that they procured the king's authority to oblige them to change the market day, alleging the thinneſs of their markets by the great reſort to this. Nothing further occurs remarkable about Lemſter, except that William *Breoſe*, lord of Brechin, in his revolt from the king burnt it.

Webley ſtands more inland, and was the barony of the *Verdons*, the firſt of whom, Bertram de Verdon, came over to England with the Normans, and his deſcendants by marriage with one of the heireſſes of the *Lacyes* of *Trim* in Ireland were ſometime hereditary conſtables of Ireland. Their eſtates paſſed by daughters at length to the *Furnivalls*, *Burgherſhes*, *Ferrars* of *Groby*, and *Crophull*, and from the Crophulls, by the Ferrars of *Chartley*, to the *Devereuxes*, earls of Eſſex. More weſt, near Webley, are *Huntindon*, formerly belonging to the Bohuns, earls of Hereford and Eſſex, *Kinnerſley* to the antient family of *De-la-bere*, and *Erdſley*, where long lived the famous and antient family of the *Baſkervilles*, formerly productive of ſo many famous men and knights, who derive themſelves from a neice of Gunora the famous Norman heroine*, and formerly flouriſhed in this county, and the neighbouring one of Salop, and held, to mention it by the way, "the hamlet of *Lanton* in chief of the honour of Montgomery by the ſervice of giving the king one *barbolt* as often as he comes into thoſe parts to hunt in Cornedon chace†."

Webley. *Huntingdon.* *Kinnerſley.* *Erdſley.*

The Lug in its approach to the Wye firſt paſſes by *Hampton*, where Rowland *Lenthall*, maſter of the wardrobe to Henry IV. having married one of the coheireſſes of Thomas earl of Arundel, built a beautiful houſe now for ſome time poſſeſſed by the *Coningſbies*, a famous family in theſe parts. Thence it haſtes by *Marden*, and *Southton*, or *Sutton*, which laſt ſhows the ſmall remains of Offa's palace ſtained by the blood of Ethelbert; the former is remarkable for the tomb of Ethelbert, who lay long unnoticed here before his removal to Hereford. Near the confluence of the Lug and Wye to the eaſt a hill called *Marclay* hill in the year 1575[y], roſe as it were from ſleep, and for three days moved on its vaſt body with an horrible noiſe, driving every thing before it to an higher ground, to the great aſtoniſhment of the beholders, by that kind of earthquake, I ſuppoſe, which Naturaliſts call Braſmatia. Not far from this, likewiſe to the eaſt, under *Malvern hills*, by which the eaſt part of the county is here bounded, is *Ledbury*, a noted town on the river *Ledden*, which Edwin‡, a powerful Saxon, gave to the church of Hereford, imagining himſelf cured of the palſy by St. Ethelbert's prayers. I need not mention the fortification on the neighbouring hill, ſince there are ſo many in this tract which is a frontier, and was the ſeat of war

Hampton. *Marden.* *Sutton.* *Marcley hill.* *Ledbury.*

* See Gemiticenſis, book the laſt.

† Trin. Hilarii, 20 Edward III.

‡ Walter Mapes calls him *Alvod*, and ſays he was ſon of Edric *the wild*. De nug. curial. II. 2. Giraldus Camb. vit. Ethelb. ap. Lel. It VIII. 88. calls him *Edwin*.

[q] III. 162. [r] Fol. 179. [s] Pat. 24 E. I. m. 14. [t] Fol. 183. b.

[u] Q. if not ſuch a one in Northamptonſhire. [x] by king Merewald. [y] 1571, Holland.

firſt

first between the Romans and Britans, and afterwards between the Britans and the Saxons.

Holme Lacy. The Wye, now increaſed by the Lug, winds off firſt by *Holme Lacy*, the reſidence of the antient and famous family of *Scudamore**, who owed much of their honour to their marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of *Eaias* in this county, and with that of *Huntercombe*, &c. in others. Hence the Wye runs down between *Roſs*, noted for its iron works, and *Wilton*, oppoſite to it, a very antient caſtle of the *Grey* family, whence ſo many heroes of that name derive their origin. This is reported to have been built by Hugh *Longchamp*. But it appears by records that king John gave Wilton, with its caſtle, to Henry de Longchamp, and it came by marriage to William *Fitz Hugh*, and not long after, in the time of Edward I. to Reginald *Grey*. After paſſing a little lower by *Goderich* caſtle, given by king John[z] to William earl Marſhall, afterwards the principal reſidence of the *Talbots*, the Wye takes its leave of Herefordſhire, and enters Monmouthſhire.

Roſs. *Wilton.* Baron *Grey* of *Wilton.* *Goderich* caſtle.

Earls of *Hereford.* In the decline of the Saxon government this county was governed by the title of an officiary earldom by *Ralph* ſon of Walter de Medant[a], by Goda ſiſter of the Confeſſor. But the Normans ſtripped him of this honour, and conferred it on William ſon of Osbern de *Crepon*, or, as the Normans called him *Fitz Oſbern*, a very near relation[b] of the duke of Normandy. He being killed in the wars in Flanders[c], was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* ſurnamed *de Breteuil*[d], who died outlawed[e] without lawful iſſue[f]. King Stephen gave to *Robert le Boſſu* earl of Leiceſter, ſon of Emma[g], heireſs of Breteuil "by hereditary "right (as the original grant runs), the borough of "Hereford, with the caſtle and the whole county of "Herefordſhire:" but to little purpoſe. The empreſs Maud, who claimed the kingdom againſt Stephen, conferred the honour on *Milo*, ſon of Walter, conſtable of Glouceſter, and made him conſtable of England[h]. This Milo had five ſons *Roger*, *Walter*, *Henry*, William[i], and *Mabel*, all eminent perſons, who all died ſuddenly, having all, except William, ſucceeded each other without iſſue in their family eſtates. King Henry gave this Roger, among other things, "the Mote of Hereford, with the whole caſtle, and the third penny of the revenue of the pleas of the whole county of Hereford, whereof he made him earl †." On the demiſe of Roger, if we may believe Robert de Monte, the king kept the earldom of Hereford in his own hands. Their eldeſt ſiſter *Margaret* was married to *Humphry de Bohun* the third of the name[k], and his deſcendents were conſtables of England, viz. *Humphry* de Bohun, the 4th; his ſon *Henry*, to whom king John gave £. 20. out of the 3d penny of the county of Hereford, whereof he made him earl. He married the ſiſter and heireſs of William de Magnaville, earl of Eſſex, and died 4 Henry III.‡[l] *Humphry* V.[m] his ſon, alſo earl of Eſſex, whoſe ſon *Humphry* VI. died[n] before his father, leaving *Humphry* VII.[o] by a daughter and coheireſs of William Breos, lord of Brechin; *Humphry* VIII. his ſon was ſlain at Burrowbridge[p], leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. widow of the earl of Holland, a numerous iſſue, viz. *John* Bohun[q], *Humphry* IX.[r] both earls of Hereford and Eſſex, and both died iſſueleſs, and *William* earl of Northampton, who by Elizabeth[s], ſiſter and coheireſs of Giles lord Badleſmeer, had *Humphry* Bohun X.[t] and laſt of the Bohuns that was earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and conſtable of England. He left two daughters, Eleanor, wife of *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, and *Mary* married to *Henry of Lancaſter*, earl of Derby, who was created duke of Hereford, and afterwards crowned king of England. The title of earl of Hereford was afterwards conferred on the *Staffords*[u] dukes of Buckingham, deſcended of a daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, who afterwards married William *Bouchier*, called earl of *Ew*. In our time Edward VI. created *Walter D'Evreux*, a deſcendent of the Bohuns by the Bourgchiers, viſcount Hereford, and his ſon's ſon was afterwards created earl of *Eſſex* by queen Elizabeth.

In this county are 176 pariſhes.

* or *Eſcudamore*. † Giraldus Cambrenſis It. I. 2.
‡ 2 Par. Chart. 1. Joan. M. Paris. Liber Walden. Lib. Monaſterii Lantony.
[z] Anno 5. Dugd. Bar. I. 691. [a] *Maunt.* Id. ib. 21. [b] Couſin, Id. ib. 66.
[c] 1070, aſſiſting the earl of Flanders. Holland. For a conſpiracy againſt the Conqueror. H.
[d] de Britolio. Dugd. [e] under ſentence in priſon. Id.
[f] Dugdale ſays he left two ſons, excellent ſoldiers under Henry I. but neglected by him.
[g] Emma, or Illa, was indeed heireſs of Breteuil and daughter of Roger aforementioned, but not mother of Robert le Boſſu, but wife, he being ſon of Elizabeth or Iſabel de Vermandois. Dugd. I. 67. 85. Holland.
[h] She alſo granted to them *Conſtabulariam curiæ ſuæ* the conſtableſhip of her court, whereupon his poſterity were conſtables of England, as the marſhalſhip was granted at firſt by the name of *magiſtratus marij alſiæ curiæ noſtræ*. Holland.
[i] Omitted by Dugd. Bar. I. 538. [k] He died 33 Henry II. and was buried at Lantony.
[l] buried at Lantoni. [m] ſurnamed the *Good* earl of Hereford, who died 3 Edward I. and was buried at Lanthoni.
[n] 1265, buried at Cumbermere abbey. [o] He died 1298. 26 Edward III. and was buried at Walden.
[p] 1321, buried at York. [q] died 1335, buried at Stratford, Eſſex.
[r] died 1361, buried in the Auſtin friars church at London.
[s] *third* ſiſter.—Holland calls her daughter. [t] died 46 Edward III. buried at Walden.
I have been the more particular in ſpecifying the places of interment of theſe Bohuns, becauſe two monuments in the north wall of the Lady chapel or Library of Hereford cathedral, are aſcribed to a Bohun and his wife, earl and counteſs of Hereford, and the arms of Bohun are ſaid to be painted on her arch, together with Ermine, a bend indented, G. both ſingle. But I could not find any coats there 1770.
[u] on Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham great grandſon of Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock 1 Richard III. Dugd. Bar. I. 168.

ADDITIONS.

HEREFORDSHIRE is almoſt circular, 31 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt, 108 in circumference. Leland makes the breadth 23 miles, or ſomewhat leſs, and the length about 24 miles[a]. It is divided into eleven hundreds, containing one city, and ſeven market towns. Being a kind of frontier in all the wars between the Engliſh and Welſh it abounds with forts and caſtles, both of earth and ſtone, no leſs than thirty ſix of the former and eight of the latter appearing in Mr. Taylor's map of the county[b]. Its air is ſo remarkably healthy that ſerjeant Hoſkins entertained king James I. in his progreſs here with a morrice dance by ten old men and women, whoſe ages together made above 1000. To its fertility in corn and paſturage celebrated by our author muſt be added its orchards yielding ſuch quantity of cyder as to furniſh London and the reſt of the kingdom with that agreeable liquor the common drink of the natives. The beſt plantations are within a certain diſtance round the capital. Of the ſeveral ſorts of apples grown here the redſtreak is moſt eſteemed[c]. Rough cyder being now more in faſhion has occaſioned a greater demand for that produced in Devonſhire.

Redſtreak that once
Was of the ſylvan kind, unciviliz'd,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's ſkilful hand
Improv'd her, and by courtly diſcipline
Taught her the ſavage nature to forget:
Hence ſtyl'd the Scudamorean plant, whoſe wine
Whoever taſtes, let him with grateful heart
Reſpect that antient loyal houſe:
Let every tree in every garden own
The redſtreak as ſupreme, whoſe pulpous fruit
With gold irradiate and vermillion ſhines.
Philips.

The reader will forgive me if I borrow a few more lines of this elegant poet which give ſo juſt an idea of the fertility of this county.

The meadows here with battening ooze enrich'd
Give ſpirit to the graſs: three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots: the unfallow'd glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtore
Of golden wheat, the ſtrength of human life.
Lo! on auxiliary poles the hops
Aſcending ſpiral rang'd in meet array!
Lo how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'erſhadow'd ———
— — — Here to the ſight
Apples of price and plenteous ſheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd[d] occur, and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture o'er abound.

About Leominſter they ſow wheat and rye together and call it *Munk corn*, and with the addition of barley *Blend* corn; and they make excellent bread of the two mixtures.

The landholders recorded in Domeſday in this county and in *Arkenfield in Wales*, are the king, the biſhop of Hereford, the churches of Cormeils, Lyra, Gloceſter and St. Guthlac; Nigel the phyſician, Ralph Todeni, Ralph Mortimer, Roger de Laci, Roger de Mucelgros, Robert Gernon[e], Henry de Ferrars, William de Scohies, William Fitz Baderon, William Fitz Norman, Turſtin Fitz Rolf, Albert Lotharienſis, Alured de Merleberg, Alured de Hiſpania, Ausfrid de Cormelies, Durand de Gloceſter, Drogo Fitz Pons, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Gilbert and Ilbert Fitz Turold, Herman de Drevves, Humphry de Buivile, Hugh L'Aſne, Urſo d'Abetot, Grifin, Reyner, Carbonel, the wife of Ralph the chaplain, Stephen, Madoc, Edric, and Elmer.

"The eldeſt houſe of the Eſcuedamours of He-
"refordſhire was at a place called *Penchirch* in the
"edge of the dominion or country called *Ewis*
"*Harold*. There is yet one of them that hath 100
"marks of land by the year and dwellith at ———.
"Eſcudamor of the court cometh out of a younger
"brother[f]." Penchurch. Ewias Harold

"There is a lordſhip and mannour place called
"*Ewias* caſtle where Tregoz dwellid on the ripe of
"Wye beneath Hereford. It hath been a notable
"thing[g]."

"The lordſhip ſelf of *Ewis Harold* wher it is nar-
"roweſt is a mile in breadth and moſt in length two
"miles. It hath goode corne, graſſe, and woode[h]."

Harold lord of Ewias was ſon of Ralph earl of Hereford t. Edward the Confeſſor, and founded here A.D. 1100 a little Benedictine priory, united 1358 to Gloceſter[i]. His youngeſt ſon Robert had a larger eſtate than his eldeſt, and founded the Ciſtercian abbey at *Dore*, valued at £.101. 5s. 2d.[k] One of his deſcendants (alſo named Sibylla) was wife to William de Grandiſon, but her elder ſiſter marrying Roger de la War, their ſon John[l] had the body of this caſtle as principal coheir, though the lordſhip ſeems to have gone to Grandiſon[m]. Ewias caſtle was built by William Fitz Oſborn earl of Hereford t. Conqueſt[n].

"The abbay of *Daur* founded in king Stephen's Dour,
"dayes by one Robertus Ewias, ſo called becauſe

[a] VII. 149.
[b] Q. if all weſt of Wye was not Marches. The hundreds of Wigmore, Huntington, and Ewias Lacy, were taken from the Marches, when ſeveral new Welſh counties were eſtabliſhed, together with Ewias, Harold, and ſome other places. See Stat. 28 H. VIII.
[c] See Philips's Cyder, p. 9. [d] It is no uncommon ſight here to ſee orchards in cornfields.
[e] There is ſtill a private gentleman in the county of the name of Gernons, probably deſcended from this Gernon.
[f] Lel. VI. 22. [g] Ib. IV. 176.
[h] Lel. VIII. 83. [i] Lel. V. 10. Tan. 173. [k] Tan. 175.
[l] *Nicholas*. Lel. VIII. 83. [m] Dugd. I. 615. [n] Ib. 67.

" that he was lorde of part of Ewias. The fame goith " that king Harold had a baſtard named Harald, and " of this Harold part of Ewias was named. *Ewis* " *Harold.* This baſtard had iſſue Robert founder of " Dour abbey; and Robert had iſſue Robert. The " ſecond Robert had one daughter called Sibille " Ewias married to ſir Robert Tregoz a Norman. " Robert Tregoz had iſſue John Tregoz. This John " Tregos married William lord Cantelupe's daughter " caulyd Julia, ſiſter to Thomas Cantelupe biſhop of " Hereford, chancellor to Henry III. John Tregos " had by Julia two daughters, Clarence married to " John lord Delawar, and Sibille married to Guliam " de Grandeſono. The fame is that the caſtle of *Ma-* " *pherald* was buildid of Harold afore he was king, " and when he overcame the Walſchemen Harold " gave this caſtle to his baſtard. Great part of " Mapherald caſtle yet ſtandith and a chapel of St. " Nicholas in it. There was ſumtime a park by " the caſtle. The caſtle ſtandith on a mean hill " and on the right banke of *Dules* broke hard in " the bottom by it. Ther is a village by the caſtle " called *Ewis Haralde*, in the which was a priory or " cell of blake monkes tranſlated from *Duleſſe* village " a mile and upper on the brooke. Dules village " longid to Harald. Filius Haraldi founded this at " Dules. Robert Tregoz tranſlated it from Dules " to Mapharald. It was a celle to Gloceſter. Tre- " goz and Graunſon were the laſt that were men of " any great eſtimation that dwelt in Mapharald. " Johan Beauchamp lady of Bergavenny bought of " Delawar and Graunſon Mapherault caſtle[o]." " There was at Dour afore the edification of the " maner called *Blak Berats halls*[p]."

" Dowr in Ewis land a great houſe of White " monkes ſuppreſſid, and thereby runnith a brook " called *Worme*[q]." In this abbey were buried the founder and ſeveral of his family, William Grandiſon and wife, the Plukenets, and Caducan biſhop of Bangor, afterwards monk here. It is ſix miles ſouth from Hereford, 10 weſt north-weſt from Monmouth, and nine from Abergavenny[r]. Leland ſays it is in the dioceſe but not in the county of Hereford[s]. He ſhould have ſaid the direct contrary, which is the fact.

Vowchurch. At *Vowchurch*, north of Door, is a ſquare camp.

Wye *r*. " *Wye* river goith through al Herefordſhire by " Bradwardine caſtle to Hereford eight miles to " Roſſe. In it be Umbres, otherwiſe Graylings[t], " called in Welſh *Caryin*." It alſo abounds with ſalmon.

The fiſh in the Wye called a *grayling* reſembles the dace in ſhape and the perch in taſte, and bites at a fly as greedily as a trout or ſalmon. The ſalmon get up the ſtream in ſpawning time as near to the head as they can, but are by that time ſo thin and out of ſeaſon that they are ſold ſometimes in Radnorſhire for 3*d.* a pound, when at the river's mouth they will make much more to carry to London[u].

The little ſtreams of this county produce great quantities of trout, but they are not red as in other counties.

Leſſer rivers are the *Frome*, *Ledden*, *Wadel*, *Arrow*, *Doir*.

The rivers Wye and Lug were made navigable by two acts of parliament 14 Charles II. and 7 William III. But the navigation of Lug has been abandoned, and Wye reſtored to its natural ſtate, in which it is of great uſe to the commerce of the county.

Alterinnis came to the Cecils by the marriage of Alt. Robert Sitſilt about 1091 with a lady of this county.

At *Grendon*, in *Llanſelle*, is a ſquare camp.

" The valley where Dowr runnith between two " hills is callid *Diffrine dor*, i. e. *aurea vallis*[x], but I Diffr. " think rather a *Duro fl.*"

" The broke of Dowr runnith by the abbey of Dow. " Dowr, and there it breketh a little above the mo- " naſtery into two arms, whereof the leſſe arme ren- " nethe thoroughe the monaſtery. The bigger arme " levith the abbey a bow ſhot of on the right hand or " bank. The confluence is again hard byneth the " abbay. The place where the confluence of Dowr " and Monow is is 8 good miles from Monemuth " town. Dowr riſith a litle above *Dorſton* a litle " village about a 6 mile from Dowr abbey W.N.W. " *ripa dextra*. Dowr 2 miles byneth Dowr abbay " enterith into Monow by the left ripe. There is a " caſtle a mile and more beneth Dorſton upon the " right ripe of Dowr. It is called *Snothill*, and there Snod " is a park wallyd, and a caſtle in it on an hill called " *Snowthill*, and thereby is under the caſtle a quarry " of marble. This caſtle is ſomewhat in ruine. Ther " is a fre chapel. The caſtle longed to Chandos. " There was dyvers of the Chandos in the grey and " blacke friers at Hereford[y]."

The firſt mention of Snodhill or Snodhull caſtle is in the reign of Henry III. 30 Edward I. it belonged to Robert lord Chandos, who was 4th in deſcent from one of both his names who came in with the Conqueror[z]. Richard Neville earl of Warwick t. Henry VI. held it in right of his wife Anne, who after his death at Barnet field ſettled it on king Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth a. r. 5. granted it to ſir Robert Dudley knight of the garter[a].

At *Dorſton*, adjoining to the north, was another caſtle. Dor.

At *Winfreton* one Walter a canon regular of Wi. Wormeley priory built in an iſland an hermitage and chapel dedicated to St. Kendred, to which Roger Mortimer lord of the place was a benefactor 1304, 32 Edward I. as was Walter de Mucegros of an antient family in this county, now extinct. It was in Mr. Blount's time the eſtate of ſir John Holman, knt. and bart. who had an antient manor-houſe. The ſite of the chapel is called the Chapel cloſe: the foundations were dug up before 1675, and only a yew tree remaining, and the place ſurrounded by the Wye in floods.

The deſcendants of Ponce mentioned in Domeſday ſeem to have taken the name of Clifford from *Clifford* here mentioned, where Fitz Oſborne earl of Hereford built a caſtle, and Simon grandſon of Ponce a Cluniac priory t. Henry I. valued at £. 57. 7*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*[b]. His brother Walter's daughter was the fair Roſamund miſtreſs to Henry II. This Walter's grandaughter Maud married for her ſecond huſband ſir John Giffard of Brimsfield t. Henry III. from whom deſcended the proprietor of that name mentioned by Mr. Camden.

" *Huntingdon* caſtle longid to the duke of Bo- " kingham[c]." It ſtands on the edge of Radnorſhire, and gives name to an hundred.

" *Herchinfeld* is a great lordſhip longing to the

[o] Lel. VIII. 84. Compare VII. 151. [p] Ib. VIII. 83. [q] Lel. V. 10. [r] Lel. VIII. 83.
[s] Lel. V. 10. [t] Lel. Ib. [u] Salmon's New Survey, p. 703. [x] *a fertilitate.* Lel. VIII. 83.
[y] Lel. VIII. 84. [z] Dugd. I. 502. [a] Blount's MS.
[b] Tan. 174. [c] Lel. V. 3.

" erle of Shrewſbiry, and lieth betwixt Monemuth " and Herford about 2 miles from eche of them. " On the one ſide *alluitur Vaga flu.* Erchenfeld is " very full of encloſures and of corne and woode. " Gentlemen called *Minos* [Myners] be great poſ- " ſeſſors in it [d]."

" The king has in Arcenfelde 100 men *minus* " four, who hold 73 carucæ with their men, and pay " for cuſtom 41 pints of honey, and 20*s.* in lieu of " the ſheep which they uſed to furniſh, and 10*s.* " ſmoke money [e], and no other toll or cuſtom ex- " cept ſerving in the king's army if required. If a " freeman dies there, the king has his horſe and arms: " and if a villan one ox. King Griffin and Blein ra- " vaged this tract in the Confeſſor's reign, and there- " fore the ſtate of it at that time cannot be aſcer- " tained [f]."

Thoſe 96 men here ſpoken of Mr. Blount reckoned to be *liberi homines*, yet ſuch as held in gavelkind; and the 73 ploughs with their men he looked upon as their *villani*; and that both held all their lands in this territory in gavelkind, which are ſo continued to this day. They were free from payments and cuſtoms antiently impoſed upon the reſt of the nation, becauſe as a ſpecial remark it is ſaid *nec dant geldam aut aliam conſuetudinem* unleſs it be to march in the king's army when they are commanded, yet paying (as the reſt of Wales doth) their *talu-fwch* and *talu-furn*, this laſt being the *furnagium* above-mentioned, a payment for fire, and elſewhere called *ſmoak-ſilver*, which is ſtill paid to the lords of manors in Wales, and in ſome parts of England to the miniſter of the pariſh. They had the chief honour in the army given them, they led the van to fight, and brought up the rear in its retreat. They have within their circuits a liberty to arreſt for any ſum whatſoever, and whoever purchaſes lands there may bequeath them to whom he pleaſes as it was adjudged *inter* Martinſtow and Gloditha 20 Edward I. The wife here hath the moiety of her huſband's lands for her dower; nor is here any forfeiture of lands for felony; beſides the king's writ runs not here, as it was adjudged in the ſame king Edward's time and thus recorded: " Homines " hundredi de Irchenfeld a tempore quo non extat " memoria placitaverunt et placita ſua habuerunt de " omnibus placitis quæ ad coronam pertinent ſive de " appelis ſive de tranſgreſſionibus contra pacem " regis ſolummodo coram vicecomite Hereford, et " non coram aliquibus aliis juſticiariis." This was pleaded in bar to an appeal made in derogation of the privilege of Irchenfeld before the juſtices itinerant, but the judgment was " Ideo appellum remit- " titur in hundredo prædicto." In this record it is called *Hundredum*, but in ſeveral other pleadings *Libertas* de Irchenfeld. And in caſe where any of the inhabitants were impleaded out of the liberty the Ballivus libertatis de Irchenfeld came and claimed thoſe immunities, which always were allowed. They have alſo a formal way of judicature of their own much after the Britiſh faſhion: the ſteward with his officers belonging to the court being ſeated, there are certain chiefs among them who hold their lands of the lord by ſuit and doom in the court of this his liberty, and therefore called *Doomſmen*, that is men of judgment, or ſuch who are to judge of matters in controverſy. Accordingly, in the Quo Warranto roll of Irchenfeld 20 Edward I. it is recorded that " Jurati hundredorum de Irchenfeld, Webbeter, et " Greytre dicunt quod Botholin qui tenuit villam de " Comboglin ſolebat facere ſectam ad hundred pre- " dict. et eſſe unus doomſman de eodem hundredo, " &c." And whereas the king had three churches within this liberty, the prieſts of thoſe churches were bound to carry the king's meſſages into Wales, and each of them to ſay two maſſes every week for the king as appears by Domeſday book. Beſides the learned author before cited affirms he has ſeen a record wherein theſe inhabitants of Irchenfeld are ſaid to be left as it were to their own liberty, and to be *extra comitatum*, not bound up to any ſtrictneſs by the country laws. Laſtly, the tenure whereby they hold their lands is gavelkind, which is a partition among all female children, with this difference only to the eldeſt ſon, that certain principals (as they call them) paſs to him as heir-looms, and are not ſubject to partition, ſuch are the beſt beaſt, the beſt bed and furniture, the beſt table, &c. which tenure and thoſe other enumerated cuſtoms they do for the moſt part ſtill retain as derived to them from great antiquity even before the Norman Conqueſt, for they are recorded to have been *Conſuetudines Walenſium tempore regis Edwardi Confeſſoris.*

Theſe cuſtoms were as follow. If any ſtole from the Welſh a man or woman, horſe, ox, or cow, he was on conviction to reſtore the thing ſtolen, and forfeit 20*s.* but for a ſheep or bundle of *manipuli* [g] 2*s.* Whoever killed one of the king's men and fled [h], was to forfeit to the king 20*s.* for the murder [i], and 100*s.* forfeit: if the man belonged to a thane the forfeit to the man's maſter was to be 10*s.* If one Welſhman killed another, the relations of the deceaſed were to meet and plunder the goods of the murderer and his relations, and burn their houſes till the body was buried about noon of the following day. The king was to have his third of the booty, and all the reſt was to remain to them. Whoever was charged with firing a houſe, and could not clear himſelf by 40 compurgators, was to forfeit 20*s.* to the king. Whoever was convicted of concealing one pint of honey in the cuſtom, was to forfeit five pints for one, if his lands yielded as much. If the ſheriff called them to the ſhiremot, ſix or ſeven of the beſt were to go with him, and whoever refuſed to go on ſummons was to forfeit 2*s.* or an ox to the king, *et qui de hundret remanet* was to pay as much; the like fine for diſobeying the ſheriff's precept to go with him into Wales, for if the ſheriff did not go no one elſe need [k].

" Inter preſentationes hundredi de Wormelow. " Juratores preſentant quod vicecomites capere fa- " ciunt homines de hundredo predicto per indicta- " menta et ducere eos ad caſtrum Herefordie, et te- " nere eos donec fluem fecerunt contra libertatem " iſtius hundredi." Thus it was preſented, that contrary to their liberty their men were by the chiefs carried to the caſtle of Hereford, when as they had and ſtill have a priſon and a gateHouſe of their own for puniſhment of their offenders at Goodrich caſtle which is as the *Caput Baroniæ* or *Libertatis* [l]. So Leland; " They carry their priſoners to Caſtel " *Goderyce* ſumwhat out of Erchynfyld, but longing " to the erle of Shrewſbyri." This region or liberty

[d] Lel. V. 9. [e] pro *fumagio*. [f] Domeſd. fol. 181.
[g] *faſciculus manipulorum*. Q. bundle of clothes: *manipulus* was a ſacerdotal garment or *ſudarium* worn on the prieſt's left arm. Du Cange.
[h] *facit beinfaram*. [i] *de ſolutione hominis*. [k] Domeſd. f. 170. [l] Blount.

of

of Urchenfeld continued in the crown till Edward III's time, when that king in the 20th year of his reign, granted to Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs in exchange for the manor of Hertingfordbury in the county of Hertford, the land and hundred of Irchenfeld and the manor of Wormlow, and the homage and ſervices of Reynold Grey for the manor of Wilton and of Thomas Ganworth for the manor of Kinger. In queen Elizabeth's time George Talbot earl of Shrewſbury had licence to alien the caſtle of Goodrich, the manor of Urchenfeld, Goodrich, Flanford, and Eccleſwall, and the hundred of Wormelow with their appurtenances, with the advowſons of the churches there to Henry Cavendiſh and Richard Croke and to the heirs of the ſaid Henry.

From the mention of *Penyard* park, *Wormlow manor*, and *Irchenfield* hundred, among the poſſeſſions of the Talbots, one would ſuppoſe the preſent hundred of *Wormlow* was antiently called *Irchenfield* which extended to part of Greytrey, and perhaps comprehended Webtree hundred, being probably the diſtrict of Ariconium. The deanery of Irchenfield is the whole hundred of Wormlow and one pariſh in Webtree. The hundred in which this Roman town ſtands is called *Grimſworth*, and the next to it *Stretford*, in the middle of which is a place called *Grimſditch*; all which names are ſo many remains of Roman antiquity.

Arcenfeld may have given name to ARICONIUM as its capital under the Romans, which afterwards loſing its firſt ſyllable aſſumed the preſent name of *Kencheſter*. From the ſame ſource we may derive *Kenchurch* and *Kinderchurch* in the ſame diſtrict.

Pibanus king of *Urgin*, now Urchenfelde, is called grandfather of St. Dubritius archbiſhop of Caerleon, and of Gorbodius king of the ſame place after him [l].

Goodrich. The firſt of the Talbots I find at *Goodrich* caſtle was Richard t. Edward III. who 1347 founded at Flansford. *Flansford* near adjoining a ſmall priory of black canons, valued at £. 14. 9s. 8d. [m], and the laſt Gilbert Talbot t. Henry V. elder brother to John firſt earl of Shrewſbury [n]. It came afterwards to the Greys of Wilton, of which family Henry was created duke, marquis, and earl of Kent, earl of Harold, viſcount Goodrich, &c. His eldeſt daughter Amabel married John Campbell lord Glenorchy, afterwards earl of Braidalbane, and their only daughter Jemima married Philip earl of Hardwicke. Goodrich caſtle is almoſt ſurrounded by the Wye, which here makes one of its boldeſt ſweeps, forming a noble bay and moſt picturesque view [o].

Great and Little Doward. In Whitchurch pariſh below Goodrich is a hill with entrenchments called *Great Doward* and *King Arthur's hall*, and on an oppoſite hill called *Little Doward* a ſquare camp; both overhanging the river Wye. In digging thereabouts for lime ſtone and iron ore broad arrow heads have been found, and in a place which ſeemed to be arched over an almoſt intire human ſkeleton, whoſe joints were pretended to be twice the length of the preſent race.

Symond's gate. On a bend of the Wye, where it forms the horſeſhoe on which Whitchurch ſtands, is another ſquare camp called *Symond's gate*.

"The caſtle of *Kilpek* by Herchenfeld belonging K
"to the erle of Ormonde [p]." "Sir Alan Plokenet
"lord of Kilpec caſtle [q]." "Walerane lord of Kil-
"pek [had] daughters, and Kilpek married one of
"the Waleranes heires, and had the caſtle [r]."
"The caſtle of Kilpek 3 miles bynethe the hede of
"Worme banke ſiniſtra. No notable thing on
"Worme beſide Kilpek [s]." "Kilpek caſtle 5 miles
"from Hereford by ſouth-weſt very nigh Worme
"brok: Sum ruines of the walls yet ſtand. Ther
"was a priory of blak monks ſuppreſſed in Thomas
"Spofford biſhop of Hereford's time, and clerly
"united to Gloceſter. The priory ſtood from the
"caſtle a quarter of a mile [t]."

"*Bradwardine* caſtel of ſir Richard Vehan's [u]." B
Archbiſhop Bradwardine is ſaid to have been born at Hatfield in Suſſex [x]. He was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury 1349, and died 40 days after his conſecration the ſame year [y].

In the reign of Edward I. John de Frene held half a M
knight's fee in the manor of *Mochas* as appears by a record in the exchequer [z]. It ſeems to be the *Moches* ſaid in Domeſday to be part of the poſſeſſions of the church of St. Guthlac at Hereford [a].

Roger de Mortimer, ſon of Ralph, granted to John his chamberlain certain lands here, with common of paſture for 12 beaſts, and 30 hogs, free of puronage in all his woods and foreſts, except in Gatehithe and Boningwode, paying yearly a pair of gloves of one penny price at Michaelmas. The church is ſubject to Wigmore, part of whoſe yard walls the inhabitants are bound to repair [b].

The church of *St. Wenard's* in Wormley hundred S
is dedicated to a Britiſh ſaint of that name. In the chancel north window was *S. Wenardus heremita* under the figure of an old man holding a book in one hand and an ax in the other. In the eaſt window was the Virgin and child, and the arms of Baſkervyle, Myners and Pye. In Minors' chapel St. Michael and the dragon, and under them ..... *uxoris ejus filiæ Wilielmi Myll militis, qui hanc feneſtram vitriari fecerunt.*

In another window under a crucifix, &c.

Orate pro bono ſtatu Ricardi Mennoriis arm. et ..... filiæ Jacobi Baſkervyle militis & pro anima Johannæ uxoris prædicti Ricardi filiæ Willi Ap Thomas arm. fundatorum iſtius capellæ, anno domini MCCCCCXXI.

In a third over a man praying in modern characters:

Gobethe onye etto Gobethe
Ba callon a durrey etto Gobethe.

i. e.

Let us hope, ſtill let us hope,
Though the heart break ſtill let us hope.

In others the arms of Devereux, Baſkervyle, and Minors, and ſeveral of the Minors are here interred under flat ſtones. In another pane of the ſame window *Heb dym a diggon*, i. e. having nothing yet enough.

Triago was till within theſe few years the ſeat of the antient family of the Minors who came in with the Conqueror. Crompton Minors was lord 1675 [c].

[l] Blount's MS. [m] Tan. 179. [n] Dugd. Bar. I. 324. 326. [o] Gilpin. 17. 19.
[p] Lel. V. 9. [q] Ib VIII. 84. [r] Ib.
[s] Ib. 83. [t] Ib. 87. Tan. 175. [u] Lel. V. 10.
[x] See his own book *de cauſa Dei*, printed at Oxford in the beginning of the 14th century. See before.
[y] Godwin, p. 112. Tanner Bib. Brit. [z] Rot. Recept. denar. [a] Fol. 182. b.
[b] Blount's MS. [c] Blount.

Lynton belonged antiently to the Talbots, and probably before they were poſſeſſed of Eccleſwal, Credenhul, or Goodrich caſtle. The firſt Gilbert Talbot wrote himſelf lord of Lynton 12 Henry II. before which time that king granted to Richard Talbot, father of Gilbert, the manſion of Lynton, with free warren, &c. and the land of Coſton. Teſte Hilario epo Ciceſtriæ [c]. Philip and Mary granted the advowſon to Humphry Coningſby, eſq; [d]

Penyard caſtle, manor, and park, belonged to the noble family of Talbot ſo early as 10 Richard II. [e] Guillim ſays that one Spence bears Az. 3 Penyard pence proper, and that they are named from the place where they were firſt coined, which is ſuppoſed to be this caſtle [f]. In Penyard chace is a ſquare camp.

Madley has a large handſome church, with a charnel houſe under the chancel. The windows ſhewed 1675 conſiderable remains of curious painting. In a north window was the figure of St. Ethelbert holding a church in his hand, and the queen ſtanding by him with the arms of England. In another a croſs, and the figure of a woman ſubſcribed, *Sancta Milburga priez pur ——— et pur les almes de toutz chreſtiens.* In Chelſton chapel belonging to the village of that name, were painted the kings of Iſrael and the genealogy of Chriſt. In St. Mary's chapel Paly O. and Az. on a feſs G. two mullets, A. probably the arms of the founder. A houſe near the church yard called St. Mary's houſe was the habitation of the chantry prieſt. Tradition ſays the very tuneable ring of bells were brought hither at the diſſolution from Dore abbey [g].

"*Kencheſter* ſtandith a 3 mile or more above He-"reford upward on the ſame ſide of the river that "Hereford doth, yet is yt almoſt a mile from the "ripe of Wye. This towne is far more auncient "than Hereford, and was celebrated yn the Romans "time, as apperith by many thinges, and eſpecially "by antique money of the Cæſars very often found "within the town, and in ploughing about, the which "the people there calleth *Duarfes money.* The cum-"pace of Kencheſter hath been by eſtimation as "much as Hereford, excepting the caſtle; the "which at Hereford is very ſpacious. Pieces of "the walls and turrets yet appear *prope fundamenta,* "and more ſhould have appeared if the people of "Herford town and other thereabout had not in "tyme paſt pulled down much and picked out of "the beſt for their buildings. Of late one M. Brain-"ton building a place at *Stretton* a mile from Ken-"cheſter did fetch much tayled [hewn] ſtone there "toward his buildings. They told me there that "one M. Lingham is owner both of Kencheſter and "Sutton. By likelihood men of old time went from "Kencheſter to Hay, and ſo to Breknok and Cair-"mardin. The place wher the town was is all over-"grown with brambles, hazles, and like ſhrubs. Ne-"vertheleſs here and there yet appear ruins of build-"ings, of the which the fooliſh people caull on "[one] the king of Feyres Chayre. There hath "been found *noſtra memoria lateres Britannici, & ex "eiſdem canales, aquæ ductus, teſſelata pavimenta, "fragmentum catenulæ aureæ, calcar ex argento,* by-"ſide other ſtrawnge things [h]." "At Kencheſter was "a palays of Offa, as ſum ſay. The ruines yet re-"main, and vaults alſo. Here hath bene and is found "*a foſſoribus & aratoribus* Romayne money, *teſſelata "pavimenta,* a lytle croſſe of gold to were abowt "ones neck, and ther they call them *Dwery* or *Dwer-"fich* halfpens or money. Sir John Lyngain was "owner of the ground after now his heir [i]."

The third ſyllable of Ari*con*ium ſeems to remain in the preſent name, as moſt of our Cheſters are coupled with part of the antient name of the ſtations.

ARICONIUM ſtands on a little brook called the *Ine,* which thence incompaſſing the walls of Hereford falls into the Wye. Two great Roman ways here croſs each other; one called the *Port way* comes from BULLÆUM, now *Buelt* in Brecknockſhire, and paſſing eaſtward by Kencheſter through Stretton, to which it gives name, over the river Lug to Stretton Grantham upon the Frome goes to Worceſter: the other road comes from the ſouth and Abergavenny [*Gobannium*] by Old Town [*Bleſium*], ſo by Dowr acroſs the golden vale and Archenfield to the river Wye, where is a Roman camp for ſecurity and a bridge for convenience of the paſſage. Thence it goes to Kencheſter, ſo north-ward by Stretford. The form of the ſtation is an irregular hexagon: the ſouth-weſt and ſouth ſides being the boldeſt, the preſent road under the former ſeeming to have been a ditch. Mr. Gale ſays the ſite is oval of 50 or 60 acres with four gates or openings, two on the weſt, two on the north ſide [k]. The walls may be traced all round the city though overgrown with hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the circumjacent country. There appears no ſign of a foſs or ditch round it. The ſite of the place is a gentle eminence of a ſquariſh form, the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles and oaks, full of ſtones, foundations, and cavities, where many coins have been found [l]. Nothing remains of its ſplendor except not far from the eaſt end a piece of what was probably a temple, with a nich, which is five feet high and three broad within, built of Roman brick, rough ſtones, and indiſſoluble mortar, and called the *Chair.* Foundations and holes as of vaults are ſcattered round it. There are many large foundations near it. In 1669 was found here a great vault with a teſſelated pavement and a ſtone floor. About 50 years ago a very fine Moſaic floor was found entire, but ſoon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. Dr. Stukeley took up ſome remaining ſtones of different colours and ſeveral bits of fine red pottery. Mr. Aubrey in his MS. note ſays, in 1670 old Roman buildings of brick were diſcovered underground on which oaks grew. The bricks are of two ſorts, ſome equilateral ſeven or eight inches and one inch thick, ſome two feet ſquare and three inches thick. At the ſame time was found here by ſir John Hoſkyns an hypocauſt about ſeven feet ſquare, the leaden pipes intire, thoſe of brick a foot long, three inches ſquare, let artificially into one another. Over theſe probably was a pavement. In another place is a hollow where burnt wheat has been taken up. Col. Dantſey ſent ſome to the Society of Antiquaries. Numbers of Roman coins, bricks, leaden pipes, urns, and large bones, have been formerly dug up here.

ARICONIUM.

[c] Cart. Inſpex. 2 Edward III. N° 64. Blount.
[d] Pat. 3 and 4 P. and M.
[e] Esc. 10 R. II. n. 42.
[f] Blount's MS.
[g] Blount's MS.
[h] Lel. V. 66.
[i] Lel. VII. 152.
[k] Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 120—122.
[l] Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 66.

Credon hill.

This city is overlooked and ſheltered towards the north with a prodigious high woody mountain of ſteep aſcent, crowned at the top with a vaſt camp which takes in its whole apex 40 acres, with inacceſſible works, fortified with an inner as well as outer ditch. It is called *Credon* hill, and ſeems to have been Britiſh, and ſtrengthened in ſucceeding ages; or it may have been the defence of Kencheſter, and included under one common antient name with it. It is of too irregular a form to be Roman. Here Dr. Salmon[m] places MAGNIS, q. d. *Magna Caſtra:* for ſuch, ſays he, 30 acres defended deſerve to be called. He takes it to have been firſt poſſeſſed by the Romans, and the innermoſt ditch without a vallum added by the Britans, Saxons, or Danes. He eſteemed this the exploratory camp, and Kencheſter the city; and removes ARICONIUM to *Cirenceſter*[n].

On the road about a mile from Hereford ſtands the hexagon ſhaft of a croſs, called *White croſs*, with ſix ſhields bearing a lion rampant ſingle and between ſix croſlets fitchè, erected by biſhop Charlton on occaſion of a plague, when the market is ſaid to have been kept at it.

Sugwas.

"A flite ſhot or more of Wye river on the lefte "ripe of it 2 miles and an half," is *Sugwas* in the pariſh of Eaton Biſhop, though the Wye runs between them. Here was a manſion houſe of the biſhops of Hereford, to which biſhop St. Thomas de Cantilupe uſed to retire. The houſe and lands are leaſed out, but the chapel called St. Thomas' is kept in reaſonable repair, the large altar ſtone reared up againſt the wall, and a great wooden chair almoſt decayed, wherein St. Thomas, as tradition ſays, uſed to ſit. The windows were curiouſly painted. In the firſt pane of the eaſt window was St. Ethelbert in his royal robes, a church in his hand, and his name under him. In the ſecond the Virgin and child and a biſhop kneeling. *Hoc precor oblatum cor ſuſcipe terge ratum.* In the third a man with green rays holding a book, *Ecce Joachim magnum, dans eſſe et* ..... In the fourth St. Thomas of Hereford with his mitre and croſier. In the ſouth window the like picture of him with a deviſe and this motto: *Qui amat Deum odit mundum*; and in the ſame window is written, *Dñs Thomas Spofford ep'us Herefordenſis*, who probably was at the charge of making theſe windows, and was conſecrated about 1422. In the north window the device of a pelican with *Ex his duobus mandatis univerſa lex pendet & prophetæ.* In another, *Qui odit fratrem ſuum homicida eſt,* and *Omnes qui confidunt in domino ſicut mons Sion non removebuntur in æternum.* The borders of the windows are adorned with mitres painted. On the bricks of the pavement are coats of arms[o].

In Leland's time the park had no deer[p]. In a pool in this pariſh by the road ſide abounding with fine trout it is pretended Thomas Becket often appears, whence the niche at Kencheſter is called *Becket's chair.*

Eaton wall.

On the ſouth ſide of the Wye oppoſite to Sugwas is *Eaton wall,* a camp incloſing 30 or 40 acres and ſingle trenched except a little on the weſt ſide. On the ſame ſide of the river about two miles ſouth of Hereford in *Dinder* pariſh is another camp called *Dinder* or *Oyſter* hill, perhaps from Oſtorius Scapula, as ſome ſuppoſe *Oyſter hill* near Verulam. South of this another large Roman camp called *Aconbury,* in a pariſh of the ſame name, where was a nunnery founded by the wife of Walter de Lacy t. John. "Acornbyri, a howſe of nunnes, 3 miles from Here. "forde, now ſuppreſſid[q]." "Matildis Walerei "founderes as ſome ſay of Acornbyry, a priory of "nuns in Acornbyry wood 3 miles ſouth from He. "reford[r]." It was valued at £.75 7s. 3d.[s]

"HEREFORD is ancient, large, and ſtrongly wallyd, "having alſo a mayne caſtle hard by the ripe of "Wye. I take the caſtle to be of as great circuite as "Windſor. The dungeon of the caſtle is high and "ſtronge[t], having in the utter ward or wall 10 towers "*forma ſemicirculari,* and one great tower in the inner "ward. In the dyke not far from it is a fair ſpring "called St. Ethelbert's well. Within the caſtel of "Hereforde in digging hath been found *non gigantea,* "*inſolitæ tamen magnitudinis oſſa,* and hard by *in* "*ripa Vagæ aſſidua alluvione apparent in ripa ejuſdem* "*magnitudinis oſſa.* There was a great bridge of ſtone "arches and a drawbridge in the middle of it to enter "into the caſtel. It ſtood on the north-weſt ſide of it. "It is now clene down. There is a fair chapel of "St. Cuthbert, the eaſt part whereof is made "*opere circulari:* There were ſometime prebends, "but one of the Lacies tranſlated them thence into "St. Peter's in Hereford town, and that college was "there tranſlated into the eaſt ſuburb of Hereford, "and a priory of monks erected there and made a "cell to Gloceſter [valued at £.121 3s. 3d.[u]] There "is a fair and plentifull ſpring of water in the caſtle. "Some think that Heraldus began this caſtle after "that he had conquered the rebellion of the Welſh"men in king Edward the Confeſſor's time. Some "think that the Lacies earls of Hereford were the "great makers of it, and the Bohuns earls of Hereford. "It hath been decayed ſins the Bohuns time. The "caſtle of Hereford ſtandith on the left ripe of Wy "river, and a little benethe the bridge, and is ſtrongly "diched *ubi non defenditur flumine:* the walls of it "be high and ſtrong and full of great towers: but "now the whole caſtle tendith towards ruin. It "hath been one of the faireſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt "caſtles in England. It hath two wards, and each "of them environed with water[x]. There came an "arm of a brooke that runnith through a great "piece of the town dike by an arch made in the "town wall into the caſtle dike, and ſo compaſſing "half the caſtle went into the Wye, ſo that with the "principal arm of this brook, and with the arm of "it going through the caſtle dike, and with the "maine ſtream of Wye river, the whole caſtle was "environed: but now the arme of the brook cometh "not through the caſtle, yet might it ſoon be re"turned thither. The ſecond ward where the "dungeon is was alſo environed with water: for a "piece of the water that came through the ditch "was turned that way. The town of Hereford "ſtandith ſomewhat low on every ſide. Ther be "hilles on the eaſt and ſouth on the ripe of Wye "ryvell well wooded and not far diſtant from Here"forde town. The name of Hereforde town of ſome

[m] P. 699.
[n] P. 742.
[o] Blount's MS. Willis, Hereford. p. 518.
[p] Lel. VIII. 86.
[q] Lel. V. 10.
[r] Ib. VIII. 76.
[s] Tan. 176.
[t] Lel. V. 9.
[u] Tan. 174.
[x] Lel. VIII. 174.

"in

" in Welſh is called *Heurford*, of an old ford by the " caſtle, by the which menne paſt over or ever the " great bridge on Wy at Hereforde was made. Some " call Hereforde in Welſh *Trefawth*, *a fagis quarum* " *copia in agro illo creſcebat*. The town itſelf is in " cumpace within the walls a good mile. There be " in the walles of Hereforde 6 gates; Wy gate; Frere " gate ſtandith weſt, ſo called of the Grey friars " houſe ſtanding without; Inne gate ſtanding to- " wards W. N. W. Wigmarſh gate flat N. Wig- " marſh is a marſh ground a litle without the ſub- " urbs; Biſhop's ſtreet gate N. E.; St. Andrewe's " gate by eaſt, ſo called of St. Andrewe's pariſh in " the ſuburbs without this gate [y]. The walles and " gates of Hereforde be right well maintained by " the burgeſſes of the town. The walle of the towne " is cumpaced with a dyke alway filled with mooriſh " water gathering and deſcending into it. The com- " mon voice is that the town was ſcant fortified with " walles at ſuch time as Griffin prince of Wales de- " ſtroyed the town, and killed the biſhop Leofgarye " and his clerks by the aſſiſtance and conſent of Al- " garus ſon of Leofric earle of Marche. Ther be " four paroche churches within the walles, St. Peter, " S. Nicholas, Allhallowes, and St. John's, whereof " certain be very faire, beſide the cathedral church, " the which is of a very ſtrong building. The cathedral " church ſtandeth in the ſouth part of the town as " on the higheſt ground of it near unto the caſtle. " Robert Lorengo [Lozinga] biſhop of Hereford be- " gan a new church there, and biſhop Keinelme " [Reinelme] did much unto it. Milfridus Regulus " and Quenburga his wife firſt founders of the cathe- " dral church. There is a ſuburb without Wye gate, " and therein is a chapel of our lady of Allingtre " prope furcas; another St. Egidii. The bridge over " Wy hath great arches of ſtone. There be but " few houſes without Friars gate. The college of " Grey friars was founded by ſir William Pembruge. " The biſhop of Hereforde gave them ſome lands [z]. " There is a church of St. Martin in Wye gate " ſuburb beneth the bridge. There is a ſuburb " without Inne gate, and in it is a chapel of St. " Gyles firſt founded for Lazars, now converted to " the uſe of other poor folke. The burgeſſes be " patrons of it. There is a ſuburb without the north " gate alias Wigmarch gate. This is the faireſt ſub- " urb of the town. In this ſuburb was the blak " friars firſt of Daniel a knt. (forſan Deinvile [a],) and " then of king Edward III. finiſhing. There was " an hoſpital of St. John, ſometime an houſe of Tem- " plares, now it is an almeſhouſe with a chapel. " There is a praty ſuburb without Biſhopſgate ſtreet. " There was a priory of St. Guthlake, a cell to Glo- " ceſtre: This priory was afore in St. Peter's church " in Hereforde tranſlated thence to without the " Biſhopſgate ſuburb by Hugh Lacy of St. Guthlake. " Ther is a ſuburb without St. Andrew's gate; there " is a pariſhchurch of St. Andrew in the middle of " the ſtreet. There is an hoſpital of St. Giles, where " once were friers *griſei* and then templars. King " Richard gave this chapel to the town, and then it " was made an hoſpital [b]."

" S. Ethelbrite martyred as ſome ſay at *Marden*, " ... miles out of town, not very far from the " ruins of *Sutton*, where is ſuppoſed that Offa lay; " but I think rather that his palace was at Ken- " cheſtre, was buried in the cathedral church. But " ſins that the Welſhmen deſtroyed the town in " king Edward the Confeſſor's time his reliques have " not been ſeen there. S. Thomas de Cantalupo " epus Hereford lieth at this time in the church " richly ſhrined.

" Some ſay that the town took the name that it " hath now of an old ford or paſſage over Wye " not far from the caſtle. Some ſay that it was " called *Fernlege* or otherwiſe Fern hill [c], *Saltus* " *filicis* as Mr. Taylor ſaid, and the place where " the cathedral church is now was ſometime a chapel " of our lady called Our Lady Chapel of Fernelege [d]."

To whatever circumſtances Hereford owes its riſe its name is certainly derived from its ſituation near the frontiers. The Welſh call it *Hen fordd* or the *Ola way*, not *Old ford*. Mr. Camden allows this name to have exiſted before that of Hereford. The Saxons probably altered the ſound to one that had a meaning in their own tongue. Hereford is therefore a corruption of the old name. The Saxon *n* and *r* are ſo alike that the writers could ſoon fall into it. They conſtantly write it Herefopd, q. d. *the ford of the army*, and, according to Leland, it was a conſiderable ford. Mr. Camden talks inconſiſtently of Hereford ſpringing up with the Saxon heptarchy when it was in its glory; founded as ſome write by Edward the Elder; and of there being no mention of it more antient. Where then was the ſee of Putta in 680? and where that of his ſucceſſors? Beſides, the heptarchy had ceaſed before the reign of Edward the Elder, which began A. D. 900. Again, Wilfred is made to build the church in honour of Ethelbert, and the church to be ſoon after adorned with a biſhop's ſee. But Ethelbert was not murdered till 793, above 100 years after Hereford is allowed to have had biſhops by Godwyn and others; it is therefore probably much older than has been thought. It is a large old city, but not populous nor well built. It is governed by a mayor, eſcheator (uſually called the late mayor), ſix aldermen, recorder, &c. The principal manufacture is leather gloves, yet the trading companies till lately had their halls. This city gives title of viſcount to George Devereux, 13th and preſent viſcount, whoſe anceſtors were ſo created 4 Edward VI. the 3d being the famous Robert earl of Eſſex, beheaded 1600.

All the remains of the caſtle are the earthworks of the outer ward converted into very pleaſant walks. The eaſtern was levelled to make the walks, and the weſtern behind the vicar's college lately to mend the roads. St. Ethelbert's well remains. It had two keeps like that at Lewes in Suſſex. It was certainly older than Milo who was not earl of Hereford till 1141. Henry III. and his ſon were confined in it after the battle of Lewes.

The epiſcopal ſee was ſettled A.D. 680. The firſt cathedral [e], founded by Milfred 825, was rebuilt by biſhop Athelſtan between 1012 and 1056, and a third (the preſent) begun by Robert de Loſing the ſecond Norman biſhop t. William I. upon the

[y] Ib. This is now St. Owen's church and gate.
[z] Tan. 179.
[a] See Lel. VIII. 77.
[b] Lel. IV. 173—175. Tan. 176.
[c] Ib. V. 9.
[d] underſtanding *lege* low.
[e] at leaſt of ſtone, Lel. It. VIII. 88.

plan of the cathedral built at Aix by Charlemagne. The preſent nave with eight Saxon arches and maſſy round pillars on each ſide ſeems of his work. We are ſorry to ſay the weſt front of its north aile has ſo much declined forward from its perpendicular, and that though the two firſt arches within have been filled up with maſonry, the cracks in the croſs arch increaſe. Biſhop Reynelm carried on the church, and erected the college of prieſts or prebendaries. Biſhop Breoſe t. John is ſuppoſed to have raiſed the tower in the centre, as præcentor Lowman did the weſtern one. The Lady chapel, now converted into a library, was probably erected by the lady whoſe tomb is in its north wall, whoſe huſband as appears by the arms was a Bohun, though not an earl of Hereford. The antient painting under the arch ſhews the lady in a nun's veil as on the tomb with a church in her hand pointing to a chapel at its eaſt end, which ſhe preſents to the Virgin on her throne; the ſecular prieſts (of Hereford no doubt) are following her chanting. Biſhop Audley (afterwards tranſlated to Saliſbury, where he added the beautiful ſouth chapel to the Lady chapel) added a pentagon chapel on its ſouth ſide. The vicars' college is ſuppoſed to have been founded t. Richard II.[f] It ſtood in Caſtle-ſtreet till removed to its preſent ſite by biſhop Stainſbury in the reign of Henry VII. The beautiful octagon chapter-houſe was ſtripped of the lead in the civil wars to cover the gateway of the caſtle, and in conſequence of that dilapidation fell to ruin. The weſt ſide of the great cloiſter is taken away with the magnificent croſs in the centre, having given place to a modern muſic-room. Some years before in the time of biſhop Egerton was pulled down the very antient Saxon double chapel of St. Catherine and St. Mary Magdalen adjoining to the biſhop's palace, whoſe pillars were of ſingle ſtones 12 feet high. From the deſcription and plan of this old chapel, it was not improbably antecedent to the cathedral as well as the epiſcopal palace. It was built intirely of ſtone, and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels one above the other. The ground plot was a perfect ſquare, beſide the portico: the engraved plan makes it 57½ feet by 42½ feet. Four pillars in the middle with arches every way form the whole. The portico, 19½ feet deep, and the choir, ſeemed to have a grandeur in imitation of Roman work, made of many arches retiring inwards; two pillars on each ſide conſiſted of ſingle ſtones. The lowermoſt chapel which was ſome ſteps underground was dedicated to St. Catherine: the upper to St. Mary Magdalen had ſeveral pillars againſt the wall made of ſingle ſtones, and an odd octagon ſquare cupola on the four middle pillars. There had been much paintings on the walls: the arched roof was turned very artfully, and ſeemed to have a taſte of that kind of architecture uſed in the declenſion of the Roman empire[g]. The upper ſtory was a parochial church, the walls three feet and a half thick, the pillars ten feet high[h].

Pl. XIV.

Beſides the monuments of Cantilupe and many other biſhops in this cathedral[i], here are thoſe of ſir William Pembridge, one of the earlier knights of the Garter, who died 1375. Two of a Bohun and lady foundreſs of the Lady chapel, who probably after her huſband's death aſſumed the veil in which ſhe appears, falſely ſuppoſed an earl and counteſs of Hereford, all of that name being buried at Lantony, Walden, or London. The church has a biſhop, dean, two archdeacons, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, 28 prebends, 12 prieſt vicars, four lay clerks, ſeven choriſters, &c. The clear revenue of the ſee is £.768. of the chapter £.423. of the 20 vicars choral, for that was formerly the number, £.88.[k] The dioceſe contains 379 churches and chapels[l], including part of Shropſhire. In the city were ſix pariſh churches[m], reduced to four in the civil wars, when this city ſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt the Scots.

Here was alſo an houſe of Grey friars; hoſpitals of St. Anthony of Vienna[n], St. Thomas, St. Ethelbert, and a 4th near Wybridge[o]; another founded by queen Elizabeth; another 15.. by ſir Thomas and lady Penelope Coningſby for ten poor men, half to be ſoldiers, and half ſuch as have lived ſeven years in ſervice, who are allowed £. 15. *per annum* each, a ſuit of red cloaths for two years ſucceſſively at Whitſuntide, and a cloak and hat the third year. The corporal or preſident who collects the rents and regulates the reſt has £. 20. *per annum*, and is allowed to marry. The miniſter of Boddenham is their chaplain, and they attend at the cathedral on the great feſtivals. Another out of Inne or Eygne gate, founded by Priſe of Radnorſhire, for 12 poor men. A fourth 1630 out of St. Owen's gate. Here are alſo two charity ſchools, one for 60 boys, another for 40 girls, and a handſome infirmary juſt below the caſtle.

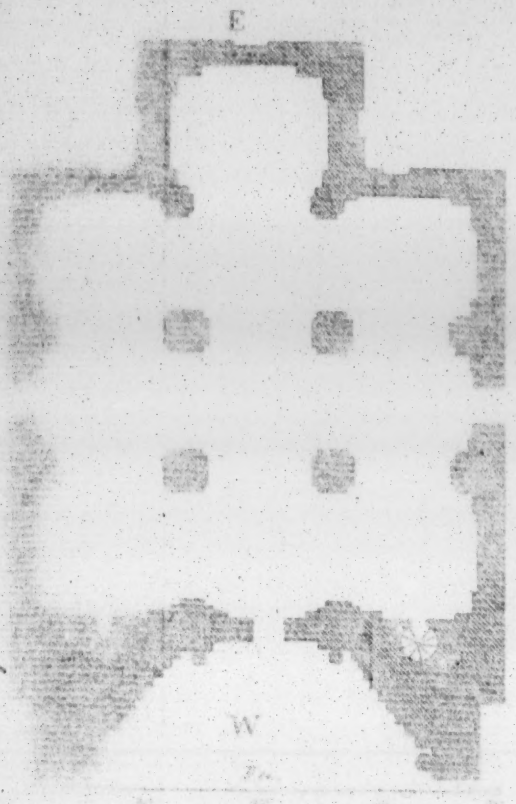
The black friars are ſaid by biſhop Tanner, (p. 179,) to have had a houſe here, founded by ſir John Daniel. Who this ſir John Daniel was I know not, but of both theſe names I meet with ſir John Daniel living in the 10th of Edward I.[p] ſir John Danyell, who held lands at Marden, in this county, 14 Edward I.[q] and a third of theſe names who held lands there, 1 Edward III.[r] And laſtly it appears, that one John Daniell was executed at Hereford, with the earl of Arundel, 20 Edward II.[s] but, as our author has not thought proper to produce any authority for making him the founder, I am rather inclined to the opinion of Silas Taylor, a learned antiquary, who attributes the foundation of this houſe to Henry Pembrugge. My reaſon for inclining to Taylor's opinion, is, becauſe he lived upon the ſpot, where it was moſt probable he might receive the beſt information; and at a time when the traditional hiſtory, if I may ſo ſay, of theſe religious houſes was freſh in the memory of many old people, it being within a century after the diſſolution. To which may be added his great induſtry and application, in reſeaches of this kind, and the great advantages he had of rummaging the records of the church of Hereford. Some remains of the cloiſter and dormitory of this houſe with a curious ſtone croſs or

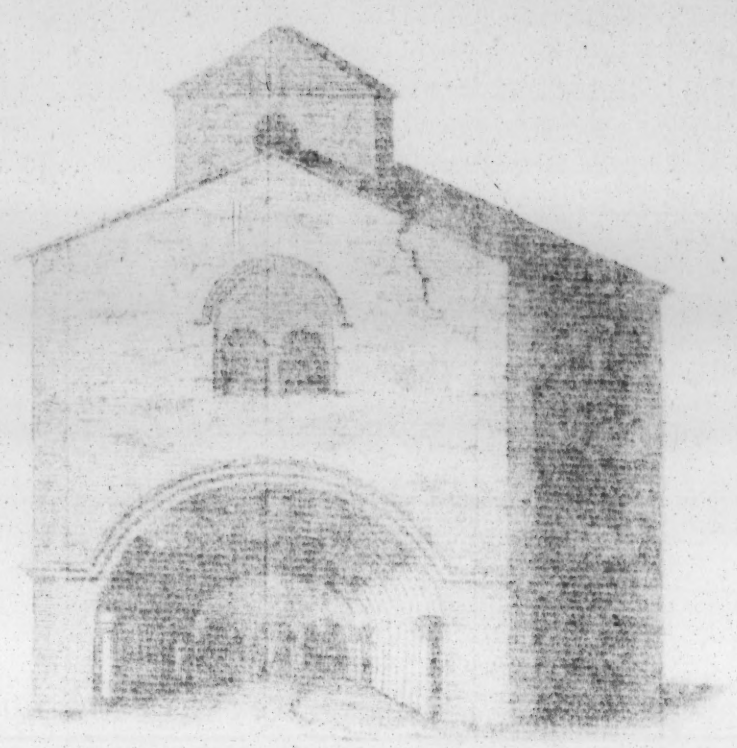
[f] Willis. [g] Browne Willis ſuppoſed it Roman work, and older than the burning of the cathedral by the Welſh 1056.
[h] See Stukeley It. Cur. I. p. 68. It was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.
[i] of 82, 24 Saxon ones before the 11th century being known only by name. See Lel. VIII. 86. Several of the biſhops' tombs here are cenotaphs.
[k] Tan. 171. [l] Willis. [m] in Leland's time only *four*.
[n] Tan. 178. [o] Tan. 180.
[p] Prynn, Vol. III. p. 737. [q] Eſch. 14 Edward I. MS. F. p. 12. [r] Ib. p. 21.
[s] Milles' Cat. p. 157.

pulpit

Plan and Elevation of an ancient chapel at Hereford.

p. 452.





CAMPS in HEREFORDSHIRE.

Eywood Warren
P. 459.

On Brench behind Eyewood Slopes walk.

plan of the cathedral built at Aix by Charlemagne. The preſent nave with eight Saxon arches and maſſy round pillars on each ſide ſeems of his work. We are ſorry to ſay the weſt front of its north aile has ſo much declined forward from its perpendicular, and that though the two firſt arches within have been filled up with maſonry, the cracks in the croſs arch increaſe. Biſhop Reynelm carried on the church, and erected the college of prieſts or prebendaries. Biſhop Breoſe t. John is ſuppoſed to have raiſed the tower in the centre, as precentor Lowman did the weſtern one. The Lady chapel, now converted into a library, was probably erected by the lady whoſe tomb is in its north wall, whoſe huſband as appears by the arms was a Bohun, though not an earl of Hereford. The ancient painting under the arch ſhews the lady in a nun's veil as on the tomb with a church in her hand pointing to a chapel at its eaſt end, which ſhe preſents to the Virgin on her throne, as ſecular prieſts (of Hereford no doubt) are following her chanting. Biſhop Audley (afterwards tranſlated to Saliſbury, where he added the beautiful ſouth chapel to the Lady chapel) added a pentagon chapel on its ſouth ſide. The vicars' college is ſuppoſed to have been founded t. Richard II.[c] It ſtood in Caſtle-ſtreet, removed to its preſent ſite by biſhop Stanſbury in the reign of Henry VII. The beautiful octagon chapter-houſe was ſtripped of the lead in the civil wars to cover the gateway of the caſtle, and in conſequence of that dilapidation fell to ruin. The weſt ſide of the great cloiſter is taken away with the magnificent croſs in the centre, having given place to a modern muſic-room. Some years before in the time of biſhop Egerton was pulled down the very antient Saxon double chapel of St. Catherine and St. Mary Magdalen adjoining to the biſhop's palace, whoſe pillars were of ſingle ſtones 12 feet high. From the deſcription and plan of this old chapel, it was not improbably antecedent to the cathedral as well as the epiſcopal palace. It was built entirely of ſtone, and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels one above the other. The ground plot was a perfect ſquare, beſide the portico: the engraved plan makes it 57½ feet by 42½ feet. Four pillars in the middle with arches every way form the whole. The portico, 19½ feet deep, and the choir, ſeemed to have a grandeur in imitation of Roman work, made of many arches retiring inwards; two pillars on each ſide conſiſted of ſingle ſtones. The lower-vault chapel which was ſome ſteps underground was dedicated to St. Catherine: the upper to St. Mary Magdalen had ſeveral pillars againſt the wall made of ſingle ſtones, and an odd ſquare cupola on the four middle pillars. There had been much paintings on the walls: the arches were turned very artfully, and ſeemed to have a rule of that kind of architecture uſed in the decienſion of the Roman empire[e]. The upper ſtory was a parochial church: the walls three feet and a half thick, the pillars ten feet high[f].

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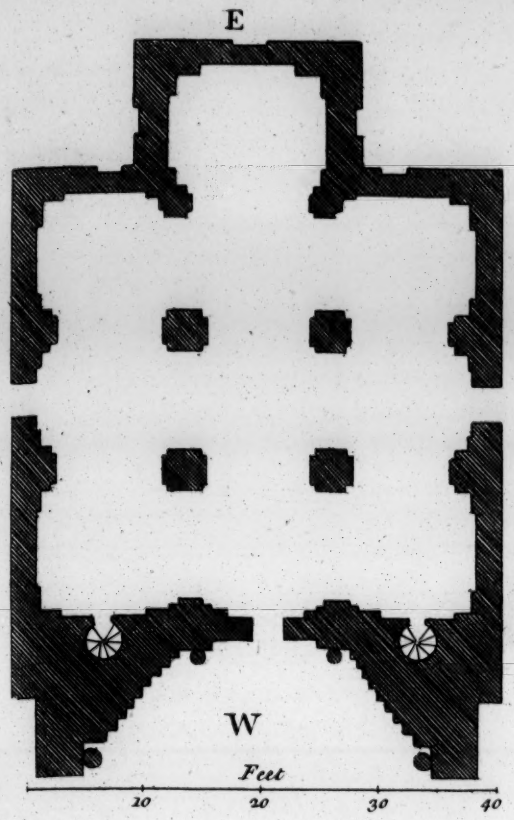
Pl. XIV.

[a] Willis. [b] Browne Willis ſuppoſed it Saxon work, and older than the burning of the cathedral by the Danes 1056.
[c] See Stukeley It. Cur. I. p. 53. It was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.
[d] Of 8 in 24 Saxon ones before the 14th century being known only by name. See Lel. VIII. 86. Several of the biſhops' ſeals are extant.
[e] Tan. 171. [f] Willis. [g] Tan. 180.
[h] Tan. 178. [i] Pycon, Vol. III. p. 737. [k] Edw. II. Rot. Claus. m. 3 dorſo. [l] Edward I. MS. F. p. 12. [m] 34 b. p. 216.
[n] Miller's Cat. p. 157. [o] In Leland's time only *four*.

Plan and Elevation of an ancient chapel at Hereford.

P.452.



CAMPS in HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Burvach behind Eyewood Sheepwalk.

F. Cary sculp.

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was ſold by

[t] Lel. VIII
[y] Lel. IV.
[a] Aubrey.

pulpit like that before deſcribed formerly within the cathedral cloiſter, are to be ſeen in the north ſuburb contiguous to Coningſby's hoſpital.

The biſhop had eight palaces in this county beſides one in London, in St. Mary Montalt pariſh. Theſe were Biſhop's caſtle and Preſtbury aliened, Lidbury and Roſs demoliſhed; Boſbury, Whithurne and Sugwas let to farm; Hereford ſtill uſed.

"*Boſberie* 10 miles by north-eaſt from Hereford "at the head of Ledon riveret and thereby is a "place longing to St. John's in London called *Up* "*Ledon*. *Whitburne* 7 miles from Worceſter in the "very extreme parts of Herefordſhire on the right "bank of Temde river. There was a fair manſion "place for the biſhop at *Ledbyri* 12 miles by eaſt "north-eaſt from Hereford and 7 miles or more "from Roſſe. This houſe is all in ruin. The con- "vict priſon for the biſhop of Hereford was at "Roſſe, now at Hereford. *Roſſe* at the very weſt "end of the paroche church-yard of Roſſe now in "clean ruins. *Biſhops caſtle* 23 miles by N.N.W. "from Hereford in Shropſhire 12 miles from Shrewſ- "byri. *Preſtebury* 5 miles from Gloceſter hard by "Cliffe. Ther is a park hard by Preſtbury [t]."

Whitburn belonged to the biſhop of Hereford, who had here a palace or manſion-houſe in the tenure of col. John Birch 1675. The tenants anſwered to the biſhop's court at Bromyard. The cuſtomary tenants did work for the lord from Michaelmas to the Gule of Auguſt, ploughed eight acres called *la Rede*, ſowed them with their own corn, and harrowed them; alſo ſixteen acres in Lent, and for each virgate were to have for ſeed oats four ſeams of bruſh wood, *ſummagia de buſta*, and 3d for ploughing each acre both of wheat and oats [u].

Tupſley manor in *Hampton Biſhop* is one of the five which owe ſuit to the biſhop of Hereford's honor court at his palace in Hereford. Some of the cuſtomary tenants were to do two days work every week for the lord, weed his corn, mow and make hay for him one day each, for which they received a half-penny farthing [x].

"The confluence of Lug and Wye is a litle be- "nethe Mordiford bridge of ſtone on Lug 3 miles "from Hereford. Lug cometh within a mile of "Hereford [y]." "About half way betwixt Knighton "and New Radenor cummith Lugge oute of Me- "lenith and ſo down to Preſteigne [z]."

In *Lugwardine* church are monuments for Dr. John Beſt, canon of Hereford 1636, and Jane his wife, relict of Robert Kyrle, eſq; of Walford 1622 [a].

Lentwardine church had remains of fine paintings in the windows. Here is a freeſchool founded by ſir Edward Harley, knight of the bath, John James, eſq; and others. *Tripleton* hall, held antiently by a family of its name, belonged ſince to the James's. In the hall is a rebus of the firſt family, a tree growing out of a ton. This pariſh is large, and comprehends the townſhips and villages of Kynton, Witton, Walford, Letton, Newton, Marchen, Tripleton, the heath, the brakes, Atferton, Stanway, and the Grange. The church was appropriated by Hugh de Mortimer, founder of Wigmore, to that abbey, and his ſucceſſor Edmund earl of March founded a chantry here 49 Edward III. In Newton are ruins of a chapel. The manor belonging to Wigmore abbey, was ſold by Edward VI. to William Thomas [b].

On the river Teme not far ſouth from Lentwardine is a perfect Roman camp called *Brandon*, ſingle trenched with four entrances, the eaſtern one 15 paces wide [c]. The eaſt ſide 258 paces, the north 900 paces long. On the oppoſite ſide of the river and about the ſame diſtance from *Brampton Brian* is a circular camp called *Coxall*, or as it is written in ſome old deeds of the Harley family *Coxwall*, now covered with great oaks. Mr. Aubrey ſuppoſes this Britiſh, and the other Roman; but the termination of the latter ſeems to make it alſo Roman. The two towns near them probably owed their origin to them. About a quarter of a mile from Brandon are two barrows, one of which being opened by ſir Edward Harley 1662, was found to contain coals, burnt bones, and an urn about two feet high full of both [d]. Brandon camp. See Pl. XIV. Coxall camp. See Pl. XIV.

On the waſte near *Colwall*, a village ſomewhat north of the laſt entrenchment, a countryman ditching found a crown or coronet of gold, large enough to be drawn over the arm and ſleeve, ſet with precious ſtones, and of ſuch value as to be ſold at Brandon for £.150, as Aubrey was informed: but I fear this ſtory is to be ranked with many others which he believed and aſſerted, and like thoſe which the vulgar entertain of treaſures to be found wherever there are remains of antiquity. The gold ornaments found in Ireland were perhaps the richeſt prize of this kind ever brought to light. The precious ſtones of antiquity eſpecially among our anceſtors were the leaſt valuable articles of ſuch treaſure. Colwall.

The family of *Brampton* are as antient as Henry I. and intermarried with ſome of our moſt conſiderable antient nobility. After nine deſcents it ended with Brian de Brampton, who died 14 Edward I. and his eldeſt daughter Margaret married Robert de Harley, who had with her this caſtle and a large eſtate. His ſecond ſon Brian's ſon Brian, ſeems to have firſt made his reſidence at, and taken his ſtyle from this caſtle, which continued the ſeat of his deſcendants till the late civil wars, when, 1643, it ſtood a ſiege of ſeven weeks againſt the parliament army by lady Brilliana 3d wife of ſir Robert Harley, and 2d daughter of Edward viſcount Conway. She dying that year it was a ſecond time beſieged, and after a long and brave defence by the ſervants only, it was ſurrendered and burnt, with a valuable library. Its ruins are ſtill the property of Edward earl of Oxford, a lineal deſcendant from Robert Harley. In the church (which being deſtroyed in the ſiege was rebuilt except the tower), are monuments of a lady holding an heart in her hand, of Robert Harley, firſt earl of Oxford, chancellor of the exchequer, and lord high treaſurer, who died May 21, 1724, aged 62, and of Sarah, daughter of Thomas Foley, eſq; firſt wife of his brother Edward Harley of Eywood, in this county, eſq; who died 1721. Brampton.

Eywood, in *Titley* pariſh, ſouth of Brompton Brian, was the ſeat of Edward Harley, eſq; auditor of the impoſt, younger brother of Robert firſt earl of Oxford, whoſe ſon and heir ſucceeding his couſin in the title, it is now the property of his ſon the preſent earl. Eywood.

Pedwardine, in Brompton Brian pariſh, gave name to an antient family [e]. Pedwardine.

"*Richard's caſtle* ſtandeth on the toppe of a very "rocky hill, well wooded, and at the weſt end of "the paroch church there the keep, the walles, and Richard's caſtle.

[t] Lel. VIII. 87.
[y] Lel. IV. 176.
[z] Aubrey.
[u] Lib. niger Hereford, f. 101.
[x] Ib. V. 310.
[a] Aubrey and Gibſon.
[b] Blount.
[c] Blount.
[d] Blount's MS.
[e] Blount.

" the towers of it ſtand, but going to ruin. There " is a poore houſe of timbre in the caſtle garth for a " farmer. It longeth now to the king. It longed of " late to the lord Vaulx, then to Pope. There is a " park impaled and well wooded, but no deer [f]."

Richard's caſtle was granted by the Conqueror to Richard a noble Norman, whoſe ſon Oſbern held it at the ſurvey, and Oſbern's grandſon took the name of Say, and was ſlain in Wales t. Richard I. Margaret his grandaughter and heir married Robert de Mortimer, an heir female of which family brought it to the Talbots, and ſo as Mr. Camden. The Says had it from Richard Scrope, probably its builder, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor [g]. The Talbots held it till that of Richard II.[h] It is now the earl of Oxford's. William de Stuteville in right of Margaret de Say his wife owned the caſtle. King John granted Robert Mortimer a market and fair, both diſuſed and forgotten. Before the building of the caſtle the town was called *Gayton* or *Boitune*. Certain villages in the pariſh are in Shropſhire. Batchrot had a chapel, now a barn. Walderton chapel, now a barn, belonged to the hoſpitallers[i]. In the weſt window of Richard's caſtle church were 1675 the ſtory of our Saviour's life and paſſion; and at top the arms of Say, and A. 3 bars Az. In the North or St. John Baptiſt's chapel was St. Elizabeth and her ſon and the paſchal lamb, ſubſcribed in Saxon characters, *Elizabet mater beati Johannis Baptiſtæ*; alſo the beheading of the Baptiſt. Over all a king and queen holding their crowns. Under the chancel a charnel houſe, vulgarly called *St. Anthony's Bower*, probably his chapel, for in the Computus Thomæ Monington receptoris Ceciliæ matris Edwardi IV. is this entry of money paid, "*pro ſuſtentatione unius lampadis et unius* trendul *in eccleſia caſtri Ricardi coram Sco Anthonio ex mandato dominæ*[k]."

Rotheras. *Rotheras* in Dyneder pariſh near the Wye within two miles of Hereford, the antient ſeat of the Bodenhams, was in Mr. Blount's time a delightful manſion and park. The houſe was built partly of old timber work, but one end rebuilt of ſtone in the 16th century by ſir Roger Bodenham, where was a fair parlour full of coats of arms, and over that a noble dining-room wainſcoted with walnut-tree, and on the mantle-piece twenty-five quarterings, with the motto *Veritas liberabit*. Even the long table in the hall was inlaid with coats of arms. There was a fair brick gate-houſe and near it the chapel, diſuſed, and abundance of out-houſes, all mortgaged and going to ruin through the misfortunes of the family[k]. There is now a good new houſe, but the park is laid open.

Ludford. *Ludford*, with St. Gyles' houſe there, probably the manor houſe, belonged to Ludlow hoſpital. At the diſſolution it was given by Edward VI. to the earl of Warwick, who ſold it to William Fox, eſq; and Edward his ſon, who have monuments here 1554[k]. It ſtands cloſe to the ſouth ſide of the church-yard and is now the ſeat of ſir Francis Charlton, whoſe great grandfather ſir Job chief juſtice of Cheſter t. Charles II. inherited it by marriage, and is buried in the aile erected by the Foxes. William Foxe founded ſix almſhouſes below the church to the north, and is buried with his ſon Edward in the aile built by him.

" Wigmore caſtle, a xx mile from Shreuſbiri, Wig- " ſtanding on a brocket ſometime almoſt dry[l]." This caſtle was taken from Edric earl of Shrewſbury by Ranulph Mortimer, who came over with the Conqueror, and made it his principal ſeat.

Hither Roger Mortimer, earl of March, conveyed prince Edward, ſon of Henry III. after reſcuing him from Hereford caſtle, where he and his father were confined by the barons[m]. It is reputed one of the moſt antient honours in England, and has twenty-one manors that owe ſuit to the honour court held at the town once every five, now ſix, weeks. The privileges granted by our kings to this honour were even *jura regalia* as appears by ſtat. Parl 18. E. I.[n] All the circuit of the land wherein their manors lie is called *Wigmore land*, and has two conſtables, and gives name to the hundred. Henry VII. granted this manor to the prince his ſon, which remained in the crown till Elizabeth granted the borough, caſtle, and honor with the parks, Lineham vallet, Mortimer vallet, and all other woods and underwoods, franchiſes and liberties, and the foreſts or chaces of Boringowood alias Bringewood and Morktre, with the advowſon of the churches, vicarages and chapels of Wigmore and Brompton parcel of the poſſeſſions of the earl of March called Wigmore land, &c. to Gelly Merick, &c. and after his attainder his moiety to ſir Henry Lindley, knt.[o]

It is impoſſible to contemplate the maſſive ruins of Wigmore caſtle, ſituate on a hill in an amphitheatre of mountains, whence its owner could ſurvey his vaſt eſtates from his ſquare palace with four corner towers on a keep at the ſouth-eaſt corner of his double trenched outworks, without reflecting on the inſtability of the grandeur of a family, whoſe ambition and intrigues made more than one Engliſh monarch uneaſy on his throne, yet not a memorial remains of their ſepulture.

" The abbey of Wigmore is a mile beyond Wig- " more town[p], a great abbey of white chanons, " within a mile of Wigmore town and caſtle, in the " marche ground towards Shrewsberyſhire[q]." Ranulph Mortimer began the foundation of an abbey of Auguſtines here, valued at the diſſolution at *£.* 267. 2*s.* 10*d. per annum*[r], where eight of his deſcendants were buried, five of them earls of Marche.

In the church of the abbey removed from Shobden were buried the greateſt part of the Mortimer family, the founder and two of his deſcendents of the ſame name, Ralph, Geoffrey and John, three Rogers and two Edmunds, all whoſe monuments were deſtroyed at the diſſolution with the church that contained them except the walls. In the ruins of the abbey church were found about 20 years ago a ſtone coffin and little urn with aſhes with ſome ſilver coin in the leaden coffin which contained a body perfect, but mouldered on opening. In the pariſh church was in Mr. Blount's time an old figure on a flat ſtone, the inſcription worn illegible, ſaid to be the monument of John Wigmore of the houſe of Euſton, whoſe arms remain at one corner. A wooden ſeat of the earls of March remains below the belfrey in the ſouth aile In the windows are the arms of Bohun, Mortimer, Montacute, and Badleſmeer, and in the corners white roſes, caſtles,

[f] Lel. IV. 178. [g] Dugd. Bar. I. 453. [h] Ib. 335. [i] Reg. Dynmore.
[k] Blount. [l] Lel. VII. 32.
[m] Dugd. Bar. I. 142. [n] Blount. [o] Blount.
[p] Lel. IV. 176. [q] Lel. V. 10. [r] Tan. 174.

and

and fleurs de lis and other good painting[s]. At the farm below called the abbey grange remained in Mr. Blount's time ſome antient rooms, as the abbot's council chamber, a large room with a fair canopy of wainſcot, under which the abbot ſat; now two rooms for paupers; a wreathen chain of one of the chimnies had the arms of Mortimer. The buildings are ſince much altered. Among the outbuildings contiguous to the high road from Lentwardine to Wigmore is an alehouſe, which they ſay was the abbey priſon now a farm[t].

On the ſummit of the hill behind the caſtle were two parks, one ſtocked with deer till the civil war, now both incloſed and ploughed up; alſo a foreſt called *Deerfald* corruptly *Darval*. In the village of *Darval* are ruins of a chapel, which ſome called *Lollards* chapel, becauſe they were wont to meet at this vill.

At *Lindbrook* four miles from Wigmore was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Rchard I. by ſome of the Mortimers according to Leland, or Lingaines, valued at £. 22. 17*s*. 8*d*.[u] Richard II. allowed the Carthuſian monks to purchaſe this priory which belonged to the abbey of Aveney in Normandy, and was ſuppreſſed as alien 2 Henry V. Joan and Elizabeth, daughters of Edward Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, were nuns here t. Edward I.[x] The manor belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Lughton, antiently *Leighton*, near Wigmore, ſo called from the river Lug on which it lies, was the ſeat of the antient family of the Wigmores, of whom Richard ſoon after the Conqueſt married a daughter of ſir Jaſper Croft, and their deſcendants intermarried with Pedwardin, Lumley, Eylesford, Delamere, Lingein, Throckmorton, Cornwall, Witney, and others. Robert the owner 1675 was 22d deſcendant from Richard. Here was an antient family named from the place. In the chapel is a monument to John Wigmore 15... Walter, ſon of Peter de Lucton gave a piece of land here to Richard ſon of Julian .... paying yearly *deo & eccleſiæ St. Laurentii de* Lucton at Michaelmas *unum galonem de puro oleo & claro*, and to him and to his heirs a pair of gloves on St. Peter's day. This oil was for a lamp in this chapel; and the ground, ſtill called the *lamp acre*, and the *lamp ridge*, pays to the crown 3*s* yearly rent[y]. The manor belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Orlton was given by the Conqueror to Ralph Mortimer, whoſe deſcendant Edward IV. held it diſtinct from the crown lands, and had a particular ſeal even after he was king for the concerns of his earldom of March. For there is ſtill extant his charter of manumiſſion of one John Dedwick, a villan of this town, bearing date 20 Aug. 8 Edward IV. and the ſeal preſerved intire, bearing the arms of Mortimer and Burgh quarterly, ſupported by two lions rampant, and ſurmounted by a crown: Inſcription, **Sigillum Edwardi quarti dei gra regis Anglie Francie dni Hibernie comitatus ſue Marchie**[z]. On Edward's death the manor was annexed to the crown, and granted by James I. to George Hapton. He ſold it to Richard Broughton; he to truſtees for John Popham, eſq; whoſe brother ſold it to Thomas Blount. Miles Blount, 6th ſon of Roger Blount, of Grendon, and only heir male of that family about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. bought a capital meſſuage and lands here of one Humfrey Hare, and having married the daughter of William Buſtard, eſq; of Adderbury, c. Oxford, left iſſue Thomas, Myles, and five daughters, and lies buried in this church 1673, aged 78. Thomas married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edmund Church of Maldon, c. Eſſex, eſq; by whom he had iſſue one daughter Elizabeth. He obtained two fairs for this town, where he died Dec. 26, 1679, and was buried. He publiſhed among other things a collection of "antient tenures "and jocular cuſtoms of ſome manors, 1679," reprinted by Mr. Joſiah Beckwith 1784, with ſome account of the author prefixed. To his MS. collections for an hiſtory of this county I am indebted for many particulars. On a hill in the common of this pariſh is a deep cave, or den, called *Palmer's Charm*, of which the inhabitants feign no fewer ſtories than the Italians of old did of their Sibyls' cave in the mountain Appenninus[a].

Ledbury, ſo called from the river *Leden* on which it ſtands, is a tolerable market town in a rich clayey ſoil, formerly inhabited by clothiers. It is an antient borough, and formerly belonged to the biſhop of Hereford. The holders of demeſne lands owed ſervice to the court at Hereford and Ledbury. Some of the free tenants paid a certain rent at St. Andrew's tide *pro dono & melle*, and at the Annunciation *pro piſis*. Some of the cuſtomary tenants paid rent, others worked it out by two days in every week from Michaelmas to the Gule of Auguſt. Only Aluredus de la Frith for 12 acres which he held was beſides doing ſuch work bound to look to the lord's corn in the field in autumn, "*& cuſtodire latrones infra curiam de Ledbury, & ſi* "*evaſerint debet inde reſpondere, & debet deferre literas* "*domini epiſcopi infra epiſcopatum ad mandatum domini* "*epiſcopi vel ejus ballivi.*" Biſhop Bohun procured from king Stephen a market for this town to be held on Sundays, which was by a later charter of queen Elizabeth changed to Tueſday. Here are alſo five fairs, the three oldeſt on Eaſter Monday, the Monday before St. Matthew, and the Monday before St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and two later on St. Philip and St. James, and on St. Barnabas' day. The toll of theſe two and of the market is aſſigned to the poor of the town. After that deſtructive exchange made 4 Elizabeth, the manor was veſted in the crown till James I. ſold it to the city of London, and they to feoffees in behalf of the pariſhioners of the Stowein; ſo it has no particular lands, and the biſhop has no intereſt here by the preſentation to the church. In the church were chantries of the Trinity, St. Anne, and two more at leaſt. About 1401 biſhop Treffant founded here a collegiate church, conſiſting of a cuſtos or maſter, eight chaplains, beſides clerks, miniſters, and ſervants, and liberally endowed the ſame. Henry IV.[b] incorporated them, and they were diſſolved, and the lands given to the crown 1 Edward VI. An old deed of 1287, runs "*coram* "*nobis Richardo Dei gratia Herefordenſi epiſcopo in* "*aula noſtra de Lodebury*, &c." On the north ſide the church is a ſtone building called the *Deacon's lodgings*, now converted into a ſchoolhouſe. Mr. Blount ſuppoſes John Stoke was the founder, for on an old wooden pew there was this inſcription, "——— *viginti & ſex marcae a Johanne Stoke ſunt datæ, & 2 cameræ fuerunt ædificatæ.*" The ſteeple ſtands apart from the church, furniſhed with a ſpire and good ring of bells, and adjoining to it is a

Ledbury.

[s] Blount. [t] Blount. [u] Lel. IV. 175. 177. Tan. 176. [x] Blount.
[y] Blount. [z] Engraved by Mr. Blount. See alſo Sandford, p. 403. [a] Blount. [b] Ib.

charnel,

chancel, over which is an empty room inhabited by a poor woman. The church has two sinecure rectors called *portionaries*, because they change their portion of tithes and other returns every third year. They are in the bishop's gift, and receive institution and induction, and these two alternately nominate the vicar, and to them belongs the upper hall house, and the lower adjoining to the church-yard. The first is leased to John Skip, esq; whose family came into this county out of Norfolk with John Skip, bishop of this diocese, about 1539, and of whose family here are several monuments in the church.

In the north aile of the chancel is a tomb with a female figure in stone much defaced; arms; three lions passant, two lions guardant, and three lions rampant.

A brass figure has this epitaph:

Say Pater noster for syr William Calkw
Who loved God well and Allhalw.

On another stone the deity, and underneath a man kneeling, with these words issuing from his mouth, *Miserere mei Deus.*

On a brass plate on the north side the communion table was inscribed

Here lyes magister Robert Preece,
That in his lyving was holden wise.
For the love of Peter and of Paul
Pray for magister Preece's saul.

At the east end of the chancel Charles Godwyn, bishop Godwyn's son, and Dorothy his wife, lie under a flat stone thus inscribed:

Præibit Dorothea,
Sequetur Carolus;
Ambo resurgent.
God-wyn the one, God-wyn the other.

Other monuments for Richard Caple, esq; 1601, who gave to the poor of Ledbury £. 20. to be employed by the master of the hospital and vicar for their use.

Thomas Cupper of Glimpton, c. Oxford, esq; June 27, 1621. Anne, wife of Ambrose Elton of the Hazel, esq: and daughter of sir Edward Aston, knight and baronet, and sister of sir Walter Aston, bart. baron of Forfar of Tixal, c. Stafford. She died 5 Feb. 1660, having had 17 children, three sons and 14 daughters, of whom she lived to see 11 married, and from her own loins a fair and hopeful issue of above 120 children's children. Her husband was buried by her 1659.

" Stay reader,
" Here lyes the body of James Baily, late of Ledbury,
" Corvisor, who departed this life 13 Dec. 1674,
" aged 100 years and 8 months. He was the young-
" est brother of Humphrey Bailey of Ocul Pychard,
" and of Samuel Baily, late of Hereford. These three
" brothers lived the age of 300 years,
" what one wanted the
" other made up. Mors rapit omnia."

Thomas Chambers, esq; 1605, who left £. 20. to the poor, and £. 20. to the highway.

John Heywood of Wellington court, alias Prior's court, in this county, esq; 1614.

In the chancel

Dr. John Thornton, born at Harrow, co. Middlesex 1629, several times vice chancellor of Oxford, master of Ledbury hospital, benefactor to Hereford library.

Dr. John Hoskins.

Edward Skinner of Ledbury, gentleman, 1631, aged 87, and family [c].

The freeschool is partly maintained out of the chantry rents which were appropriated to it by the commissioners under Edward VI. confirmed by Elizabeth a. r. 10. Bishop Hugh Foliot, 1232, founded an hospital commonly called St. Catharine's for six single men, two men and their wives, and two widows, each to have 20 nobles a year, and the master 20 marks. A copy of the foundation charter hangs up in the hall, and in the parlour his picture, with some account of his life and charities. He gave many ornaments to the church, two marks to the prebends that assisted at his exequies 7 id. July yearly, half a mark to the choir, and 40*d.* yearly to the dean and chapter for their oversight of this hospital. Walter de Lacy gave to it the churches of Westun and Yarthul: John Gersant lands in Estnore: Roger de la Bourg, John de Stanford, Simon de Weston, Peter de Donnton, Maud de Purho, &c. were also benefactors. In the chapel are the arms of Grandison. Paly of 6 A. and Az. on a Bend, Az. 3 O. It was valued at £.32. 7*s.* 11*d.*[d] and refounded by queen Elizabeth 1580 for a master and seven poor men and three poor women, at 4*d. per* week each. Here are also a freeschool founded by Mr. Biddulph, and a charity school.

" There was a fair mansion place for the bishop at " *Ledbyri*, 12 miles by east-north-east from Hereford, " and 7 or more from Ros[e]." He has a park called *Denzein.*

Katharine Audley, or, as she is commonly called, St. Katharine, was a religious woman in the reign of Edward II. and had a maid called Mabel, and not being fixed in any settled place, she had a revelation that she should not set up her rest till she came to a town where the bells should ring of themselves. She and her maid coming near Ledbury heard the bells ring though the church doors were shut, and no ringers there. Here therefore she determined to spend the remainder of her days, and built an hermitage, living on herbs and sometimes on milk, which she sent for to a place called the *Hayle.* The king, in consideration of her birth or piety, or both, granted her an annuity of £. 30. " Rex præcepit vicecomiti He- " reford quod omnes terras & tenementa que fuerunt " Petri de Limesey in Monyton & Dilew caperentur " in manum regis, & quod de exitibus eorundem sol- " veret annuatim Caterinæ de Audley reclusæ de " Ledbury 30 li[f]."

A figure of a priest in black marble without arms or inscription, now whitewashed and set upright in the north chapel is called St. Katherine.

I suppose the fortification alluded to by Mr. Camden [g] is that called *Wall hills*, a mile north-west of the town, which from its name [q. d. *Vallum*] seems evidently Roman. Mr. Skip had certain lands called *Wall hills*, where about 30 or 40 acres are encompassed with a high mound, which has three entrances, one called the *King's gate*, and on the south side was formerly a vineyard. In plowing here have been found spear and arrow heads, brass coins, horseshoes of an antique form, and the bones of men [g]. Further to

[c] The present lord chief justice baron Skinner is a descendant of this Edward. Robert Skinner successively bishop of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, was of the same family.
[d] Tan. 178. [e] Lel. VIII. 87. [f] Pat. 2. H. IV. p. 3. 14, 15. [g] Blount MS.

the east on the edge of the county is a large square double camp called *Herefordshire beacon*: and about the same distance south-east is *Bransill* castle, a quadrangular oblong with round towers, double trenched, and of great antiquity. This edge of the county was defended by a line of fortifications from another *Wall hill* by Thornbury down to Dunington, where, on the edge of the county, is a square camp, called the *Vineyards*. Of these the first was at *Birdenbury*. East of this a similar one larger at *Grendon Bishop*: a third in the adjoining parish of *Docklow*: a larger south at *Risbury*.

Four miles east of Ledbury on the left of the road to Tewksbury in a glen of the Malvern hills stands *Bransill* castle, square, each side about 40 yards, with four round towers at the corners, double moated, only a tower of the gate remaining. It belongs now to lord Somers.

Lenthal earls, in *Aylmestre* parish, belonged to the earl of March, now to Richard Payne Knight, esq; of *Downton*, where he has lately rebuilt his house in form of a castle. The tythes belonged to Wigmore abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted them to Richard lord Riche, with a meadow called *Pungull* or *Mones meadow*, (i. e. *Nuns* meadow, from *mona* a nun), which belonged to the nuns of Lyngebroke [h].

Lenthal Starker had its name from one of its lords under the Mortimers earls of March. Mr. Blount saw in the hands of one of the inhabitants the following record relating to it. "Concessum est Aliciæ "Stanage per communitatem villæ de Leynthale "Starkers quod dcã Alicia nec executores sui nun- "quam debent implacitari de reparatione unius co- "lumbarii destructi, & quod dcã Alicia omni anno "postquam sit sepulta die anniversarii sui habebit "Placebo & Dirige cum 3 sacerdotibus & missam in "crastino imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimoninm "huic scripture prædicta communitas sigilla sua sit "appositа. Dat. ap Leynthale predict. 7 H. IV." The manor belongs to Mr. Knight.

Shobdon church was built by Oliver de Merlymond steward to Hugh de Mortimer about 1140, and a priory of canons founded near it, removed for want of water to Eye near the Lugg at Aymeston and thence to Wigmore. The original chapel of St. Julian's thatched was standing disused when Mr. Blount wrote [i].

Higher up two miles south-west of the Lug is *Shobdon Court*, the seat of lord viscount Bateman.

The greater part of the parish though not of the town of *Presteigne* lies in this county [k].

Stepleton castle, near Presteign, belonged to the Mortimers, and by a daughter went to the Cornwalls [l]. It now belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Lingain gave name to an antient family from the reign of Henry III. or before. Sir Henry Lingain married Alice daughter of sir Walter Pye, had issue 19 children; and the remainder of an estate much wasted by the civil wars descended among seven daughters [m]. Sir Henry had besieged the castle of Brompton Brian, and burnt the town, and his estate was sequestered to make good the damages. After an inventory had been taken of his effects, sir Robert Harley waited on his widow, and having asked her if it was complete, and she had signed it, presented it to her with all his right thereto.

The following warrant was granted by Richard de Lingain 4 Henry IV.

"Richard de Lingein empowrt dreuth comission "nostre tres doux seigneur le prince deins le counte "de Hereford & les Merches adjoinant. A toutz y "ceux qui cestes lettres verront ou ouront salutz. "Sachez noy aver grantè as un Janin de Brampton "loyal & liege home a nostre seigneur le roy & a ses "servantz de vendre & acheter bestes & berbes deins "le counte de Hereford & le marche adjoinant sans "empechement ou arreste de nulluy come loyal & "liege homme a son propre use & encrese sans re- "freshment des rebelles de Gales. Et cest ma letter "serra son garrant. En tesmoygnance de quele chore "a y ceste cay mis mon scale. Don a Lemestre le xi "iour de Julet le ann de regne de roy Henrie le "quarte aprest le conquest quarte."

Near the church is the castle mount [n]. The manor is divided between the earl of Oxford and lord Bateman.

"The town of Leominster is metely large, and "hath good buildings of tymbre. The antiquite of "the town is most famous by a monastery of nunnes "that Merwaldus, king of the Marches, built there, "and endowed it with all the land thereabout, saving "only the lordship now called *Kingsland*, and it is sup- "posed of clerkes that the old name of the town "toke beginning of the nunnes, and was called in "Welsh *Llanlheny*, i. e. *locus vel fanum monialium*, and "not of a lion [o] that is written to have appeared to "king Merwald, upon which vision he began, as it "is said, to build this nunnery. Other kings of the "Merches immediately following king Merewald "were benefactors unto it. Some say that the nun- "nery was after in the Danes wars destroyed, and "that after a college of prebends set there. The "certainty is known that the abbey of Shaftsbury "had rule at Lemster, and possessed much lands "there, and sent part of the reliques of St. Ed- "ward the Martyr to be adored there. King "Henry I. annexed the lands of Lemster to his "abbey of Reading, and then was a cell of monks "instituted at Lemster by the abbots of Reading. "There is but one paroch church in Leominster, but "it is large, somewhat dark, and of antient building, "insomuch that it is a great likelihood that it is the "church that was somewhat afore the Conquest. "The church of the priory was hard joined to the "east end of the paroche church, and was but a "small thing. Some say that the monks of the "priory said that they had the scull of the head of "Merewald and Ethelmund, kings of Merch. Mr. "Hackluit told me, that the body of king Mere- "wald was found in a wall in the old church of "Wenlok. The town of Lemster, by reason of "their principal wool, used great draping of cloth, "and thereby it flourished. Syns of later dayes it "chanced that the cities of Hereford and Worcester "complained of the frequency of people that came "to Lemster in prejudice of both their markets in "the shire towns, and also in hindringe their draping, "whereupon the Saturday market was removed from "Lemster, and a market on Friday was newly as- "signed unto it. Syns that time the town of Lemster "hath decayid. The common fame of the people "about Lemster is that king Merewald and some of "his successors had a castle or palace on an hill side, "by the town of Leominster, half a mile off by east. "The place is now called *Comfort* castle, where now "be some tokens of diches where buildings have "been. The people of Lemster and thereabouts "come once a year to this place to sport and play. "There was a castle at *Kingsland*, two miles west- "north-

Leominster.

Comfort *castle.*

Kingsland *castle.*

[h] Blount. [i] Blount's MS. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. [o] Q. if *Llan lieus* be not the Lion's church.

" north-weſt from Lemſter, the diches whereof and " part of the keep be yet ſeen by the weſt part of " Kingſland church. Conſtant fame ſaith that king " Merewald ſometimes lay at this place. Syns of " later tymes it longed to the earl of Marche, now " to the king [p]."

Leominſter was antient demeſne of the crown, and allotted by the Confeſſor to Eddith his wife, with 16 members [q]. At the Conqueſt it was governed by eight præpoſiti or chief officers of the king, eight bedelli (who were a kind of under bailifs), and eight *radicheniſtres* or free tenants, with 138 villans and 75 bordarers. The wood was ſix miles long, and three broad, ſince much reduced. But it appears that then they began to aſſart their woods, and clear the land for tillage. Here was at the ſame time an hawk's airey. The town ſtood antiently moſtly on the weſt bank which leads towards Hereford, till, William de Breos lord of Breknoc having burnt great part of it on his revolt from king John, it was rebuilt as now.

The town is ſituate in a very fruitful, well watered vale, is well built, and carries on a conſiderable trade with its wool, feltry, and leather. It gives title of baron to the earl of Pomfret, whoſe grandfather ſir William Fermor was ſo created 1692, 4 William and Mary.

Edward VI. intended to incorporate it, but dying before the patent paſſed the great ſeal, queen Mary incorporated it, a. r. 1, by name of bailif, and 24 burgeſſes, and granted them a ſecond fair, beſides that granted by Henry II. James I. added a 3d. The markethouſe was rebuilt 1634, having the arms of moſt of the gentlemen on this ſide the county as contributors to it. In the reign of Edward III. here were perſons of eſtate in this manor of the names of Shermy, Mappenore, Lorymer, and Romain: the two firſt remain in certain cloſes, and a lane. The Bradfords had a manſion houſe at the ſouth end of the town till the middle of the 15th century. This borough is ſo conſiderable both for receipt and ſituation, that ſometimes the general aſſizes are held here, and in particular in 1610, the peſtilence being at Hereford, the ſummer aſſizes were held here, and Roger Cadwallader (who was born at Stretton by Sugwas), a ſecular prieſt, was condemned for taking orders beyond ſea, drawn, hanged, and quartered Aug. 19, 1610, and his quarters hanged up at the four ends of the town, and his head ſet up in the market place. The tradition is that the carpenter who made the gallows was afterwards, for ſome crime, hanged on it himſelf [r].

Mr. Blount derives the name from *Leofric*, who was earl of the Mercians, to whom this country was ſubject, and under the Confeſſor, in the beginning of whoſe reign he died, he is ſtyled *comes Herefordenſis* [s]. He was probably a benefactor to this minſter or church, which Leland inſinuates to have been built a little before the Conqueſt; ſo that whatever name the town went by before, it was probably called after him.

Notwithſtanding the account of the religious foundation at Leominſter given both by Leland and Camden, biſhop Tanner thinks Merewald's foundation was for ſeculars, who were ſucceeded by nuns, and they by Benedictine monks, after Henry I. gave it to his new founded abbey at Reading 1125, valued at £. 660. 16s. 8d. [t] All that remains of the building is a ſmall chapel, now the workhouſe, and a very antient aile of the pariſh church.

Henry I. gave Lemſter to his new founded abbey at Reading by his charter dated 1125, and it was made a cell thereto. Fines were levied in the abbot of Reading's court here. Hugh biſhop of Hereford granted to the abbot of Reading licence to conſtitute and amove the deans and monks here as he ſhould think fit, *ſalva in aliis dignitate Herefordenſis eccleſiæ* [u]. To this priory belonged *quædam camera quæ vocatur le frere chamber & quædam capella eidem cameræ adjuncta*. This *frere chamber* is that gate houſe chamber, now the town chamber, and the chapel is the free ſchool houſe. Q. if the Lady chapel. Leland ſays the priory church adjoined to the pariſh church, but long ſince demoliſhed, though part of the walls were lately ſtanding. Though the pariſh be very great, and the priory was richly endowed, yet, after the diſſolution, the church was left ſo poor, that only £. 10. was allowed to a vicar: for the very tithes and profit which belonged to the Eaſter book were granted by Elizabeth to John Farnham and heirs, and the priory church yard of two acres, with a tenement and garden in Burgeſs ſtreet late belonging to the priory to John Herbert, gent. and heirs [x].

The church conſiſts of a nave and two ailes, the north aile ſuppoſed by its ſtyle the body of the old priory church, is ſhut out from the preſent and only uſed for burials. In it were in Mr. Blount's time an alabaſter figure of a lady, without inſcription or arms, ſaid to be a benefactrix in building the great weſt window, and by gift of ſome commons to the town. Probably Matilda Mowbray, of whom is extant this charter. " *Ego Matilda Mowbray pura* " *virginitate mea cum conſenſu avunculi mei Wal-* " *teri Clifford militis do & concedo liberis hominibus* " *ville de Leominſter totas illas quinque paſturas ja-* " *centes & exiſtentes inter Luggfoorde & Hurſtwall* " *wood.*"

Near this a braſs plate for Alice wife of Philip Reding. 10 Aug. 1473.

In the chancel: Ralph and Elizabeth Hakluit. He died 1 May, 1507, Miles Hakluit, gent. 21 June, 1621.

All theſe are now gone.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is our Lady's chapel, the benefactions to which are particularized in *Liber cartarum capellæ B M. monachor. Leominſtria*, penes John Stead, gen. Edith de Aula (Hall) gave a burgage or houſe in Mappenoreſlane here *ad ſuſtentandum pauperes tempore cariſtiæ*, and to this day there is a cloſe under the priory called the Almonry.

Here were three chantries, and the petition of the inhabitants to Edward VI. to renew their charter ſets forth, that here were 2000 houzeling people, and that the three chantry prieſts ſerved the grammar, writing, and A B C ſchools, that the king had within their borough rents to the amount of £. 53. 11s. that they had 10 ſtone bridges to maintain, and prayed him to give them their chantry and cottage rents, and renew their charter, which queen Mary complied with.

The tradition about the caſtle is now worn out, and the yearly ſolemnity of ſports there diſcontinued; but the place pointed at by Leland muſt probably be the mount which overlooks the Hay

[p] Lel. IV. 175. 177, 178. V. 10. VI. 69.
[q] Domeſd. f. 180.
[r] Blount.
[s] Malmsbury.
[t] Tan. 173.
[u] Blount's MS.
[x] Ib.

lane.

lane[y]. And in truth that great ridge of hills in poſſeſſion of Walter Brabaſon, eſq; was antiently called *the Caſtle of Comfort's hills*, and were heretofore given for maintenance of a chantry prieſt in Ludlow church [a].

"From Lemſter to *Eaton*, a mile by weſt-north-"weſt. One William Hackluit that was with king "Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, ſet up a houſe "at this village, and purchaſed land to it. He had "one St. George, a nobleman of France to his pri-"ſoner. Hackluit now living is the third in deſcent "of the houſe of Eaton. The chief and antienteſt of "the Hackluits have been gentlemen in tymes out of "memory, and they took their names of the forreſt "of *Cluid* in Radnorſhire, and they had a caſtle and "habitation not far from Radnor. There were three "knights of theſe Hakluits about the time of king "Edward III. whereof one was named Edmond. It "chanced in king Edward III.'s time that one of the "Hakluits took part with Leoline Prince of Wales "againſt king Edward III. whereupon his lands were "attainted and devolved to the king, or to Mortimer "lord of Radnor, and never were reſtored. There "was at that time one of the Hakluits that fled into "the mountains of Wales, and lived as a baniſhed "man, but he after was pardoned, and having a "knight that tended him becauſe he was his godſon "or kinſman and had no iſſue, he made him his heir, "and thoſe lands yet remain to the eldeſt houſe of the "Hackluits [a]."

I ſought for the manſion of Mr. Leland's friend, to whom he profeſſes himſelf obliged for many particulars reſpecting this county, but found only a decaying farm houſe, the property of Edward Brabazon, earl of Meath, near two miles from Leominſter, to which Eyton is an hamlet. The Brabazons have a vault in Leominſter church.

"*Croft*, the manor of the Crofts ſett on the browe "of an hille ſomewhat declining, ditched and walled "caſtle like [b]."

Croft caſtle was the ſeat of the knightly family of that name ever ſince the Conqueſt, and is ſtill in ſir Archer Croft, whoſe grandfather, ſon of Dr. Croft, biſhop of Hereford 1662, was created a baronet 24 Charles II. Of this family was ſir Richard Croſt, who, by Edward IVth's ſpecious promiſe of ſparing the ſon of Henry VI. after the battle of Tewkſbury was induced to give him up. In the park is a large camp, double ditched, called the *Ambrey* [c], a name common to other earthworks, as in Eſſex, Hants, from whence is an extenſive proſpect. To this is oppoſed a camp called *the Warren* or *Wapley* hill between Eywood and Wigmore. At *Avemeſtre*, ſouth-weſt of it is a ſmaller ſquare camp.

At *Mortimer's croſs*, in this neighbourhood, Edward IV. when earl of March, defeated Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, 1460, and killed 2000 of his men.

Netherwood manor in *Thornbury* pertained to the Mortimers, afterwards to Richard duke of York before and after he uſurped the crown, but at the battle of Boſworth, William Baſkervyle of the houſe of Eresby obtained it. There remains the ſite of a noble houſe and a park of 1000 acres. Thomas Baſkervyle ſold it in the 16th century to Read, he to ſir John Vere, from whom it came to Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, who ſold it to Edward Pit of Kyre, eſq; whoſe ſon James held it 1675. This place gave birth to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, and the firſt Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex. Edward VI. granted it, with the park, to Edward duke of Somerſet. Afterwards it went to Devereux, then to Baſkervyle as above [d].

Rochford near two miles from the north-eaſt boun- Rochford.
dary of the county is ſurrounded by Worceſterſhire. This was antiently but a chapel of eaſe to Tenbury there till Robert biſhop of Hereford cauſed a church yard to be made here *ad refugium pauperum* as his inſtrument ſets forth [e].

"*Webley* is a market town, where is a goodly Weobley.
"caſtle, but ſomewhat in decay. It was the chief "lordſhip of the Devereux. There is a fair caſtle "of my lord Ferrars. The caſtle of *Lenſhall*, "of ſome written *Leonſhall*, is a two mile from Lyonſhall caſtle.
"Webley. It belonged alſo to the Devereux, and "there is a park. The very old lords of Lenſhall "were the Marburres. This caſtle came to Devereux "by the heir general of Marburge [f]."

Weobley belonged antiently to the Lacies, was afterward the chief barony of the Verdons, from whom failing heirs male it devolved by a daughter to Devereux. The ſite of the caſtle is viſible on the ſouth ſide of the town. The church is large and well built, having a tall ſpire ſteeple, the top whereof with the croſs was blown down about 1640, and not repaired 1675. One bar of iron which fell with it weighed 300lb. In the chancel an alabaſter figure of a knight in armour, on his helmet, I. H. S. No arms or inſcription. They are probably Verdons. In the church a braſs, the inſcription imperfect; *Of your charite pray for the ſoul of Watkin Garway and Agnes his wife.* On a plate, W. T. G. Theſe Garways had a manſion-houſe at *Ley*, bought and laid to that of Bridges. Their arms were A. a pile ſurmounted by a feſs between four leopards' heads G. In the chapel belonging to Bridges of Ley is a monument with this inſcription on a braſs plate and the arms of Bridges with quarterings.

Hic jacet Roulandus Brugge de Ley in com Heref. gen. & Margareta Kelom uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rolandus obiit die ..... anno Dñi Jh .... Et dicta Margareta obiit 18 die Novemb. anno Dñi Jhs Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

In St. Michael's chapel belonging to Little Sarnefield and the Morningtons its lords, are the arms of Verdon in the windows, and the alabaſter figure of a prieſt, of whoſe inſcription was legible 1675 only *obiit* and *cujus animæ* [g].

Here is a ſmall market on Thurſdays and three fairs. Here was antiently a park: ſome ſay two; for there are yet certain grounds called the Park grounds and the Park meadow. The manor belonged to Lanthoni abbey by Gloceſter, and was granted by Philip and Mary to ſir Edward Haſtings.

Weobley is an antient corporation and market town. It has two charity ſchools. The caſtle was taken by Stephen from the empreſs Maud. Six miles north-weſt from Webley, which Leland calls *two*, is Lenſhall, Leonſhall, or Lyonſhall caſtle and park, which, as well as Weobley, belongs now to lord Weymouth.

North of Weobley, between Great Delwin and Eardſland, is a ſquare camp.

In *Sarnesfield* church-yard is a monument of John Sarnesfield.
Abell the moſt famous architect of his time. After he was above 90 he engraved on a grave-ſtone for himſelf

[y] It ſeems to be called in Taylor's map *High Land*.
[a] Lel. IV. 178. Among the Harleian MSS. N°. 7369, is a ſurvey of the townſhip of Eyton, by R. Hackluit, probably Leland's friend, and editor of the Voyages.
[b] Lel. Ib.
[c] Aubrey.
[d] Blount MS.
[e] Lib. niger Heref. Blount.
[f] Lel. IV. 175. VII. 151.
[g] Blount.

himſelf his own effigy kneeling with thoſe of his two wives, and the emblems of his profeſſion, rule, compaſs, and ſquare, and this epitaph compoſed by himſelf:

This craggy ſtone a covering is for an architector's bed,
That lofty buildings raiſed high, yet now lyes low his head.
His line and rule, ſo death concludes, are locked up in ſtore;
Build they that liſt or they that wiſt for he can build no more.

His houſe of clay could hold no longer,
May heaven's joy build him a ſtronger.
John Abel.
Vive ut vivas in vitam æternam.

He built the market-houſes of Brecnoc, Knighton, and Lemſter, and the timber work of the new church at Dore. But above all being in Hereford when the Scots beſieged it 1645, he made a ſort of mills to grind corn which were of great uſe to the beſieged, and for which Charles I. afterwards honoured him with the title of one of his majeſty's carpenters. He died 1674, aged 97 [h].

Hampton Court.

"*Hampton*, ſometime a goodly manor place of the "barons of Burforde, now of Conesby *ripa ſiniſtra* "Lug. Here is a ſtone bridge over Lug [i]."

"Hampton court was ſumptuouſly erected by one "ſir ——— Lenthall, knt. that thus roſe by ſervice. "He was yeoman of the robes to king Henry IV. "and being a gallant fellow, either a daughter or "very near kinſwoman of the king's fell in love with "him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. "Whereupon after he fell into eſtimation and had "given to him £. 1000. by the year for maintenance "of him and his wife and their heirs, among which "landes he had Ludlow for one parte. This Lenthall "was victorious at the battle of Agencourt, and took "many priſoners there, by which prey he beganne "the new buildings of Hampton court, and brought "from an hill a ſpringe of water, and made a little "pool within the top of his houſe. This Lenthall "had a ſon by his wife: but he after a few years "died. Then left he of to build any more at "Hampton, and ſoon after his wife died. Then "after he married the daughter of the lord Grey of "Codnor [i]."

At Hampton was an old conſecrated chapel of eaſe, but a new one was built by ſir Rowlands, with curious painted windows repreſenting the deſcent from the croſs, arms, &c. On the roof was this coat, on a feſs three roundels, Q. *Lenthall*. The roof of the parlour was alſo full of arms [k].

Hampton Court, according to the following inſcription under an original portrait of that prince, was begun by Henry IV. himſelf.

"Henry the IVth, king of England, who laid the "firſt ſtone of this houſe, and left this picture in it, "when he gave it to Lental, who ſold it to Cornwall "of Bamfield, who ſold it to the anceſtors of the lord "Coningſby, in the reign of Henry VI."

Sir Thomas Coningſby was knighted by queen Elizabeth 1591, and his grandſon Thomas was created by king William baron Coningsby of Clanbraſil in Ireland, where he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of the Boyne and Ahgrim, and by king George I. Baron Coningsby of Coningsby in Lincolnſhire, and afterwards earl, with remainder to his eldeſt daughter Margaret and her heirs male. She ſucceeded to the title on her father's deceaſe 1729, and reſided till her death at this tower-like manſion, pleaſantly ſituate in a valley on a rapid river under Dynmaur hill, ſurrounded by woods romantically diſpoſed in hanging terraces contraſted by corn fields on the oppoſite ridge. She married ſir Michael Newton, knight of the bath, by whom ſhe had one ſon John, who, dying an infant, the title is extinct. On the deceaſe of lady Margaret the eſtate devolved to her ſiſter lady Frances, relict of ſir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath, by whom ſhe had two daughters, the elder of whom was married to William Anne Holles Capel, earl of Eſſex, to whoſe ſon George viſcount Maldon the eſtate devolved on her ladyſhip's death 1779. The park is eight miles round, but the woods have been ſadly thinned of late to redeem a heavy mortgage.

The lord of the manor of *Pencomb* by antient cuſtom claims a pair of gilt ſpurs as an herriot from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office [k].

"*Sutton* is three miles from Hereford, where ap- "peare notable ruines of ſum auncyent and great "building. It is thowght then, and a great likelyhod "is that it was ſumtyme the manſion of king Offa at "ſuch time as Kencheſtre ſtood, or els Herford was "a begynning [l]." Giraldus Cambrenſis in his life of Ethelbert calls it *Kinges Sutton*, and *Southtown Walls*, and ſaw ruins of the caſtle [m]. This is a large camp in St. Michael's Sutton.

Between Sutton and Hereford in *Sutton St. Nicholas* pariſh in a common meadow called *the Wergins* ſtood two ſtones for a water mark, one upright, and the other laid acroſe it, probably remains of a cromlech. In the late civil wars about 1652, they were removed 240 paces nobody knew how, but becauſe of their bulk, of courſe, aſcribed to the Devil, and called *the Devil's ſtone*. One of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it to its former ſite.

Below on the Lug lie thoſe beautiful meadows called *Lugg meadows*, containing ſome hundred acres of moſt fertile ground not eaſily to be paralleled for ſo great a quantity together [n].

"*Marden* village is abowt a myle from Sutton, and "harde by ys a hill, wher, as men ſay, St. Ethel- "bright was behedded. At the village now is a fair "chirche dedicate to him. I think verely that he "was ſlain at Sutton in king Offa's houſe. The "name of Marden ſeemeth to expreſs the *Martyr's* "*hill* [o]." The pariſh church of Marden was built on the ſpot were Ethelbert was firſt buried [p].

Morden is antient demeſne land of the crown in Domeſday. It comprehends Sutton, St. Michael's, alias Weſt Aſton, the ſeat of Thomas Price, eſq; with a free chapel, the vale, Ferne, and Fromanton. Here is a high piece of ground called *Sutton Wall*, ſuppoſed the ſite of Offa's palace. The top is level, and eſtimated to contain 30 acres, ſurrounded with a continued bank of earth, the entrances at the north and ſouth ends, in the middle a low place called the Cellar. A ſilver ring of antique form was found here in digging not many years ſince. Henry de Monemouth held lands here by ſervice *pro qua debet*

[h] Blount.
[i] Lel. V. 66. See alſo VII. 152.
[k] Blount.
[l] Lel. IV. 176, 177.
[m] Giraldus. Cambr. vit. Ethelb. ap. Lel. It VIII. 88.
[n] Lel. V. 66.
[o] Liber niger Hereford, f. 227. Blount.

ſummonire

ſummonire dominos de Wiggemore apud Wiggemore, Braos apud Gingſton, & de Cary apud Webbeley, & diſtringere eos pro debitis dni regis cum neceſſe fuerit, & conducere theſaurum dni regis a caſtro Hereford uſque London, & habere quolibet die xiid. *Et quia ſervicium debile eſt ideo mutatur de conſenſu ejuſdem Henrici. Ita quod dictus Henricus reddat dno regi per an.* xiid. *Et faciet ſervitium 40mæ partis feodi unius militis, & ſic quietus ſit de predicto ſervicio* [q]. So in *Marſton* John le Wafre held two virgates *per ſervitium conducendi theſaurum dni regis de Hereford uſque ad London quotieſcunque ſummonitus fuerit per vicecomitem cum uno equo & capello ferreo ſumptibus dni regis, viz.* xiid. *quolibet die verſus London, & in redeundo ſumptibus ſuis propriis* [q]. The well into which Ethelbert's body was thrown ſtill retains his name. The church ſtands over it, built without doubt to his memory, and placed ſo near the river Lug, viz. within 10 yards, that high floods overflow it, yet it is pretended the muddy waters never intermingle with this well. The vicarage is conſiderable by the plenty of good orchards in the pariſh, whence the vicar in a good year had 50 hogſheads of cider for tithe.

Great Marclay belonged at the Conqueſt to Roger de Lacy, afterwards to the Baluns, from whom it came to the crown, and was by Edward I. granted to Edmund Mortimer. 22 Richard II. the laſt Roger Mortimer, earl of Marche, died ſeiſed of it, and demiſed it to Thomas Walwayn for his life. Coming again to the crown it was purchaſed of queen Elizabeth by Thomas Kirle of Walford, eſq; who had iſſue ſir John Kirle, created baronet 3 Charles I. who had iſſue Francis, who died in his life time leaving iſſue ſir John Kirle, bart. living 1675, having no ſons, but one of his daughters Vincentia married to ſir John Erneley, knt. Near the church ſtood *Mortimer's* caſtle, the ſite viſible, and another perhaps more antient, called *Ellingham caſtle,* not far from the town, the ſite overgrown with wood, and called the *Quarry wood.* The other third of the pariſh being a manor by itſelf, and the capital meſſuage called *Helions*, corruptly *Heiens*, belonged to William Ludlow, and in the reign of Edward III. to the Audleys, whoſe heireſs brought it to Ralph lord Stafford, and Edmund lord Stafford ſold it to Thomas Walwayne 4 Henry IV. Queen Mary by commiſſion under the great ſeal dated 25 Nov. a. r. 1, authorized Henry earl of Arundel to confer the honour of knighthood on William Wareham and Richard Walwayn, which was done the 30th of the ſame month, they having been firſt made eſquires to the queen's body. Richard Walwayn, anceſtor of this family t. Edward III. married Joan daughter and heir of Walter Helion of Helion here, which is now the chief ſeat of the Walwayns. Sir Walter Helion married the daughter and heir of Walter Walſh, and had been in the Holy War, and lay croſs-legged in Aſperton chancel, which falling down a few years ſince, the monument was removed to Helion. In Marclay church is an alabaſter monument with a lady holding a pair of beads, no inſcription, but arms of Grandiſon and Mortimer; probably ſhe was Blanche daughter of Roger Mortimer earl of March, third of that name, and wife of John lord Audley t. Richard II. Another monument in freeſtone, without arms or inſcription, has the effigies of a knight and lady, ſuppoſed the great Roger Mortimer, executed at the Elms in Smithfield, firſt buried in the Grey Friars, London, removed as Stowe to Wigmore, but Mr. Blount ſuppoſes hither, and Joan his wife, daughter of Peter de Genevil. Sir John Kirle, bart. built a chapel on the north ſide, where is a monument for himſelf and lady Sibylla. The manſion houſe of *Chandos* in this pariſh is ſuppoſed to give name to that family, or they to it. 28 Edward III Robert Brug ſold to Peter Grandiſon the lands which John Chandos held in Marcle [r].

Marclay hill.

Mr. Camden's credulity about *Marclay* hill is perfectly ridiculous. That ground lying on a clayey ſtratum ſhould in a very wet ſeaſon ſlide to a lower place is natural enough: but that it ſhould ſlip up hill would be a wonder indeed. Yet to this account Fuller[s] adds that it travelled 14 hours, and aſcended 12 fathoms up hill, leaving a chaſm, 400 feet wide, and 520 long, the whole field that moved being twenty acres. It overthrew *Kinnaſton* chapel, removing a yew tree in the yard from eaſt to weſt, and totally changing the face of the country.

Wormeſley.

At *Wormeſley*, called alſo *de Pyonia*, from its vicinity to King's Pion, Gilbert Talbot, t. John, founded a priory of black canons, valued at £. 83. 10s. [t] Sir Walter Map was lord and benefactor. Sir Nicholas de Wormeley was antient lord [u]. At *Canon Pion* adjoining is a ſquare camp, ſouth of which is the great work at *Credon hill* before deſcribed, about two miles from Eaton wall and one from Kentcheſter, the graff inward as well as outward, but vaſt, incloſing about 40 acres, which Aubrey pronounces not to be Roman; and eaſt of Credon hill at *Burghill* is a third ſquare camp. There is another near *Letton*.

Pembridge.

Pembridge, a ſmall market town on the Arrow, the market now diſuſed, gave name to an antient family t. Stephen, of whom Richard was knight of the garter t. Edward III. and buried in Hereford cathedral, and Thomas was knighted at that great ſolemnity 34 Edward I. at Carliſle before his laſt expedition againſt Scotland. It belonged to the canons of St. Guthlac at Hereford. The Mortimers held it t. Edward I. Henry I. gave it a charter of liberties; but the market is much declined. They have a fair on May day, called *Cowſlip fair*, and another in November called *Woodrock* fair. The caſtle in Welſh Newton pariſh had for its governor 7 Henry III. William lord Cantelupe. In Henry VIIth's reign the knights hoſpitalers of Dynmore held it. Margaret counteſs of Richmond held it with the manor of Welſh Newton [x]. After the diſſolution it was in the hands of one Baynham, who being attainted t. Elizabeth, forfeited it to the crown. David Baker bought it as part of the lands and poſſeſſions called Richmond's lands, and ſold it to ſir Walter Pye, ſen. and the laſt ſir Walter Pye ſold it to George Kemble, gent. who repaired the ruins with timber, and made it habitable as it was 1675. This Robert Kemble, among other valiant royaliſts, ſtoutly oppoſed the rebellious regicides Sept. 6, 1651, at Sudbury gate, Worceſter, whereby the king's retreat was ſecured, and he received eleven wounds, yet was living 1675. The park is ploughed up, and the adjoining chapel demoliſhed [y].

Monklow.

Monklow, vulgo *Monkland*, near Pembridge, had

[q] Plac. Cor. 20 Edward I.
[r] Blount.
[s] Worthies, Hereford, p. 34. Q. if this ſpot is called in Taylor's Map, *Wonder*.
[t] Tan. 177.
[u] Blount.
[x] Regiſt. Dynmore.
[y] Blount.

a ſmall Benedictine priory, founded by Ralph Toni the elder, in the reign of William Rufus, cell to Conches abbey in Normandy, and ſuppreſſed as alien 2 Henry V.[z] This manor belonged to Wotton priory, c. Warwick, and was granted by Henry V. to ſir Rowland Lenthal, and Edward Windſor[a]. At *Ivington* adjoining is a ſquare camp of 30 acres on a hill[b].

Stretford. *Stretford* is a ſmall town, giving name to an hundred. In the church on the north ſide is the ſtone figure of a knight and lady: on his ſhoulders the arms of Delabere Az. a bend between 2 bendlets and ſix martlets O. A monument in the chancel has the ſame arms. In the chancel is a large caſe of ſtone, wherein tradition ſays were heretofore the effigies of St. Coſmas and Damian, to whom the church is ſuppoſed to be dedicated[c].

Winſley. *Winſley* or *Windley* came to the Berytons now Berringtons by marriage with the heir of Winderley

Hope. t. Edward III. The houſe is in *Hope* pariſh under Dynmore, and as a badge of its antiquity there is carved over the porch in wood a croſs with theſe words,

Per ſignum Tau libera nos Domine.

On one of the croſs beams of the hall is carved Bendy of 5, probably arms of *Winderley*[d].

Dynmore. "The hill of *Dineſmore* is very ſteep, high, well "wooded, and a *ſpecula* to ſee all the country about. "There ſtandeth a litle by weſt of the very toppe "of Dinemore hill on the left hand as I rode a "commandry with a faire place that belonged to the "order of the knights of St. John of Hieruſalem in "London[e]." The figure of St. John is over the gate, and on a window of the ruins of this houſe was an inſcription SANCTE Bo Ro, ſuppoſed an invocation of him as the patron ſaint equivalent to *St. John our pledge* or *defence*[f]. It is rather the motto of the arms of that order[g].

Titley. At *Titley*, another village on this river, was a cell to Tyrone abbey in France[h]. This alien priory, whoſe founder and order are unknown, was ſuppreſſed 2 Henry V. and given to Wincheſter college, to which it now belongs.

Keynton. *Keynton*, or Kington, a market and clothing town has a freeſchool and charity ſchool. On a hill above it to the north, called *Bradnor mountain*, is a ſquare camp.

Leonhall Stretford. Leland ſays, the very old lords of *Leonhall Stretford* were the Marburyes. It came to the Devereuxes by their heir general. Inq. 26 Henry VI. found that Elizabeth wife of Walter Devereux was daughter and heir of ſir John Merbury, but this manor was long before in the family of Devereux. In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. ſir Stephen d'Ebroicis was lord of this manor and caſtle, ſucceeded by ſir William his brother, and he by another William. William Tuchet a baron of this realm was lord here in the reign of Edward I. who granted him freewarren, and a market here and a fair, both long ſince diſuſed. The caſtle was demoliſhed, and the town decayed t. Edward II. Bartholemew Badleſmere died ſeized of this caſtle and manor. Sir Stephen d'Ebroicis appropriated the church to the canons of Pyon, which grant was confirmed by William ſon of ſir Richard Tyrrel, and by the biſhop, dean, and chapter of Hereford, reſerving to himſelf the power of aſſeſſing the vicar's portion. The ſaid Stephen by another deed, called *Magna Charta Domini Stephani de Ebroicis* gave his mill here to the church and canons of St. Leonard of Pyon. William Golafer was alſo poſſeſſed of lands here, and gave part of them to the priory of Wormeley[i]. The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem had lands at Home in this manor pertaining to their preceptory of Dynmore[k]. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a chapel appropriated to Mr. Pember's houſe at Ellſden in this pariſh, and another on the north ſide belongs to the More. The caſtle ſtood almoſt contiguous to the church. It ſeems to have been a noble building, but now nothing remains of it but the outer walls. It belonged with the manor 1675, to Frances ducheſs of Somerſet, who was eldeſt daughter and coheir of the firſt Robert earl of Eſſex, and relict of William earl and marquis of Hertford and duke of Somerſet[l].

The family of Scudamore came over with the Conqueror, and ſettled firſt in Wiltſhire at Norton and Upton Scudamores, at the laſt of which are traces of their manſion-houſe. Thomas younger ſon of ſir Peter of that place married Clarice daughter of the lady Clara of Ewias 28 Edward III. whoſe name he aſſumed. He ſettled at *Homme* or *Home-Lacy*, which he had from the Tregozes by inheritance. John Scudamore was created a baronet by James I. and by Charles I. viſcount Scudamore of Sligo, and died 1671, having reſtored the tithes of this pariſh church[m]. Here was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by William Fitz Warine t. Henry III.[n]

On the oppoſite ſide of the Wye to Holm Lacey is *Fownhope*, a village between two ſquare camps, one called *Wobury*, q. d. *Woldbury*, on *Capler hills* at Brockhampton, double trenched, near half a mile long and narrow[o]. The other ſquare and nameleſs[p].

North of this is the pariſh of *Stoke Dormington* is *Ethelbert's* camp on a hill.

Roſs maintains its reputation for iron works, and drives a conſiderable trade in cyder and wool. It ſtands high, but is cloſe built with old houſes. Henry III. made it a free borough, the biſhop of Hereford being its lord. It is governed by a ſerjeant and four conſtables. King Stephen granted the market to biſhop Betun. Here are four fairs. In its fine church lie the Rudhalls, antient proprietors of *Rudhall* in its neighbourhood, viz. Judge Rudhall and lady t. Henry VII. ſir Richard knighted at Cadiz, and others: here alſo in more obſcurity the great benefactor to this town John Kyrle, eſq. celebrated by Mr. Pope as the *man of Roſs* who ſpent his income of £.500 *per annum*, in acts of benevolence and charity, the traces of which remain in his embelliſhments of the church-yard and the road to Hereford. He died 1724, aged 84, and his manſion-houſe is now the King's arms inn. The river winds in form of a horſhoe in a beautiful vale having Wilton caſtle on its bank. The convict priſon for the

[z] Blount. Tan. 173. [a] Blount. [b] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [c] Blount. [d] Ib.
[e] Lel. IV. 176. Tan. 176. [f] Gent. Mag. 1755. p. 347.
[g] See Gent. Mag. 1784, p. 496. Dugd. Warw. p. 969. [h] Tan. 178. [i] Reg. de Wormeley, f. 19. b.
[k] Reg. Dynmore. [l] Blount.
[m] Gibſon's Memoirs of that family in his Hiſtory of Door and Home Lacy churches. [n] Tan. 178.
[o] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [p] The dimenſions of the firſt are ſuſpicious. Taylor has both of an equal ſize and nameleſs.

biſhops of Hereford was at Roſſe, where they had a palace at the weſt end of the church-yard, ruined in Leland's time [q].

Here is a croſs called *Cob's croſs*, i. e. *Corpus Chriſti*, and a lane of the ſame name. In a houſe formerly an inn oppoſite to the king's head, is a chamber called the King's chamber, where Henry IV. lay when he went to ſee his queen then ready to lie in at Monmouth. Near the church an almſ-houſe for five or ſix poor people, founded by one Burt [r].

In the pariſh of *Selleck*, on the Wye, is a ſquare camp called *Caradoc*, and a little ſouth-weſt of it at *Michael church* another called *Geer cop*. Mr. Aubrey mentions traces of another large camp almoſt worn out by the plough but on a fine hill, and called *Warre locks* near *Fawley*, on the oppoſite ſide of the river to this.

King John only confirmed *Wilton* to Henry de Longcamp, for Henry I. had given it to his grandfather Hugh. Henry's grandaughter marrying Reginald Grey juſtice of Cheſter conveyed it to his family, which afterwards took title from it, the laſt lord Grey of Wilton dying 1614. Dugdale ſays nothing of Fitz Hugh marrying into this family or having anything to do here [s]. William Fitz Hugh lived t. Henry V. but Wilton was never out of the Greys from their firſt poſſeſſion 15 Edward I. to 1614 [t]. It paſſed from the Greys by marriage to the Chandos family. It has been lately purchaſed by the truſtees of Guy's hoſpital.

Eaſt of Roſs in *Linton* pariſh is *Eccleſwall* caſtle, formerly belonging to the Talbots, from whom it came by an heireſs to the Greys: the duke of Kent ſold it to Mr. Bonner, who held it 1749. In an old wall there was found about 1739 a ſilver ſeal circumſcribed S. *Philippi de Henbury*. Arms, a chevron indented between 6 croſs croſlets fitchè [u].

On the river Teme is *Hereford parva*, probably denominated like the city of Hereford from being a conſiderable paſs or ford. Hereford parva.

On one ſide of the river Frome is *Aſperton*, the ſeat of the Grandiſons, where was born John Grandiſon biſhop of Exeter. In an heraldic MS. of Randal Holmes, MSS. Harl. 2152, is a note of a tree in this park 60 feet high before it had any bough; then one grew out ſo low that a man on the ground might touch the end with his hand; then it grew 15 feet and a half before it had any more: the body was three fathom round, and very upright. Aſperton.

On the other ſide is *Stretton Granſom* or *Grandiſon*, where Baxter, who calls it *Grantham* or *Grantavon*, places the *Circutio* of Ravennas, there being a ſquare camp. Stretton Granſom.

Walter D'Evreux created viſcount Hereford by Edward VI. was the firſt Engliſh viſcount, and died 1558 [x], his ſon Richard dying in his life time left a ſon *Walter* who died 1576 [y], and left a ſon *Robert*, created earl of Eſſex and viſcount Hereford by queen Elizabeth, beheaded 1600. His ſon *Robert* being reſtored in blood, and dying without iſſue 1646 [z], the title of Hereford deſcended to ſir *Walter* D'Evreux of Warwickſhire, grandſon of the firſt viſcount by a ſecond marriage [a]. He was called up to the houſe of peers 1646, and died 1674, and was buried at Ipſwich. He was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon *Leiceſter*, who died 1676, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake. He died ſingle 1682 [b], and was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who dying 1700 without iſſue, the title devolved upon *Price* D'Evreux deſcended from ſir George brother of Walter the third viſcount. He died 1740. His ſon *Price* dying 1748 without iſſue, it went to the deſcendants of the laſt-mentioned Price's great uncle Vaughan D'Evreux, whoſe ſon *Edward* died 1760, and his ſon and nameſake 1783, whoſe ſon *George* is the preſent and 13th viſcount Hereford. Viſcounts Hereford.

[q] VIII. 86, 87. [r] Blount. [s] V. Bar. I. 402. 593. 713. [t] Dugd. ubi ſup.
[u] Gent. Mag. XIX. p. 536. 1749. [x] buried at Stow near Chartley c. Stafford.
[y] buried at Caermarthen. [z] He was the parliament's general, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey.
[a] See Dugdale's Warwickſh. p. 641. [b] Dugdale's Baron. II. 175—182.

Rare Plants found in Herefordſhire.

Bryum *rigidum*. Rigid Bryum; on moiſt rocks: near *Wigmore*.

Conferva *rigida*. Rough Conferva; in the river *Lug* near *Mortimer's Croſs*.

Lichen *furfuraceus*. Branny Liverwort; on the park pales at *Croft* caſtle.

——— *ſinuatus*. Sinuated Liverwort; on rocks, and in ſtoney and ſhady places, near *Wigmore*.

Mentha *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſemint; by the riverſide at *Lydbrook*, near *Roſs*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Eugh or Yew-tree; on the mountains, frequent.

The

The following letter biſhop Gibſon received from Mr. Lhwyd along with his tranſlation of Mr. Camden's account of the Welſh counties and his additions to them *. As it contains the method he obſerved, with ſome general rules relating to the orthography and pronunciation of the Welſh tongue, we have reprinted it.

SIR,

I have herewith ſent you the tranſlation of that part of the Britannia that relates to Wales, together with ſome annotations on each county. I was always ſenſible there were ſeveral perſons better qualified for this taſk than myſelf, and therefore (as you know) for ſome months declined the undertaking. But finding afterwards that thoſe gentlemen who were fitteſt for it could not have leiſure to attend it, I thought it better, with the aſſiſtance and advice of friends, to offer my beſt endeavours, than to leave it wholly to the management of ſome perſon leſs acquainted with the language and country. Thus having not entered upon this province till ſuch as were more capable declined it as inconſiſtent with their private occaſions, I hope what faults I have committed in the performance may be ſomething more excuſable.

In the tranſlation I have, without favour or prejudice, endeavoured to retain the ſenſe of the author, but whereas I have ſometimes differed in writing the Welſh names of perſons and places, I preſumed few readers would ſcruple to allow me that liberty. Nor can it derogate any thing from our excellent author's character that a native of that country ſhould pretend to a more comprehenſive knowledge of the Britiſh than himſelf. However, in this caſe, as I have not wholly written the Welſh words according to the Engliſh cuſtom, ſo neither have I kept ſtrictly to the common method of writing Welſh, but have uſed a more general alphabet whereby ſuch as are unacquainted with that language will pronounce the words much truer; and they that underſtand it will find no occaſion of miſtakes. For example, in regard the letter C in the Welſh and Iriſh is before all vowels pronounced lik K (as *Cilcen* is read *Kilken*); but in every other language obtains that pronunciation only before *a*, *o*, and *u*, I have in ſuch words as are purely Welſh ſubſtituted K for it, in the pronunciation whereof all languages agree. Nor can the critics in the Welſh call this an innovation, the letter K being common in antient MSS. though never uſed in printed books. I have alſo for the like reaſon taken the ſame liberty in writing V. for F. and F for Ff, Lh for Ll, and Dh for Dd. Aud whereas the word *Lhan* in the names of churches is commonly joined with that which follows, as *Llanèlian*, *Lhanieſtin*, &c. I thought it better orthography to ſeparate it, writing *Llan Elian*, which ſignifies *St. Elian's church*, and *Llan Jeſtin*, i. e. *St. Jeſtin's*. As for the annotations I have added at the end of each county ſuch as have the letters of direction prefixed are notes on thoſe places they refer to in the text, with occaſional additions. And whereas in ſome counties I had notes to add which did not refer at all to any part of the text, I have inſerted them after the annotations with this mark ¶ prefixed. What I have added are generally obſervations of my own, and where they are not ſo I have taken care to inform the reader. I find upon peruſal of Cornwall and thoſe other counties you lately ſent me, that the additional notes on the Engliſh counties are much more complete than theſe, and ſomewhat in a different method. But my taſk was too large to be well performed by one hand, except more time had been allowed. And having received no pattern for imitation, but only ſome general inſtructions, I knew not how far I might enlarge, and to have jumped into the ſame method, muſt have been a great accident. However, I find the difference is not very material, nor is it of any great moment what method we uſe in annotations ſo we take care to add nothing but what may ſeem to the beſt of our apprehenſion pertinent and inſtructive. What faults you find in the orthography I deſire you would be pleaſed to correct, and alſo in the phraſe where you ſuppoſe it convenient; and where we diſagree in the ſenſe, I ſhall, upon notice thereof, either give directions to alter it, or offer ſome reaſons to the contrary.

I am, Sir,
Your obliged friend and ſervant,
EDWARD LHWYD.

Oxford, Sept. 13, 1694.

Pronunciation of the Welſh.

Ch is pronounced as the Engliſh *Gh* amongſt the vulgar in the north, but more roughly.
Dh as *Th* in the words *this*, *that*, &c.
G as the Engliſh *G* in the words *Gain*, *Gift*, &c.
I as in Engliſh in the words *Win*, *Kin*, but never as in *Wind*, *Kind*, &c.
Lh is only a ſibilating *L*, and is pronounced in reſpect of *L* as *Th* with reference to *T*.
U as the Engliſh *I* in the words *Limb*, *Him*, &c.
W is always a vowel and pronounced like the Engliſh *oo*.
Y as *I* in the Engliſh words *Third*, *Bird*: *O* in *Honey*, *Money*, *U* in *mud*, *muſt*, &c.
All the other letters are pronounced as in Engliſh, and never alter their pronunciation.
ʌ denotes a long vowel, as *Man* is pronounced like the Engliſh word *Mane*.
ʋ ſhews only the accent in ſhort vowels.

* All but what relates to the Welſh orthography was omitted in ſucceeding editions, and the whole was left out in the laſt. In the preſent Mr. Lhwyd's obſervations are incorporated in the additions with due acknowledgement.

A MAP of SOUTH WALES,

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

ST BRIDES BAY

CARMARTHEN BAR

COUNTIES.

1. Pembroke
2. Cardigan
3. Carmarthen
4. Glamorgan
5. Brecknock
6. Radnor

BRISTOL

2° 1° V° 5° 4° 3° Longitude West from London

52° 51° 50° 40° 30° 20° 10°

MONTGOMERY SHIRE

SHROP SHIRE

RADNOR SHIRE

HEREFORD SHIRE

BRECON SHIRE

MONMOUTH SHIRE

GLAMORGAN SHIRE

CARMARTHEN SHIRE

CARDIGAN BAY

BRISTOL CHANNEL

Forest of Radnor

The Black Mountains

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

SOUTH WALES.

RADNORSHIRE.

TO Herefordſhire on the north-weſt adjoins *Radnorſhire*, Britiſh *Sire Maiſeveth*[a], of a triangular form, wideſt on the weſt, and from thence gradually narrowing. On the ſouth the river Wye divides it from Brecknocſhire; on the north Montgomeryſhire borders on it. Its eaſt and ſouth parts are more cultivated; the reſt covered with mountains is ſcarce at all improved, but well wooded and watered and has ſeveral lakes interſperſed.

On the eaſt ſide among other caſtles of the lords Marchers, now almoſt buried in their own ruins, the moſt remarkable are *Caſtelh Paine*, ſo called from Paganus or Paine a Norman who built it; and *Caſtelh Colwen*, which if I miſtake not was formerly called *Caſtelh Maud* in *Colewent*. This laſt was very famous, and belonged to Robert de *Todeney*, a man of conſiderable rank in the reign of Edward II. It is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from Maud de *St. Valery* a woman of great ſpirit, wife of William Breoſe, who rebelled againſt king John*. It was deſtroyed by the Welſh, and rebuilt in a handſome manner of ſtone by king Henry III. A. D. 1231. But of greateſt note is *Radnor*, the chief town of the whole county, called in Britiſh *Maiſeveth*, handſomely built of thatched houſes according to the cuſtom of the country. It was formerly defended with walls and a caſtle, but after that rebel Owen *Glendowrdwy*[b] burnt it, it gradually fell to decay, as well as its mother *Old Radnor* (called by the Britans *Maiſeveth hean* [hen], and from its high ſituation *Pencrag*) which in the reign of John had been burnt by Rhees ap Gruffin. If I ſhould ſay this *Maiſeveth* was the city MAGOS, which Antoninus ſeems to call MAGNOS, where, according to the Notitia, the commander of the *Pacenſes* was ſtationed under the *Dux Britanniarum* in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, I ſhall not in my own opinion, and perhaps in that of others, be much miſtaken. For we find the inhabitants of theſe parts called by writers of the middle age MAGESETES, and we find mention alſo of *comites Maſegetenſes* and *Mageſetenſes*, and the diſtance both from GOBANNIUM or *Abergavenny* and BRANGONIUM or *Worceſter* differs very little from that aſſigned by Antoninus. Scarce three miles eaſt of this is *Preſtaine*, Britiſh *Lhan Andrè*, q. d. *St. Andrew's church*, which from a little village in our forefathers' days roſe by the countenance of Martin biſhop of St. David's to a famous market town, and to ſuch a degree of elegance as in ſome meaſure to eclipſe Radnor at preſent. Scarce four miles from it is *Knighton*, which rivals *Preſtain*, and was called by the Britans, as I am informed, *Trebuclo* for *Trefyclaudh*, from the wonderful ditch below it made by Offa king of Mercia, to ſeparate the Britans from his Saxon ſubjects, from the mouth of the river *Dee* to that of the Wye for near 80 miles. Thence it was called in Britiſh *Claud Offa* or *Offa's dyke*, of which Johannes *Sariſburienſis* relates in his Polycraticon that "Harald made a law that whatever Welſhman "ſhould be found armed on this ſide of the boundary "he had ſet them, namely Offa's dyke, ſhould have "his right hand cut off by the king's officers[c]."

All the country beyond this to the weſt and north border is for the moſt part barren and hungry, called by the inhabitants *Melienith*, from the yellow hue of the hills. It ſhows however many ruins of caſtles, particularly *Kevenles* and *Tinbod*; the latter built on the point of a hill, and deſtroyed by Lewellin prince of Wales 1260. This *Melienith* reaches to the river *Wye*, which croſſes the weſt corner of the county, and being interrupted by rocks in its paſſage by the ſudden diſcontinuance of its bed, falls down a precipice. Hence the place is called *Raihader Gowy* or *the fall of the Wye*; and I know not whether the Engliſh may not from hence have formed the name of *Radnor* for the whole county firſt and then for the principal town. At this fall was a caſtle, which we are told Rhees prince of South Wales in the reign of Richard I. rebuilt. Near it is a vaſt deſart with dreary irregular paths and frightful mountains, to which as his ſafeſt retreat Vortigern, that bane of his country, whoſe memory is held in abhorrence by the Britans, retired to reflect too late on the enormity of his guilt in calling in the Saxons, and the horrible inceſt of marrying his own daughter. But the divine vengeance purſuing him he periſhed by fire from heaven with his city *Caer Gwrtigern*, which he had built for his ſecurity. And not far from hence, as if by a fatality attached to the place, not only this Vortigern laſt monarch of Britain of Britiſh race, but alſo Lewellyn the laſt prince of Wales of the Britiſh line, was ſlain by an ambuſcade in the year 1282.

Knighton.

Claudh Offa.

Melienith.

Kevenles and *Tinbod* caſtles.

Rhaidr Gwy.

Vortigern.

Caer Gwrtigern.

Lewellyn.

* Matth. Paris. M. Weſtminſter, p 89. Dugd. Bar I. 415. 417. She was afterwards ſtarved to death at Windſor.

[a] *Vaeſyved.* G. wrong, as appears by the name of Radnor below.

[b] commonly called Owen *Glendour.*

[c] Polycrat. L. VII. c. 6.

Ninnius calls this little tract *Guortigermaur* from Vortigern, and it has not yet loſt the name. No traces of the city however remain except in hiſtorians. Some think *Guthrenion* caſtle roſe out of its ruins, which was razed by the Welſh in 1201, out of hatred to Roger *Mortimer*. This part of the country was alſo antiently called *Guarthenion* according to Ninnius, who ſays that Vortigern being publicly and ſharply reproved by St. Germanus, not only refuſed to turn his mind from his evil courſe to devotion, but loaded that moſt holy man with abuſe. "Wherefore Vortimer ſon of Vortigern (ſays Ninnius[d]) to atone for his father's abuſive reflections on St. Germanus, gave him the land in which the biſhop had endured ſuch reproach, to be his property for ever; whence in memory of St. German it had the name of *Guarthenian*[e], which ſignifies *calumny juſtly retorted*, from the Britiſh words *Gwarth*, *Calumny*, and *Eniawn*, *juſt*."

Guthrenion caſtle. *Gwarth Ennion.*

Earls of *March.*

The *Mortimers* deſcended from a niece of Genora wife to Richard firſt duke of Normandy were the firſt Normans that conquered part of this country for themſelves, after defeating Edric *Weald* a Saxon*. After they had figured a long while in this county king Edward III. about the year 1328 created Roger *Mortimer* lord of *Wigmore* earl of this Welſh border, or, as it is commonly called, *March*†. He was ſoon after put to death on a charge of rebelling againſt the ſtate, favouring the Scots to the prejudice of the realm of England, behaving too familiarly with the king's mother, and contriving the death of king Edward II. the king's father. He had by Joan de *Jeneville*, who brought him a fine eſtate both in Ireland and England *Edmund*, who for his father's crimes loſt both his eſtate and title of earl‡. His ſon[c] *Roger* was however completely reſtored, recovered the title of earl of March, and was elected knight of the order of the Garter in its firſt inſtitution. He by Philippa de *Montacute* had *Edmund* earl of March, who married Philippa only daughter of Lionel duke of *Clarence* 3d ſon of king Edward III. whereby he acquired the earldom of Ulſter in Ireland, and the *lordſhip* of *Clare*. Dying in Ireland[f], which he had governed with great applauſe, he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* earl of March and Ulſter, whom king Richard II. had appointed ſucceſſor to his crown as next of kin on the mother's ſide. But he dying in the king's lifetime[g] left iſſue *Edmund* and *Anne*. Edmund, whoſe power joined to the honour of being of the blood royal rendered him obnoxious to Henry IV. who had uſurped the crown, was by that prince expoſed to many dangers, and being taken priſoner by the rebel Owen *Glendour* died of grief[h], leaving his ſiſter Anne his heir. Richard *Plantagenet* earl of Cambridge married her, and in her right his deſcendants became earls of *March*, and claimed the crown, which they at laſt obtained (as will be elſewhere related[i]), and Edward IV. created his eldeſt ſon prince of Wales and duke of Cornwall, &c. with the additional title of earl of *March*. I do not know of any perſon who bore the title of Radnor by itſelf.

In this county are 52 pariſhes.

* G. Gemit, lib. ult. c. 16. † 2 E. III. Dugd. I. 145. ‡ Lib. mon. Lanthoni, 29 E. III.
[d] c. 45. Ed. Gale. [e] *Guarenniaun.* Ed. Gale. * grandſon. Dugd. I. 147. He died 34 E. III.
[f] 1381. Dugd. I. 150. [g] 21 Rich. II.
[h] He was out of Owen's hands 7 H. IV. and died 3 H. VI. Dugd. I. 150.
[i] See Yorkſhire towards the end.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

RADNORSHIRE is 24 miles long from eaſt to weſt by 22 miles broad from north to ſouth, and about 90 miles in circumference, is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains three market towns.

" In *High Elvelde* lordſhip, within two miles weſt " of Radenor, is no market toune." " The ruines " of the caſtle of *Colewine* ſtandith in *Hy Eluel*, and " is a three miles from Wy bank. Wy river in " courſe cometh firſt to Aberhedon, then towards " Payne and Colewine. In *Low Elvel* be two lord- " ſhyps; *Aberhedon* caſtle the kyng's hard by Wy. " *Payne's caſtle* about a two mile from Wy bank. " Thus in both Elveldes be three lordſhips. Low " Elvelde endeth on Wy bank right agayne Clifford " on the other bank of Wy [a]." " There is a Llin " in Low Eluel, within a mile of Payn's caſtle by the " church called *Llanpeder*. The Llin is called " *Boughlline*, and is of no great quantity, but is " plentifull of pike and perch and eels [b]."

" New Radnor town hath been metely well wallyd, " and in the wall appear the ruins of four gates. " There is an old church ſtanding now as a chapel " by the caſtle. Not very far thens is the new " pariſh church, builded by one William Bache- " fild and Flory his wife. There goith by the " town, as I remember, a broke called *Somergil*. " The building of the town is in ſome parts metely " good, in moſt part but rude, many houſes being " thakyd. The caſtle is in ruin, but that a piece of " the gate was a late amended. The town was de- " faced in Henry IV's days by Owen Glindowr [c]," who took the caſtle and beheaded 60 of the garriſon in the yard [d].

" Radenor wolle is much prayſed. The valey " about Radenor, very plentiful of corn and graſſe, " and ſtretcheth up to Lemſtre. It goith one way " toward Cheſter and another toward Shrewſbiri [e]."

" Coming from Radenor to the Hay I left Old " Radenor on the left hand ſet on an hill two miles " from New Radnor. At Old Radenor, as ſum ſay, " was ons a market kept. There is yet a very " fair church and well ſervid. By Old Radenor is " a hill called *Pencrage* [f]."

Dr. Gale followed Mr. Camden in the ſituation of MAGOS or MAGNA. Baxter placed it at *Lidbury* c. Hereford, where are no more Roman remains than at Radnor, and the diſtance agrees with Antoninus only in *computed* miles: Burton at Old Radnor [g]. Mr. Harris [h] fixes it at the *Gaer* near *Brecknock*, of which hereafter. He derives the name of *Maiſeveth* from the *thirſty* barren ſoil of the county, q. d. Campus *Bibulus*. Mr. Ward [i] ſays, he is as ſure as he can be from his own inſpection and ſtrict enquiry, that there has been a Roman ſtation at Old Radnor, or a road to it. He therefore places MAGNA at *Kencheſter*, and MAGI at *Pierſbridge* [k]. Mr. Strange [l] places it at *Cwm* in Llanier pariſh about one mile and an half north-weſt of Llandrindod near the river Ithon in this county, where are conſiderable remains of a Roman ſtation, and a road leading to Bualt, and Roman coins frequently found in the neighbouring pariſhes [m].

" *Preſteine*, in Welch called *Llanandrew*, is a very " good market of corne, to the which many folkes " of *Melennith* reſorte to buy corne; and beſides " this is no notable building in the lordſhip of Preſ- " teine. The towne is watered by the river Lug " running by it [n]." The aſſizes and the county goal are here. Presteigne.

" *Knighton*, in Welſh called *Trebuclo*, is a praty " towne after the Welſche building. The river of " Teme goeth on the ſide of the toune, and as I re- " member I ſaw a river on the other ſide [o]." Knighton.

Claudh Offa may be ſeen on Brachy hill and near Rhydar Helig and Lanterden in Herefordſhire, and is continued northward from Knighton over part of Shropſhire into Montgomeryſhire. It may be traced over the long mountain called Kevn Digolk to Hawarden caſtle acroſs the Severn and Llan Drinio common. Thence it paſſes the Wye again into Shropſhire, not far from Oſweſtry, where there is a ſmall village called Trevyr Claudh [of the ditch]. In Denbighſhire it is viſible along the road between Ruâbon and Wrexham, from whence being continued through Flintſhire it ends a little below Holiwell, where that water falls into the Dee at Baſingwerk caſtle [p]. " It appears manifeſtly by the ſpace of two miles almoſt in the midway between Biſhops Caſtle and Montgomery, and there it is not far from the mote on a hill top as a limes between Montgomery and Herefordſhire, and again not far touchith a little in Chirbury hundred, and again paſſith a little by Caurſeland. Leland heard at Montgomery that it appeared ſomewhere about Radnor, and again within three miles of Oſweſtry [q]." Entering Montgomeryſhire from Herefordſhire I croſſed this dyke on two commons on the road from Montgomery to Welſhpool. It is a low bank between two ditches, ſometimes ſerving as a hedge bank, ſometimes bolder, and on the commons where one rides through it almoſt levelled. It makes part of the preſent turnpike road between Ruâbon and Wrexham. Though called a dyke it is rather a high vallum between two ditches. Claudh Offa.

" Offa's ditch extended from the river Wye along the counties of Hereford and Radnor into that of Montgomery, where I ſhall take it up at its entrance into North Wales at Pwll y Piod, an alehouſe on the road between Biſhops caſtle and Newtown; from thence it paſſes northward near Millington hall, near which is an encampment called

[a] Leland VII. 27.
[b] Lel. V. 70.
[c] VII. 27. and V. 4.
[d] Ib. V. 4. Pennant, Wales, I. 319.
[e] Lel. V. 4.
[f] Ib.
[g] Antonin It. p. 251.
[h] Archæol. II. 27.
[i] Horſley, p. 465.
[k] Ib. p. 486.
[l] See in Brecknockſhire.
[m] Archæol. IV. 5, 6.
[n] Lel. V. 4. VII. 27.
[o] Lel. VII. 27.
[p] Lel. V. 2.
[q] G.

Caer

Caer din, by Brompton mill where there is a mount; Linor park near Montgomery, Forden heath, Nantcribba, at the foot of an antient fortreſs, Layton hall, and Buttington church. Here it is loſt for five miles; the chanel of the Severn probably ſerving for that ſpace as a continuation of this famous boundary, which juſt below the conflux of the Bele and Severn appears again, and paſſes by the churches of Llandiſilio and Llanymyneh to the edge of the vaſt precipitous limeſtone rock in the laſt pariſh. From this place it runs by Tref y Clawdd over the Horſe courſe on Cefn y Bwch above Oſweſtry, then above Sellatyn, whence it deſcends to the Ceiriog, and thence to Glyn, where there is a large breach, ſuppoſed to be the place of interment of the Engliſh who fell in the battle of Crogen. It then goes by Chirk caſtle, and below Cefn y Wern croſſes the Dee, and the Rhuabon road near Plas Madoc, forms part of the turnpike road to Wrexham to Pentre Bychan, where is a mount, then by Plas Bower to Adwy'r Clawdd near Minera; by Brumbo it croſſes Cegidog river, and through a little valley on the ſouth ſide of Brin Yorkyn mountain to Coed Talwrn and Cae-deon, a farm near Treyddyn chapel in Mold pariſh pointing towards the Clwyddian hills, beyond which no farther traces can be diſcovered. No reaſon appears why its courſe was not continued from ſea to ſea. It ſeems probable that Offa imagined that the Clwyddian hills and the deep valley on this ſide at their baſe would ſerve as a continuance of his prohibitory line. The weakneſs of this great work appeared on the death of Offa; the Welſh with irreſiſtible fury deſpiſed his toils, and carried their ravages far and wide in the Engliſh marches. It is obſervable that in all parts the ditch is on the Welſh ſide, and that there are in many places along its courſe numbers of ſmall artificial mounts, the ſites of ſmall forts. Theſe were garriſoned, and ſeem intended like the towers in the famous Chineſe wall to watch the motions of their neighbours, and to repel the hoſtile incurſions [q]."

This limit ſeems to have been not well maintained in after-ages by the Engliſh; for though we find the Britiſh tongue decreaſe daily on the borders of Wales, yet not only that language but the antient Britiſh cuſtoms and names of men and places remain ſtill for ſome ſpace on the Engliſh ſide almoſt the whole length of it [r].

Melennith. "Part of *Melennith* is well wooded, the other is "but ſcant. Ther is in Melennith plenty in ſum "places of corne and great plenty of graſs. In "Melennith is a good breed of horſes on a mount "called Herdoel [s]."

Tynbot caſtle. "In Melennith appear great ruins of two caſtles. "The one is called *Tynbot* ſet on a ſteep cragg, a "three miles from the abbey of Comehire, the which

Kevenlles caſtle. "is alſo in Melennith. The other is called *Kevenlles* "on the river of now down. It longyd to "the duke of York. Rayader lordſhip longed to the "duke of York. It hath nether market town nor "caſtle, as far I could know. This Rayder is countyd "a member to the lordſhip of Radenor [t]."

Rayder. "*Rayder*, the chief village of Melennith, and Wy "river runnith by it [u]."

Wye r. *Wye*, here the name of a particular river, was antiently an appellative for water or rivers in general. For, though it is not uſed at preſent in that ſenſe, nor preſerved in any gloſſary or other books, it is the termination of many of our rivers. Thus Lhugwy, Dwrdwy, y Vyrnwy, Edwy, Conwy, Elwy, Hondhwy, Mwnwy, Mwdhwy, Tawy, Towy, &c. It is probable that this termination is the ſame with *gwy*, as we find the river Towy called in the liber Landavenſis *Tuigui, ab oſtio Taratir ſuper ripam* Gui *uſque ad ripam* Tuigui, and the river Elwy is there called *Elgui*. Theſe ſyllables expreſſing water occur in the names of ſeveral aquatic animals, as *Gwyach*, *Giach*, *Eog*, or *Oiog*. From hence we may interpret the names of ſeveral rivers which have hitherto been unintelligible. Thus *Lhugwy* will ſignify *clear water*, from *lhug*, light or brightneſs; *Dwrdhby*, *loud water*, from *dwrdh*, noiſe; *Edwy*, *ſwift or rapid ſtream*, from *Ehed*, to fly, &c. [3]

Rhaidar *Rhaidar* is the general name of a cataract all over Wales, and is ſtill uſed appellatively among the mountains of Snowdon, where ſuch falls of water are very frequent. *Rhaidor* caſtle, whereof not the leaſt ruins are now remaining, was very advantageouſly ſituated in a nook of the river Wye, cloſe by the cataract here mentioned, having a deep trench cut in the ſolid rock on one ſide of the caſtle yard. About two furlongs below its ſite Mr. Lluyd obſerved a large tumulus or barrow, called from a chapel adjoining *Tommen Llan San Fred*, or the tumulus of St. Frid's church, and on the other ſide, farther off, are two much ſmaller, called *Kugeu Kwn Keido*, or the barrows of Kwn Keido [the hill of Keido], where is ſuppoſed to have ſtood a church, the piece of ground adjoining being called *Klyttieu'r eglwys* [church]. On the top of *Gwaſtedin* hill, near Rhaidr Gwy, are three large heaps of ſtones, ſuch as are common on mountains in moſt if not all the counties of Wales, called in South Wales *Karnen*, and in North Wales *Karnedheu*. They conſiſt of ſtones from a pound to a hundred weight collected from the neighbourhood, and confuſedly thrown together in heaps. Some of theſe Carnedheu on Plinlimmon mountain may conſiſt of 100 cart loads of ſtones: but generally ſpeaking they are much leſs. They are alſo found in the north, and probably in other parts of England, and are frequent in Scotland and Ireland, where they retain the Britiſh name of *Cairn*, a primitive word appropriated to ſuch heaps of ſtones. Moſt if not all the Carnedheu ſeem intended as memorials of the dead, Mr. Lluyd having obſerved near the ſummit of one of them a rude ſtone coffer or cheſt which he proved to be ſepulchral, and he was informed of two more ſuch monuments found of late years in like places. It is ſtill the cuſtom to throw heaps of ſtones on the graves of malefactors and ſelf-murderers, and hence perhaps the worſt of traitors are called *Karn Vradwr*, the moſt notorious thieves *Karn Lhadron*, &c. That this was a Roman cuſtom appears from the epitaph on the infamous robber Baliſta aſcribed to Virgil:

Monte *ſub hoc* lapidum *tegitur Baliſta ſepultus.*
Nocte, die, tutum carpe, viator, iter.

Under this hill of ſtones Baliſta lies interr'd;
Now night or day no danger need be fear'd.

But the finding ſuch monuments in Ireland and the highlands, where the Roman arms never reached, ſhews the cuſtom to be of greater antiquity in Britain. [We may go back to earlier ages to the heaps of ſtones piled over Achan and Abſalom.] Nor was

[q] Pennant's Wales, I. 259—261. [r] G.
[s] V. 14. [t] G.
[u] Lel. V. 70. [3] Lel. VII. 27.

this kind of monument confined to malefactors. Perſons of the beſt quality had ſuch in the earlieſt ages, as among the Trojans, Hector, and ſuch Mr. Lluyd takes to have been the larger ones which have the cheſts within them. But ſince Chriſtianity prevailed they became ſo deteſtable and ſo appropriated to malefactors that the worſt a man can ſometimes wiſh his enemy is *Karn ardy wynob*, may a Carn be his monument [u].

The wells on a common at *Llandrindod* are in a wild extenſive heath bounded by diſtant mountains. They are three: ſaline pump water, ſulphureous water, and chalybeate rock water. The air has been found very efficacious in conſumptions, the place is much reſorted to, and here are tolerably decent accommodations for the company [x].

The only religious houſe in this county was at *Cumbyr*, or *Combehire*, north-eaſt of Rhiadargouy, where Cadwathelan ap Madoc, 1143, founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £. 28. 17*s*. 4*d*. [y]

"*Comehere*, an abbay of White Monkes, ſtandith "between two great hilles in Melennith in a botom "where runith a little brook. It is ſeven miles from "Knighton. The firſt foundation was made by Cad-"wathelan ap Madoc for 60 monkes. No church "in Wales is ſeene of ſuch length, as the foundation "of the walles ther begonne doth ſhew; but the third "part of this work was never finiſhed. Al the "houſe was ſpoiled and defaced by Owen Glen-"dowr [z]."

The title of earl of March lay dormant till it was revived by James I. in the perſon of *Eſme Stuart*, lord Aubigné, afterwards duke of Lenox, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *James*, and his grandſon *Eſmè*, who dying young, the honor deſcended to *Charles*, fourth ſon of Eſme the firſt duke, and he dying without iſſue 1672, this title was conferred with others by Charles II. 1675 on *Charles Lenox*, created at the ſame time duke of Richmond [a], whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy the title.

Radnor was erected into an earldom by Charles II. in the perſon of *John Robartes* lord Roberts of Truro, whoſe ſon *Robert*, ſtyled lord viſcount Bodmin, dying in his father's life time, the honor deſcended to his grandſons *Charles-Bodvile* and *Henry* and their couſin *John*, who dying 1757 the title became extinct. It was revived in the perſon of William ſon of ſir *Jacob Bouverie*, baron Longford, viſcount Folkſtone, who was created earl of Radnor 1765, 5 George III. and dying Jan. 28, 1776, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Jacob*, ſecond and preſent earl.

[u] Lluyd in Gibſon. See alſo hereafter, and Borlaſe's Cornwall. Rowland's Mona Antiqua, &c.
[x] Wyndham's Tour through Monmouthſhire, p. 193. 4to.
[y] Tan. 721. Dugdale miſplaces it in Pembrokeſhire. Mon. Ang. I. 825. [z] Lel. V. 13. [a] G.

Rare Plant found in Radnorſhire.

Lichen *puſtulatus*. Singed Liverwort; on rocks facing the ſouth under a tower called *Keven-lees-caſtle*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

TO Radnorſhire on the ſouth adjoins *Brecknockſhire*, Britiſh *Brechineauc* [Brecheinog], ſo called, as the Welſh fancy, from prince *Brechan*[a], who, they pretend, left a numerous and holy offſpring, 24 daughters, all ſaints. This county is much larger than Radnorſhire, but thicker ſet with mountains, interſperſed, however, with fruitful vallies. It is bounded by Herefordſhire on the eaſt, by Monmouth and Glamorganſhires on the ſouth, by Caermardinſhire on the weſt. But as nothing can be added to the deſcription of this little county given by the induſtrious Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was archdeacon here 400 years ago, I ſhall reſt a while, and call in his pen to my aſſiſtance.

"*Brechiniauc* (ſays he, in his Itinerary of Wales[b]), "is a country abounding with corn, and if ever any "deficiency happens it is plentifully ſupplied from "its neighbour England. It is rich in paſtures and "woods, deer, and herds, and abounds alſo with river "fiſh in the Uſk on one hand, and the Wye on the "other, both yielding ſalmon and trout in plenty, "but the Wye greater quantities of the excellent fiſh "called *Umbræ**. It is incloſed on every ſide except "the north by high mountains, having on the weſt "the mountains of *Canterbochan*†, on the ſouth the "Southern hills, the chief of which is called *Cadier* "*Arthur*‡, or *Arthur's Chair*, from its two ſummits "(it being διαφυϛος double topped), reſembling a "chair. And this chair being on a high and ſteep "place is by the vulgar aſcribed to the greateſt and "moſt ſovereign monarch of Britain Arthur. On "the top of this hill riſes a ſpring, deep like a well, "but ſquare, and though no ſtream runs out of it "they find trout in it. Theſe mountains forming a "barrier to the ſouth keep out the ſun while cool "breezes and the native ſalubrity of the air render "the country extremely temperate. On the eaſt "ſtretch the *Talgar* § and *Ewias* hills."

On the north ſide, as Giraldus obſerves, the county is more open and level where it is divided from Radnorſhire by the river Wye, on which ſtand two towns conſiderable for their antiquity, *Buelth* and *Hay*. *Buelth* is pleaſantly ſituate among woods, and defended by a caſtle, but of more modern date, built by the Breoſes and Mortimers, the old one being demoliſhed by Rhys ap Gruffin [Gryffin]. The town is now conſiderable for its market, as it ſeems to have been antiently on other accounts. Ptolemy having taken an obſervation for it, and called it BVLLEVM *Silurum*. From it the neighbouring rough and mountainous country is called *Buelth*, in which, after the Saxons were become maſters of the iſland, and Vortigern had retired into theſe parts, his ſon Paſcentius ruled by leave of Aurelius Ambroſius, as we learn from Ninnius[c], who, among his wonderful ſtories, tells one[d] about a heap of ſtones here, on which were the footſteps of Arthur's dog.

Hay, called in Britiſh *Trekethle*, q. d. *the town among hazles*, ſtanding in the edge of this county and Herefordſhire on the Wye, ſeems to have been known to the Romans, whoſe coins are frequently dug up there, and ſhews the ruins of walls. It is now almoſt decayed, and laments the rage of that abandoned rebel *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who burnt it in his devaſtations of this country.

As the *Wye* waters the north part of the county, ſo through the middle runs the noble river *Uſk*, or *Oſk*[e], which precipitating itſelf from the Black mountain, forces itſelf a deep channel, and paſſes by *Brecknock*, the chief town of the county, and ſituate almoſt in its centre, called by the Britons *Aber Hodnei*, from the confluence of the *Hodnei* and Uſk there. From the Roman coins frequently dug up there it appears to have been inhabited in the Roman times. Bernard de *Newmarch*, who reduced this little county, built here a noble caſtle, repaired by the *Breoſes* and *Bohuns*, and in the laſt age king Henry VIII. founded here in the Dominican abbey a collegiate church for 14 prebendaries, which he transferred from *Aberguilly* in Caermardinſhire.

Two miles eaſt from hence a lake ſpreads itſelf called by the Britans *Linſavathan*, or the *ſtanding Lake*. Giraldus[f] calls it *Clamoſus* from the horrid noiſe like thunder heard on it when the ice breaks on it. The Engliſh call it *Brecknock-mere*. It is two miles long, and about as many broad, abounding with otters[g], perch, tench, and eels, which the fiſhermen catch in wicker boats or coracles. The little river *Leven* entering this lake keeps its waters unmingled as by a kind of antipathy, which it ſhews by its colour, and is ſuppoſed to carry out its own ſtream without the leaſt augmentation. It has been an antient tradition among the natives, that where the lake is now was formerly a city[h], which being ſwallowed up by an earthquake, made a receptacle for the water. As one proof of this among many others they obſerve that all the high roads in this country from every part lead hither. If this be true, what other city can we

Buâlt.

BULLÆUM.

* *Vinbræ.* † *Cantre-bychan.* ‡ *Cader Artur.* § *Talgarth.*

[a] See Girald. Camb. I. c. 2. G. [b] I. c. 1. [c] c. 52. [d] q. where.

[e] *Wyſk*, the Britiſh name of this river, ſeems derived from *Gwy*, or *Wy*, of which before. At preſent it is not ſignificative in the Britiſh, but is ſtill the common Iriſh name for *water*. There were formerly many rivers of this name in Britain, which may be diſtinguiſhed in England by theſe traces of it, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*, *Ouſe*, *Eſk*, &c. and that this is not a groundleſs conjecture will appear from Exeter being called in Antoninus *Iſca Dumnoniorum* from its ſituation on the river Ex, as a city on the Uſk was called *Iſca Leg.* II. Lluyd in Gibſon Q. if *Wy* is not underſtood as part of all theſe names, *Wy Iſc.* q. d. Iſk, &c.

[f] I. c. 1. [g] Some copies of Giraldus read *luciis*, pyke, inſtead of *lutris*, otters; alſo river muddy eels.

[h] Many lakes in Wales are ſuppoſed to have been formerly cities: thus Pwl Kynffig, c. Glamorgan. Llyn Llan Llwch, c. Caern. Yllhyngwyn, c. Radnor. Llyn Dekwyn uha, c. Merion. Llyn Llyngclys, c. Salop, all which Mr. Lluyd juſtly ſuſpects as fabulous tradition. See Caermarthenſhire. "Notwithſtanding Camden's aſſent to the notion of a city in this lake, it appears to be a mere fable, and applied "with as little foundation to other lakes in Wales, and other countries," which Mr. Strange accounts for from lakes not being all *ab origine* but of recent and ſucceſſive formation. Archæol. IV. 16.

conceive on the river *Leveny* but LOVENTIVM [i], placed hereabouts by Ptolemy, which I cannot upon the ſtricteſt ſearch any where diſcover by name, ſituation, or ruins [k]. I had almoſt forgot to mention that Marianus Scotus ſeems to call this lake *Bricenaumere*, when he relates that Edelfleda the Mercian, A. D. 913, "entered the country of the Britons to take "the caſtle at Bricenaumere, where ſhe made the "wife of the Britiſh king priſoner." Whether this caſtle was *Breknocke* itſelf or Caſtle *Dinas*, which commands this lake on a rock tapering as it riſes, is by no means clear. But it is evident from the public records that *Blean Leveney* caſtle in the neighbourhood was the head of the barony held by Peter Fitz Herbert, ſon of Herbert lord of *Deane forreſt* by Lucia daughter of Milo earl of Hereford.

In the reign of William Rufus, Bernard de *Novo Mercatu* or *Newmarch*, a Norman of great ſpirit and prudence, aſſembling a conſiderable body of Engliſh and Normans, firſt invaded this county, and having with great difficulty wreſted it from the Welſh, built caſtles, and aſſigned lands and poſſeſſions in it to his fellowſoldiers, among whom the chief were the *Aubreys* [l], *Gunters*, *Haverds*, *Waldebeofs*, and *Prichards*, and to gain a more certain and firm footing among his inveterate enemies the Welſh, he married Neſt daughter of prince Gruffin. She being a woman of an abandoned and revengeful ſpirit, loſt both her own character and her ſon's patrimony. For Mahel only ſon of Bernard ill treating a noble youth with whom ſhe had an intrigue, ſhe, as the poet expreſſes it, *Iram atque animos a crimine ſumens*, "de-"riving rage and ſpirit from her guilt," took a ſolemn oath before king Henry II. that her ſon Mahel was born in adultery, and was not the ſon of Bernard, whereby Mahel being excluded, his ſiſter Sibylla obtained his fine eſtate and conveyed it to her huſband Milo earl of Hereford*. After five ſons of Milo had died without iſſue, Brecknockſhire in the diviſion of his eſtate fell to his daughter Bertha, who, by Philip de *Breos* †, had William de *Breos*, lord of Brechin, on whoſe head his rebellious diſpoſition and his wife's ‡ ungovernable tongue drew down a load of calamities. For, ſhe venting her furious invectives againſt king John, provoked the prince to demand with the utmoſt rigor a great ſum of money owing to him by her huſband William. He putting off payment by a variety of excuſes at laſt made over the three caſtles of *Hay*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*, to the king. Soon after raiſing troops in haſte he retook theſe caſtles by ſurprize, having put the garriſon to the ſword, burnt the town of *Lemſter*, carried ſword and fire and devaſtation everywhere, and committed all the outrages of rebels. But the king's forces preſſing him cloſe, he withdrew with his men to Ireland, where he aſſociated with the king's enemies. Afterwards preſenting himſelf with feigned ſubmiſſion and many promiſes before the king, who was ſetting out for Ireland, he raiſed new diſturbances in Wales; but, being at laſt obliged to fly, he died in exile in France. His wife was taken, and being ſtarved to death in priſon paid dear for her abuſive tongue. His ſon Giles biſhop of Hereford, by favour of king John, (to the excluſion of his nephew the right heir), recovered his paternal eſtate which he left to his brother Reginald, whoſe ſon William being caught by Lewellin prince of Wales in adultery with his wife was hanged. But by the daughters of William the *Mortimers*, *Cantelupes*, and *Bohuns*, earls of Hereford, obtained an addition to their eſtates. The county of Brecknock fell to the *Bohuns*, and by them at laſt to the *Staffords*, and upon the attainder of Edward *Stafford*, duke of Buckingham, a noble revenue in this county came to the king.

Here are 61 pariſhes.

* Girald. II. 2.

† called alſo *Braus* and *Brtus*.

‡ called Matilda de *Hay*.

[i] Abſolvov. *Luentium*. Mr. Ward places it with Camden at *Llandewi Brevi*, c. Cardigan, Brit. Rom. p. 372.

[k] See Cardiganſhire.

[l] Mentioned here by Leland, V. 70, 71.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Brecknock is 39 miles long by 17 miles broad, and 109 miles in circumference, contains ſix hundreds, 61 pariſhes, and four market towns.

" Not 30 years ago, ſays Leland [a], there was no " barley ſowed in the lordſhip of Brekenock nor " Llanameveri, but the inhabitants bought it out of " Herefordſhire and much other corn; whereas now " they have enough for their own uſe and alſo to ſell. " Brecknockſhire is very mountainous and in ſum " places woody; nevertheleſs in the vallies fruitful " of corn and eſpecially of paſture. For the Welſh- " men in times paſt, as they do almoſt yet, did ſtudy " more to paſturage than tillage, as favorers of their " conſuete idleneſs. Among al the mountaines of " that ſhire Blake mountain is moſt famous; for " he ſtretcheth his roots on one ſide within four or " five miles of Monmouth, and on the other ſide as " near to Cairmerdin. Though this be al one moun- " tain yet many partes of him have ſundrie names. " Out of it ſpringith the heddes of four famous " rivers that be diverſe courſes through S. Wales " at laſt come into the Severn ſe. There be in the " ſhire diverſe other little rivers, of whom Giraldus " writeth at length, as *Hodeney* that giveth the old " name to Brecknock, that is to ſay *Aberhodeny* and

Llevenny *r.* " *Llevenny* that cometh out of *Atterell* hills which be " called in Welſh *Meneth e Cadair*, i. e. *montes alti* " *inſtar cathedrarum*, and ſo deſcendeth into Breck- " nockſhire [b]."

Hondy *r.* " *Hondy* riſith at a place called *Blainhonddy* ſeven " miles from Brekenok, and in Brekenok lordſhip, " and runneth in a valley called *Dyffrin Honddye* [c]."

Brennick *r.* " *Brennick* riſith in one of the hills called *Mennith* " *y gader*, and rennith through Engliſch Talegarth " and by Broynlles caſtle into Lleveni at *Aber bren-* " *nik* [d]."

Brenych *r.* " *Brenych* riſith a 3 miles from Brekenok at a place " called *Blain* . . . . and cometh into Wiſk at *Abre* " *Brenych* againſt Mr. Aubre's maner [e].

Llyn Sava- than. " *Breknok* mere is two mile or more broad, callid " in Welſh *Llin Sevatham.* Here one thing is to be " notid that after a great reyne Lleveney cometh " out of the mountaynes with ſuch a rage that he " bringing the color of the dark red ſand with him " is ſeen by the color where he violently paſſeth " through the mere. Look more diligently for this " lake in Giraldus' book called Itinerarium Cam- " briæ. In the lake be umbers, in Welſh *Cangans*, " and great ſtore of pykes, whereof many come " into Wy river. The lake of Breknok ons frozen " over and then in a thaw brekying maketh mer- " velus noiſe *per totam viciniam* [f]."

" Llin Sevathan is 3 miles by S. S. E. from Breke- " nok. It is in bredth a mile, and two miles of " lenght, and where it is deepeſt 13 fadom. On " the one ſide wel near the ripe is a kinde of weedes " that goithe along the Llin, wherin the ſpawn hath " ſocour, and alſo the greate fiſh. At great windes " the water doth ſurge there marvelouſly. Lleveny " cometh thoro' this lake no great river, and after " great raine is perfectly ſeen of red colour in the " middeſt of the lake. After that it is froſen and " with thaw beginnith to break it makith ſuch a " noiſe that a man would think it a thunder. It " berith as the principal fiſh a great number of " bremes, and they appear in May in mighty ſculles " [*ſhoales*] ſo that ſometime they breake large nettes, " and ons frayed apperith not in the brimme of the " water that year again. It berith alſo good pikes, " and perches in great number. Trowts alſo and " chevyns by coming in of Lleveny. Men fiſh there " *unis ligneis* [*uncis ligneis*, Hearne; rather *vitiligineis*] " and they be very narrow. The head of the lake " where Lleveny river comith in is at *Lanvihengle* " *Kythedine*, the end at *Llanvihangel Tal Llin* [g]."

" Part as ſome ſay of Llin Sevatan is in the Welſh " Talgart, and part in Brecknock lordſhip, the " which be divided by Llin Sevaton [h]." The lake and the river run *green* into Wy before the great war of the ſons of Jeſtin, and before a former like event [i].

Llyn Savadan is deſcribed by Giraldus as ſurrounded with houſes, gardens, cornfields, and orchards. Sometimes, as juſt before the Norman and Welſh princes ravaged this country about 1030, its waters aſſume a miraculous green colour; at other times a red one, which Leland aſcribes to the coming in of the river Lleveny after rain, which may alſo account for its diſtinct appearance. Giraldus pretends that the flights of birds which frequent there in winter by their chattering and fluttering declared Griffyth ap Rhys ap Theodore of the true line of Welſh princes and rightful lord of this country, to the conviction of Henry I. who had given it from him. We have a good view of this lake from a hill above Bualht.

" The hilles called in Walſch *Munnith e gader* " appere in Talegarth about Dinas, and ſo to the " places about Nanthondy, and with ſome part of " theſe mountains meet the great hills called *Ban* " *Breckeniauc*, and rennith in length to the Black " mountain to my eſtimation upon 18 miles [k]."

" Arture's hill is three good Welſch, almoſt five " Engliſh miles, ſouth-weſt from Brekenok and in " the very top of the hill is a fair wellſpring. The " hille of ſumme is countid the hieſt hille of " Wales, and in a very cleere day a man may ſee " from it a part of Malvern hills and Gloceſtre and " Briſtow, and part of Devenſhire and Cornwale. " There be divers other hillies by Arture's hille, the " which, with it, be communely called *Banne Breke-* " *niauc* [l]."

[a] It. V. 73. [b] Ib. 67. [c] Ib. 70. [d] Ib. [e] Ib.
[f] Ib. 67. [g] Ib. 68, 69. [h] Lel. V. 69.
[i] Giralcus Cambr. I. 2. [k] Lel. V. 71. [l] Ib. 68.

" *Trecaſtle*

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Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. P 473

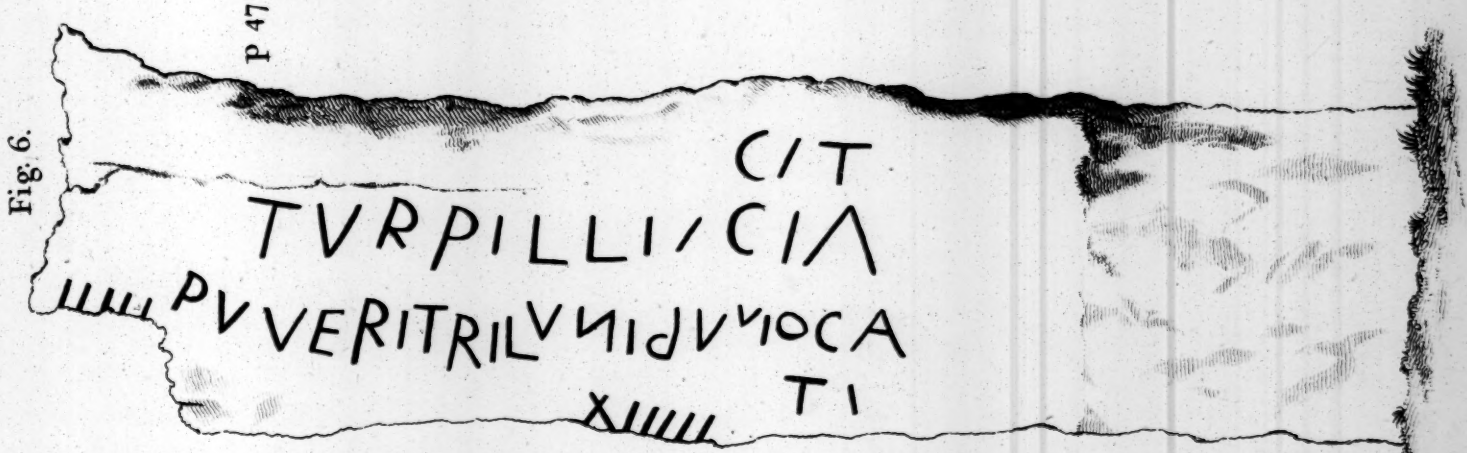
Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. P. 473.

Fig. 7.

P 476

Fig. 6.



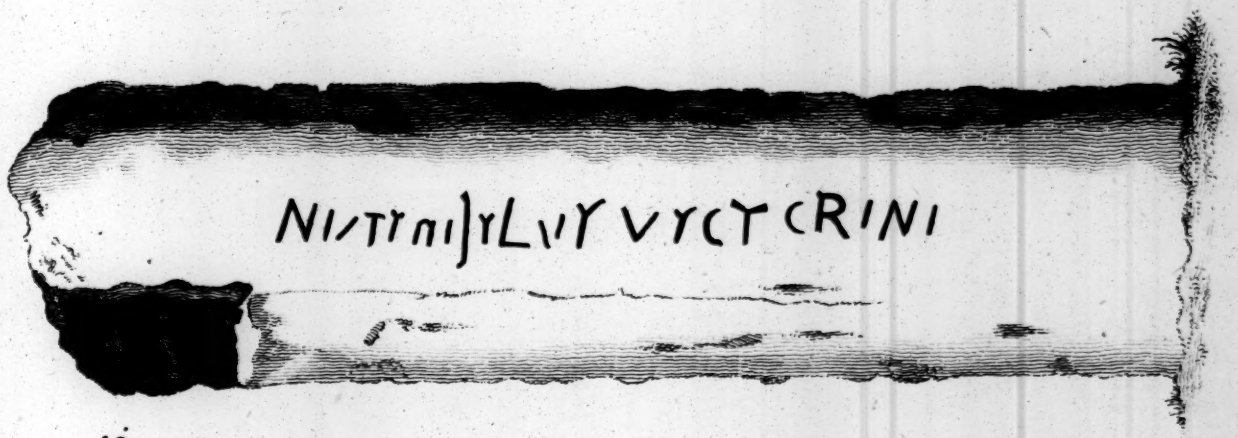
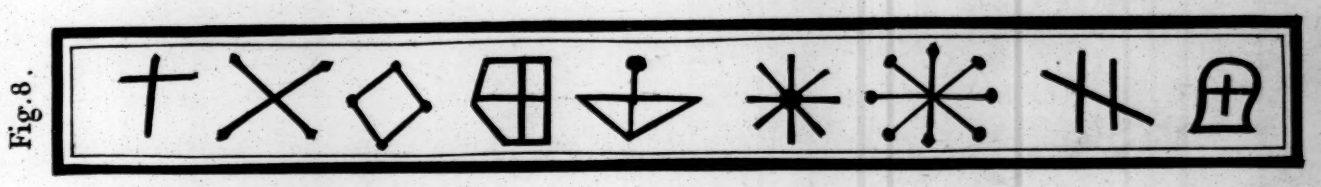


Fig. 5.

P. 476.

Fig. 8.



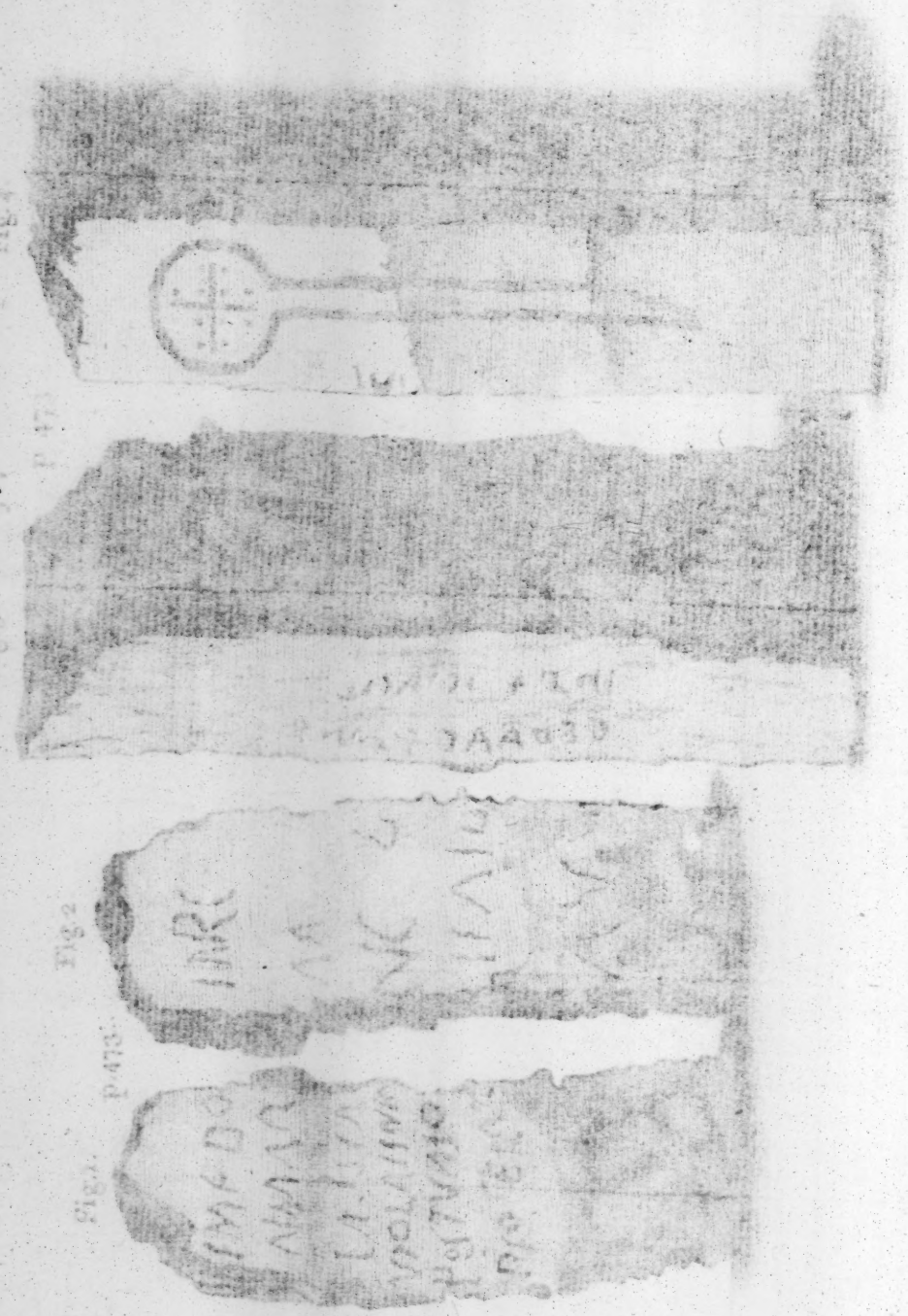
F. C. sey. sculp.

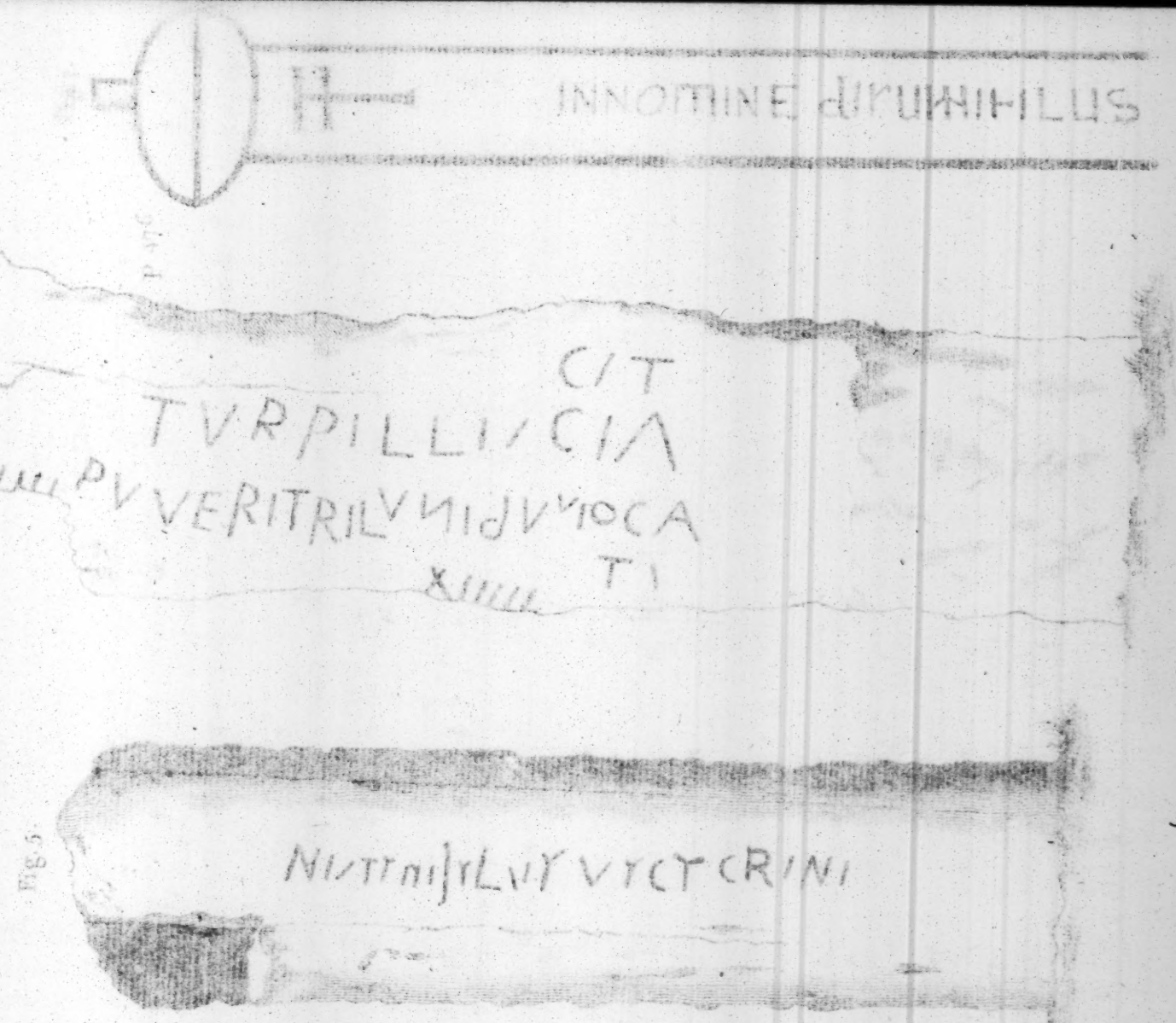
Dardic.

Owen Glendwr.

[a] Mr. Strange, Archæol. IV. 7.
[b] Wyndham, 194.
[c] Horsley, 363—[illegible]
[d] Ib. 8.
[e] Ib. IV.
[f] Mr. Powell.
[g] Yyod. Neuadr. 304.

G gomeryshire,

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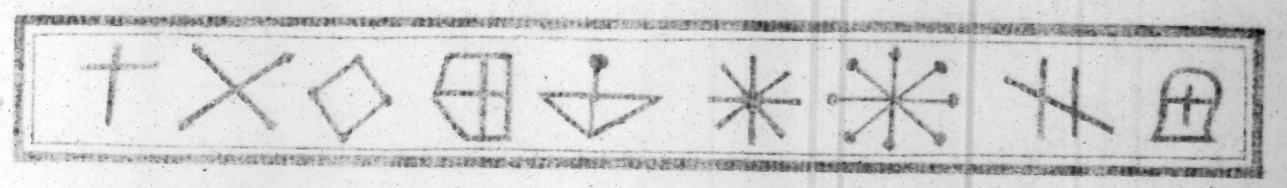

"*Trecaſtle*, eleven miles from Brekenok, ſome-
"time a large borow and market town, now much
"in ruin, wherby yet appereth the ruines of a
"caſtle. In the bottom of this town runneth *Lug-*
"*gun*, a brook riſing two miles of in a marſh on
"the ſide of an hill, and by Trecaſtle runnith into
"Wiſke. There is building on the further ſide of
"this river hard joining to Trecaſtle, and is called
"the *Biſhop's Town*, and it keepeth law day at
"Llandew lordſhip a mile from Brekenok, as Tre-
"caſtle doth at Brekenok. Then paſſing upward
"the hill a mile and more I left on the right hand
"*Munnith de* the *black Mountain*, and two miles
"thens on the left hand appeared the place whereof
"the river *Uſk* doth ſpring as out of a fountain or
"well called *Blainwiſke*[m]."

The firſt place on the borders of Caermarthenſhire at the foot of a high green mountain, on whoſe top is the diviſion of the counties, is Trecaſtle, diſtinguiſhed only by a very good inn. By the road ſide from hence to Brecknock are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats and parks.

On the top of Trecaſtle hill was dug up the ſtone Pl. XIV. fig. 1. near a ſpot called the *Heath cock*, in making the turnpike road over the hill 1769, and it has ſince been removed to Landilo in Caermarthenſhire[n]. It is a milliary, to be read,
"Imperatori domino noſtro *Marco Caſſianio Latino*
"*Poſtumo* Pio Felici Aug."

Fig. 2. in the ſame plate was found by the ſide of the Roman road between *Capel Coelbryn* and *Mynidd birr* or the Long Mountain, which road Mr. Strange ſuppoſes led from NIDVM or Neath into Brecknockſhire[o]. This alſo may be a milliary, and the firſt word IMP. C.

Fig. 3. was diſcovered in the ſame neighbourhood about a mile from *Yſtraedvelty* in the croſs road leading from Brecknock over the mountains to Neath. It is a ſtone called *Main Maddock*, which from the rude inſcription on it appears to have been ſepulchral, and probably ſtood by the ſide of the Roman road ſuppoſed to have traverſed this country. In the neighbourhood of *Yſtraedvelty* was found a large gold coin of Veſpaſian[p]; and at Pen y Mynnid in the ſame neighbourhood ſtands the ſtone engraved in Pl. XIV. fig. 4. having a ſimpuvium on it.

"*Buelth* upon Wy is a good market town, and
"there is a fair caſtle of the king's. This lordſhip
"hath good plenty of wood[q]." Here prince Llewellyn was ſlain in a wood after his defeat by the Engliſh at Irvon bridge[r].

BULLÆUM, the only place Ptolemy mentions among the Silures, may be the *Burrium* of the Itinerary, and to be placed at *Uſk*[s]. Neither *Bualth* nor *Kaereu* a few miles from it have any pretenſions to Romanity. The remains of an entrenchment on a riſing ground near the latter are evidently Britiſh, and a few miles from it in the road from Brecknok into Cardiganſhire are two very large ſtones eight or nine feet high and about four feet broad, of an irregular form, about a furlong aſunder, in ſome low grounds one mile ſouth-eaſt of Llanworthid wells. Near the river Irvon about one mile and an half north from Llandrindod wells in Radnorſhire, and not much out of the road from thence to Bualht, is a ſquare camp and foundations of its ſtone walls like thoſe of the Gaer near Brecknock. It is on a farm called *Cwm* in *Llanir* pariſh, encloſing about four acres, each ſide within the walls 432 feet. The walls are about eight feet thick, defended by a ditch about ten or twelve feet wide. Parallel to the north and weſt ſides, which are the moſt acceſſible, but not quite the length of either, and about twenty yards from the ditch, are remains of another wall and ditch; the two other ſides are defended by the river Ithon and a kind of natural hollow[t]. Mr. Lluyd interprets Buelth *Ox Cliff* or *Oxen Holt*, and places the Roman fort at *Caereu*. Dr. Stukeley very erroneouſly puts it both at Buelht and Old Radnor[u]. A conſiderable part of the town, all the ſide of the ſtreet next the Wye, was deſtroyed by an accidental fire 1690[t]. Cwn.

"The *Hay* ſtandith hard upon Wye, and yet Hay.
"ſhewith the token of a right ſtrong wall having
"in it three gates and a poſterne. There is alſo a
"caſtle, which ſometime hath been right ſtately.
"Within the town is but one poor pariſh. In the
"ſuburb hard by Wy is a pariſh church metely fair.
"Ther is alſo in the ſuburb a chapel, wher on the
"Sunday I heard maſs. Not far from the pariſh
"church in the ſuburb is a great round hill of earth
"caſt up by men's hands either for a windmill or
"rather for ſome fortres of battle. The town of
"the Hay has yet a market, but the town within
"the walls is wonderfully decayed. The ruine is
"aſcribed to Owen Glendowr[x]".

"One ſhewid me in the towne the ruines of a
"gentleman's palace called Waulwine, be whos
"means prince Lluelin was ſodenli taken at Buelth
"caſtle, and thir beheddid and his hedde ſent to the
"kinge. *Duleſſe*, a pretty river riſing in the moun- Duleſſe r.
"taines about three miles from Hay cummeth even
"thoro' the town and ſtrait into Wy without the
"eaſt gate of the town. In felds hard by in plough-
"ing hath been found oftimes *numiſmata Romano-*
"*rum*, the which ther communely be callid the *Jewis*
"*money*. The town longid to the duke of Buck-
"ingham. It perteinith now to the lord Staford
"his ſon. Artures hilles and ſumme other of the
"[bank]nes veri manifeſtly appeare to a man loking
"out of the W. gate of Hay[x]."

Owen Glendwyr, or more properly Owen ap Gryffydh Vychan, was about the middle of the 14th century educated at one of the inns of court, and was preferred to the place of *ſcutifer* or eſquire of the body to Richard II. (as Walſingham[y] ſays) and was taken priſoner with him in Flint caſtle. Being well aſſured that his maſter was depoſed and murdered, and being alſo provoked by ſeveral affronts and wrongs received from lord Grey of Ruthin, whom Henry very much countenanced, he took up arms, and looking upon Henry as an uſurper cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Prince of Wales. Though he was deſcended paternally only from a younger brother of the houſe of Powis, he ſet up a claim to the principality as deſcended by a daughter from Llewellyn ap Griffydh laſt prince of the Britiſh race. He invaded the lands and burnt and deſtroyed the houſes and eſtates of all who favoured and adhered to king Henry. He defeated Henry's troops once under lord Grey, whom he took, and on his ranſoming himſelf he married Owen's daughter. He ſummoned a parliament 1402 at Machynlleth in Mont- Owen Glendwr.

[m] Lel. V. 72, 73. [n] Mr. Strange, Archæol. IV. 7. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. 8.
[q] Lel. V. 70. [r] Wyndham, 194. [s] Horſley, 363—365. [s] Mr. Powell.
[t] Mr. Powell, Archæol. I. 301, 302. [u] Ib. IV. 25. [x] G.
[x] Lel. V. 72. [y] Ypod. Neuſtr. 364.

gomeryſhire, at which all the nobility and gentry of Wales aſſiſted, and among them David Gam, who, though he had married Owen's ſiſter, being wholly devoted to the intereſt of the duke of Lancaſter, intended nothing leſs than to aſſaſſinate Owen. But the plot was diſcovered, and Gam being ſeized had like to have ſuffered as a traitor, but was ſaved by the interceſſion of Owen's beſt friends and ſupporters. Notwithſtanding this pardon, as ſoon as he returned to his own country, where he had a conſiderable intereſt, he exceedingly annoyed Owen's friends. Not long after Owen entered the Marches of Wales laying all waſte with fire and ſword, and having then burnt the houſe of ſir David Gam is reported while it was on fire to have made this inſulting ſpeech:

O gweli di wr côch Cam,
Yn ymoſyn y Gyrnigwen,
Dywed y bôd hi tan y lan,
A nôd y glo ar ei phen [z].

After the defeat of Hotſpur who had joined him 1404 he ſolicited and received aid from France, and having given much trouble and defeat to Henry IV. continued ſo powerful an oppoſition to his ſon Henry V. that that prince was glad to offer him a pardon; the effect of which was probably defeated by his death 1415, in a forlorn reduced condition, and peace was granted to his ſon [a].

Clereho. "When I approached near the Hay, and began "to deſcend from thens I ſaw on the hither ſide of "Wy a mile from the Hay the caſtle of *Clereho* [b]."

Glinbock. "*Glinbock* a lordſhip within a mile of the Hay.

Llanigo. "It is no market town nor caſtle; but at *Llanigo* ap- "pears a caſtle or tower *tanquam noxiorum cuſtodie* "*deputata* [c]."

Broyulles. "*Broynlles* caſtle in the midway between the Hay "and Breknok in the hundred of Cantercily in great "ruines [d]."

Uſk r. "*Wiſk* riſith in *Black mountain* 10 miles above "Brekenok towards Carmardine, and ſo rennith "thorough the litle foreſt and great foreſt of Brekenok "and ſo cummith thorough *Redbrynn* bridge to "Breken to *Aberconnreg*, a maner place of the Au- "breys, to Penkelthle, to Creghowel, to Aberga- "veny, to Uſk, Caerleon, Newport [e]."

Breknok. "The town of *Breknoc* is welle waullid, and hath "a fair caſtel joining to it. The duke of Boking- "ham was a late lord there. In the town be . . . . "paroche churches, and withowt . . . There a late "was a celle of blak monkes longing to Batayle "abbey. Breknok waullid, 1111 gates. Old Port "ſuperior as the hy gate by North. Weſt gate by "the Blak freers. They be in the ſuburb. Eſt gate, "Water gate, Cambrice *Porthene hichca*, i. e. *ſupe- "rior*, the old gate. *Portbont*, Bridgate alias Weſt "gate. *Portiſſa* the lower gate alias Eſt gate. "*Port doure*, Water gate, alias *Portwiſke*. Beſide "theſe gates is one without in the beginning of a "ſuburb called Porthene S. Mariæ. In the town "is a mighti greate chapel with a large tour for "belles of hard ſtone coſteli ſquared with the ex- "pence of a thowſand pounds. The paroche (St. "Johannis Evangeliſtæ) was wher the priori was, "and was afor ether or the priori was made, and yet "is. It ſtandith north without the wall upon the "ripe of Honddye. The paroche of *Llanvays*. St. Da- "vid's. *Llan*church, *vais*, extra, *ac ſi diceres extra muros*. "It ſtandeth between the river of Uſke and Tyrtareile "brooke, that is about the lower end of the town of "Brekenok. In the eſt ſuburb is an hoſpitalle with "a chapel of S. Catarine. The caſtel ſtandeth in "the ſuburb, and is divided from the town by Hon- "deney river, over the which is an hy bridge of "11 arches to go into the caſtle, the which is very "large, ſtrong, well maintained, and the keep of "the caſtle is very large and fair. Ther apperith "digging, when menn labored to bring a peace of "Hondy about to inſulate Brekenok with hit and "Wiſke. In the town is a market twice a week "on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. There hath been "found about the town in the feelds Roman coins. "At the end of the lower part of the caſtle cum- "meth *Honddey* into Uſke as ſoon as Uſke is once "paſſed through the great bridge. Uſke bridge "at Breknok was thrown down by the rage of Uſke "water 26 Henry VIII. die S. Hugonis. It was "not by rain but by ſnow melted that came out of "the mountains. The water ran forward about the "toppe of the high bridge, and the circle marke ap- "pereth almoſt to the middle wall of the blake friers "cloiſter. To the lordſhip of Brekennok longith but "only the market of Brekenok. In al the lordſhip of "Brekenoc was not in time of memori but the priori "of blake monks in Brekenok a cell to Bataile. Ber- "nardus de Novo Mercatu was founder of it [f]."

The town of Brecknock is old and not illbuilt, governed by a bailiff and 15 aldermen, and has three churches. The caſtle ſtood on an hill to the eaſt commanding the whole town, but only a piece of its walls and a tower remain. Leland ſays part of it was built by a lady Malt Albere or Marabrune a reputed witch [g]. Prince Llewellin was forced to raiſe a long ſiege of it 1433 [h]. At its foot the Uſk runs over ledges of rocks under a handſome bridge of three arches by the priory, founded for Benedictines by Bernard Newmarch in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.112. 14s. *per ann.* [i] The houſe is inhabited by a private family; the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the cloiſters, the refectory and other offices are intire: the church now parochial is a magnificent building but ill kept. The principal church in the town is St. David's, a handſome ſtructure neatly fitted up, in which prayers are read twice a week in Welſh, though that language prevails leſs as we approach England. On the other ſide of the river at the eaſt end of the town are the remains of the Dominican priory, part of the gateway, a quadrangle and a cloiſter with the refectory and St. Mary's chapel (the antient choir) the nave a ſhell for burying. Henry VIII. converted this into a college by the name of the college of Chriſt Church in Brecknoc, and joined the college at Aberguilly to it. It ſtill remains, and conſiſts of the biſhop of St. David's who preſides as dean, a precentor, treaſurer, chancellor, and 19 other prebendaries [k]. Here were buried three biſhops of St. David's, Manwaring, Lucy, and Bull. A linen manufactory has been lately ſet on foot at Breknok with ſucceſs.

The Roman ſtation is called the *Gaer* [q. d. *Caer* or the city] at which Mr. Harris places *Magnis*. He ſeems, however, to have been miſled by the equivocal name of *Vaſta* civitas given it in old charters [l]. It is a ſmall farm three miles from Brecknock. Half a mile from the houſe the preſent road from

[z] Gibſon ex MS. Hengwrt. [a] Pennant's Wales, I. 302—369. [b] Lel. V. 72.
[c] Ib. 69. [d] Ib. 72. [e] Ib. 70. [f] Lel. V. 67, 68.
[g] Ib. 72. [h] Wynne, Hiſt. of Wales, p. 23. [i] Tan. 700. [k] Ib.
[l] Archæol. II. p. 22, 23. Vaſta civitas quæ vocatur *Chaer*. Vaſta civitas quæ vocatur *Carneys*.

that

that town joins the old Roman one, which though much broken is ſtill very diſcernible, having been raiſed high with large pebbles, and 40 feet wide. It croſſes *Eskir* brook, but is loſt on the other ſide of it, ſo that it probably led only from Caerleon to Ariconium, the 12th Iter in Antoninus. In the middle of it about a quarter of a mile from the farm houſe is the monumental ſtone deſcribed by Mr. Lluyd in Gibſon's Camden, II. 706. 834, but much better engraved here (Pl. XV. fig. 2.) from Mr. Strange. It is called *Maen y Morinnion* or the Virgin's ſtone, from a vulgar tradition of a virgin murdered there; but it really belongs to the Romans, repreſenting a man and his wife, and ſtill retaining part of the inſcription, CONIVNX EIV.. It is about ſix feet high, and three and an half broad, and the figures are cut in an area two or three inches below the ſurface of the upper and lower part of the ſtone, a circumſtance not unfrequent in theſe ſepulchral monuments.

The camp at the Gaer is on a riſing ground near the confluence of two rivers, a parallelogram of 624 feet by 456 the longeſt ſides eaſt and weſt including eight acres. The walls remain on the north and eaſt ſides from three to ſix feet and near ſeven and an half thick, and part of the facing is ſtill perfect. Mr. Strange ſaw part of the baſe of a ſmall pedeſtal, and was told many fragments of figured ſtones, urns with aſhes, braſs and ſilver coins, traces of a brick drain of ſemicircular tiles and ſquare tiles, inſcribed LEG. II. AVG. have been found here. (See Pl. XV. fig. 3.) A mile hence and near two miles north from Brecknock on a high hill are remains of a Britiſh oval camp, triple trencht, called *Pen y Crug*, q. d. the *chief heap* or *barrow*[m].

In clearing the corner of a field belonging to Jeffry Wilkins, eſq. in the pariſh of *Llanfrynach* two miles ſouth-eaſt of Brecknock, in October 1783, the roots of an aſh tree in its fall uncovered a Roman hypocauſt. The pillars were three feet three inches high, formed of bricks ſeven inches ſquare and one inch thick, covered with tiles from ſix to eight inches broad, whoſe edges downwards formed both capitals and a kind of arches between the pillars: the ſpace between the pillars filled up with rubbiſh. At the eaſt end was a paſſage leading to another row of pillars at right angles to the firſt ſupporting a floor of cement and a bath ſeven feet four inches by five feet one inch, lined with cement of lime and pounded brick two inches and an half thick, poliſhed like marble, and four feet deep. In this paſſage was found a bar of iron ſix inches ſquare and four feet long. This bath was deſcended into by two ſteps, one a foot the other 16 inches deep. The inner angles of the bath were filled with the ſame cement two inches by one and an half and rounded towards the bath. In the walls on the eaſt and weſt ſides was a perpendicular brick flue four inches by four and an half in the clear with openings through the ſides. At the bottom of the ſouth-eaſt corner was the arched drain for letting out the water which ſeems to have been brought by other brick pipes. Contiguous to this bath were two others probably for cold water; the inſide cement of which was moſtly deſtroyed in clearing out the rubbiſh. The floor of the whole building, which ſeems to have conſiſted of ſeveral apartments at different levels, appears to have been covered with teſſelated pavement of blue and white dies an inch ſquare. One part near three feet ſquare conſiſted of half inch dies. The brick tiles were variouſly marked, but none with letters. There were alſo found many pieces of compoſt, ſome impreſſed with the figures of leaves and the feet of animals: alſo ſeveral large ſtags horns. Only two coins: one ſilver IVLIA AVGVSTA: rev. PVDICITIA, a female figure ſitting in a chair: the other a ſmall imperial copper coin with two figures ſtanding and an inſtrument of mixed metal like a ſpoon or ſtrigil. About 80 feet ſouth of this building where the ground riſes ſuddenly were foundations of another building. An old water-courſe appears to have conveyed the water from ſprings at a mile diſtant. The farm in a ſurvey 1761 is called *Pen y pentry* or the head of the village, the meadow where the bath is *Carney Bach*. In the fields of the ſame farm are two artificial mounts of earth covered with trees and underwood[n].

Llanedeu.

"*Llanedeu*, a mile from Brekenok, a lordſhip of "the biſhop of St. David's, where was ſometime a "place of the biſhops, now nothing but an unſeemly "ruin. The archdeacon of Breknok has a houſe "even there, mentioned by Giraldus, that is alſo "fallen down for the moſt part[o]."

James Howel the firſt hiſtoriographer of England in the reign of Charles II. was born at *Brynn Llanguneth* near Brecon about 1596, and died 1666.

Penkethle.

"Going from Brekenok towards Llanſavathy I "ſaw *Penkelthle* caſtle two miles from Breknok on "the farther ſide of Uſke; but ther is only a fair "medow between Uſk and it. Some ſay that it lon-"gid to the Mortimers. Syns the lordſhip was di-"vided betwixt the duke of Bokingham and one of "the Herberts of Montgomeri. But the caſtle lon-"gith to the Herberts[p]."

Tretarith[r].

"*Tertarith* a great broke riſith in the *Banne* hills "5 miles from Brekenok and comith into Uſk in "Brekenok ſuburbe by a place called *Trenewith*. St. "David's church in the ſuburbe of Brekenok ſtood ons "on this broke, and ſpilled *alluvione* was removid to "another place[q]."

Trenewith.

"Coming from Brekenok towards Llanameveri "within leſs than 3 miles I enterid into the great "foreſt of Brekenok, where men of late were not "wont to paſſe without tolle of money; and ſo "through that a 3 mile to the litle foreſt, leving "Wiſk alway on the right hand; and about the "end of the litle foreſt I ſaw a litle pile on Wiſk "ſtrongly buildid as a lodge. The people ſay there "that it was buildid of a lady, the which alſo buildid "much of Breknok caſtle called Malt Albere [Maud "Aubrey]. This was ſhe that ſome call Mata-"brune, of which ſo many fables be told as of a "witch. The foreſt is called in Welſh *Maiſcar*[r]."

Tretwr.

Tretŵr is a large well-built town among woods, with a round tower or caſtle intire except the roof. In Leland's time it was a ſmall village eight miles from Brekenok, ſtanding on a little brook, with a prety caſtle longing to the king, and thereby in the village a fair place of Henry Vehan, eſq.[s]

Crickhowel.

Crickhowel is a ſmall but well accommodated market town near the Uſk 14 miles from Brecknock. Leland calls it a pretty tounlet in a valley on Uſk, having a caſtle hard by belonging once to the Paunſfords, but now to the king[t].

Mr. Maſkelyne, brother to the Aſtronomer Royal, copied, 1773, the following inſcription from a ſtone at the Gaer by Cŭmdu near Crecowel, communi-

[m] Archæol. I. 294. 297. Harris ib. II. 22.
[n] Archæol. VII. p. 209.
[o] Lel. V. 70.
[p] Lel. V. 69.
[q] Ib. 70.
[r] Ib. 72.
[s] Ib. 69.
[t] Ib.

cated

cated by Mr. Barrington to the Society of Antiquaries Nov. 18, 1773.

EATXLVS HIC IA· EP
FILIVS PSSESERHACVS

Llan St. Fryd. About a mile from *Llan St. Fryd* church, which ſtands alone cloſe to the road, is a cylindrical ſtone three feet and an half high, with this inſcription greatly damaged and the four laſt letters buried [u].

NI . . . FILIVS VICTORINI.

See Pl. XIV. fig. 5. Mr. Lluyd, who ſent biſhop Gibſon an incorrect copy, ſuppoſes it ſepulchral and later than the Romans; but the name of *Victorinus* appears to me to confute this ſuppoſition. Another ſtone commemorating Turpilianus ſtands one mile from Crickhowel. See Pl. XIV. fig. 6. On the top of an high mountain are plain veſtiges of a circular trench cut out of a ſolid moorſtone rock, probably Roman [x]. Mr. Lluyd gives the following inſcription on a croſs on the road in *Vaenor* pariſh, which he at firſt ſight conjectured might mean *In Nomine Dei Summi Tilas*, or *Teilaw*, an eminent Welſh Saint. It is much more probably to be read, *In no Dñi Summi filia*, a religious memorial of one *Sumi* or *Sunni*, whoſe father's name is loſt or overlooked: See Pl. XIV. fig. 7.

The ſame antiquary adds a monument called *Ty Iltud* or St. Iltut's hermitage in *Llan Hammwlch* pariſh on the top of a hill not far from the church, compoſed of four large flattiſh rude ſtones, three of them pitched in the ground, and the fourth laid on them as a cover forming a cell or hut open in front about eight feet long, four wide and high: on the two ſide ſtones this variety of croſſes. See Pl. XIV. fig. 8.

The cell is undoubtedly of the druidical age, though whether the rude figures are of that or a later is uncertain, as alſo whether they mean anything. It correſponds with Kit's Coity houſe in Kent, the cells at Rollrich, Abury, &c. Within a few paces of it was a circle of ſtones called *Maen Iltud*; ſome of which remained in Mr. Lluyd's time. Probably on the introduction of Chriſtianity this Pagan temple was applied to Chriſtian uſes.

Dinas *caſtle*. "*Dinas* caſtle ſtandith a good mile from Blan "Lleveni on the top of a notable hill. It is now "ruinous almoſt to the hard ground. There be "manifeſt tokens of three wards walled about, and "thereby was ſometimes three parks and a foreſt. "The parks be down, but there is yet good plenty "of red deer. The tenants of Dinas hold of the "Welſh tenor. It is ſet by like of one of the hilles "caullid *Cathedrales* [*Cader Idris* or *Cader Artur*]." "The people about Dinas burnt Dinas caſtle that "Owen Glendwr ſhould not keep it for his fort-"reſs [y]."

"*Lleveni* riſith on the Welch Talgarth hard by [illegible] "Blain Lleveni caſtle, and ſo within a mile to Llyn-"ſevathan by Broynlles caſtle, and ſo by Glaſebiri "into Wy at ap called *Aber Llewenit*."

"*Blain Llevenni* in ſume antient writings is called [illegible] "*Everi* caſtle and Lleveni water Everi brook. The "honor of Blain Llevenni ſtanding in a valley is in "the Welſh Talgarth 3 miles from Penkethle, 5 "from Brekenok, and within a mile of the mere. "There is yet the ſhape of a very fair caſtle, now "decaying, and by it was a borow town, now alſo "in decay. Both longed to the earl of March. "Though Blaine Lleveni be in the Welſch Tal-"garth, yet the tenants keep the Engliſh tenor. "Llangors lordſhip in Talgarth is a member to Blain "Lleveni [z]."

"In Engliſh Talegart is no notable building, but [illegible] "a litle priſon by Talgart church in the town, and "Mr. William Vehan's eſq; place callid *Porthamal*, [illegible] "i. e. *Porta copiæ*, half a mile from Talegarth church "in the valley. The houſe hath a fair gate and a "ſtrong wall embattled [a]."

In the porch of an old houſe at *lower Trevena* near Talgart, ſuppoſed to have ſerved ſome religious purpoſe, now a college for the education of 12 youths, Mr. Strange heard of an old ſtone relief of four angels ſupporting ſhields, and ſome rude characters which he or his friend Mr. Hay took for a date [b]. A braſs celt was found under a cromlech near *Kevn Hirr Vynidd* on the borders of this county [c].

In *Llandavailog* church-yard on the road from [illegible] Brecknock to Bualth ſtands a ſtone with a rude figure of a ſoldier, which ſeems to commemorate Brocmail ſurnamed Eſcithrauc, a prince of Powiſland, who defeated Ethelrid king of Northumberland on the banks of the Dee A. D. 617. His ſurname in Bede may refer to Skethrog or Eſkithrog near Llanſanfrid above mentioned [d]. See it in Pl. XV. fig. 1.

Bernard Newmarch having defeated and ſlain [illegible] Bledhyn ap Maenyrch, and ſeized on the lordſhip. of Brecon, forcing his ſon and heir Gwgan to be content with that ſhare which he was pleaſed by way of compoſition to allow him, he gave him the lordſhip and manors of Llanvihangel, Tal y Llyn, part of Llan Llieni and Cantrev Seliv with lodgings in Brecknock caſtle; where there was ſuch ſtrict guard kept over him as being the rightful lord of the country that he was not permitted to go abroad without two or more Norman knights in his company. Roger Gunter, a younger branch of the family who aſſiſted Bernard, intermarrying with the daughter and heir of Thomas Stodey 8 Henry IV. ſettled at Kintbury or Kentbury c. Berks [f].

James Butler afterwards duke of Ormond, was firſt created earl of Brecknock at the Reſtoration 1660, and with him the title expired 1688 [e].

[u] Mr. Strange in Archæol. IV. 15. [x] Ib. 19. [y] Lel. V. 69.
[z] Ib. 69. [a] Ib. [b] Archæol. IV. 21. Pl. I. 4. 6. [c] Ib.
[d] Ib. I. 294. IV. 24. [f] Gibſon ex R. Vaughan. [e] Dugd. Bar. II. 478.

Rare Plant found in Brecknockſhire.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Engliſh Wood Vetch or Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges: below *Brecknock* hills in the way to *Cardiff*.

A

MAP

MONMOUTHSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1 Wentlooge
2 Abergavenny
3 Skenfrith
4 Ragland & Trelick
5 Usk
6 Caldicot.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

HEREFORDSHIRE

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Lanfoy Abby
Llanvihangle Gracourney
Sugar Loaf
Langattock Lingoed
Skenfrith Castle
Lanwenarth Landilo
ABERGAVENNY
Lanvethrine
Lanthwy Skerrit
Colbrooke
Lanvaply
Lamillio Greffenny
Langattock Vibon Avil
Welch Newton
Courtfield
English Newton
Lanvihangle Tavrnbach
Lookfield
Lanarth
Penrose
Lanvihangle
Bryngwn
Tregare
Lanvair Kitgden
Goytre
Usk River
Dingestow
Castle Ragland
MONMOUTH
Dixon
Hadnock
The Hill
Mitchel Troy
Newland
Cwmcarvan
Langoven
Landenny
Monkswood Chapel
PONTYPOOL
Lanvihangle Pontymoyl
Chapel Newydd
Lanhiddel
Nanty Bwch
Blaenau Ghwe
Pontypool

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

1 2 3 4 5 6

3° Longitude W. from London 5'

10 5 0 4 5 5 0 3 5

SEVERN RIVER

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Aust Passage

Aust Tygroge

Beachley

New Passage

Berkeley Pill

Berkeley Sands

Berkeley Ferry

New Passage

Goldcliff Priory

Redwick

Witheston

Goldcliff

Nash

Undy

Lavithmedic

Rogiate

Eaton a Huin

Fortsgowit

Magor

Lanwarne

Bishton

Wilcrick

Langstone

Lamarkin

Penrose

Huin

Lanhilleth

Church

NEWPORT

Castle Town

Lanaden & Bc

Llanmaes

Cowbridge

Marshfield

Sthiddes

Wentlooge Level

Peterstone

Rumney R.

Rumney Bn

Rumney

Rumney Bridge

Rhymney R.

Rhymney Bridge

Tredonnock

Lamtrisant

Lamlash

Llanvaches

Llanmartin

Kemys

Bedwas

Machen

Machen Bc

Machen Mill

Upper Machen

Lower Machen

Iron Works

Bedwas Bc

Gellyhaled

Maesycwmmer

Hengoed

Ystrad Mynach

Llanbradach

Llanfabon

Llanfabon Bc

Llanfabon Church

Llanfabon Mill

Llanfabon Pond

Llanfabon Bridge

Llanfabon Common

Llanfabon Wood

Llanfabon Park

Llanfabon Farm

Llanfabon Cottage

Llanfabon Lodge

Llanfabon Gate

Llanfabon Road

Llanfabon Lane

Llanfabon Hill

Llanfabon Valley

Llanfabon Brook

Llanfabon Bridge

Llanfabon Ford

Llanfabon Ferry

Llanfabon Pier

Llanfabon Quay

Llanfabon Harbour

Llanfabon Dock

Llanfabon Basin

Llanfabon Canal

Llanfabon Tunnel

Llanfabon Aqueduct

Llanfabon Viaduct

Llanfabon Railway

Llanfabon Station

Llanfabon Goods Station

Llanfabon Engine Shed

Llanfabon Turntable

Llanfabon Signal Box

Llanfabon Level Crossing

Llanfabon Gatehouse

Llanfabon Toll House

Llanfabon Turnpike

Llanfabon Milestone

Llanfabon Boundary Stone

Llanfabon Parish Boundary

Llanfabon Hundred Boundary

Llanfabon County Boundary

Llanfabon Meadow

Llanfabon Pasture

Llanfabon Arable

Llanfabon Orchard

Llanfabon Garden

Llanfabon Yard

Llanfabon Barn

Llanfabon Stable

Llanfabon Coach House

Llanfabon Dairy

Llanfabon Brewhouse

Llanfabon Malthouse

Llanfabon Granary

Llanfabon Mill

Llanfabon Millpond

Llanfabon Millrace

Llanfabon Waterwheel

Llanfabon Millstone

Llanfabon Millhouse

Llanfabon Millkeeper

Llanfabon Miller

Llanfabon Millboy

Llanfabon Millgirl

Llanfabon Millwife

Llanfabon Millchild

Llanfabon Millfamily

Llanfabon Millhouse

Llanfabon Millgarden

Llanfabon Millyard

Llanfabon Millbarn

Llanfabon Millstable

Llanfabon Millcoach House

Llanfabon Milldairy

Llanfabon Millbrewhouse

Llanfabon Millmalthouse

Llanfabon Millgranary

Llanfabon Millmill

Llanfabon Millmillpond

Llanfabon Millmillrace

Llanfabon Millwaterwheel

Llanfabon Millmillstone

Llanfabon Millmillhouse

Llanfabon Millmillkeeper

Llanfabon Millmiller

Llanfabon Millmillboy

Llanfabon Millmillgirl

Llanfabon Millmillwife

Llanfabon Millmillchild

Llanfabon Millmillfamily

Llanfabon Millmillhouse

Llanfabon Millmillgarden

Llanfabon Millmillyard

Llanfabon Millmillbarn

Llanfabon Millmillstable

Llanfabon Millmillcoach House

Llanfabon Millmilldairy

Llanfabon Millmillbrewhouse

Llanfabon Millmillmalthouse

Llanfabon Millmillgranary

Llanfabon Millmillmill

Llanfabon Millmillmillpond

Llanfabon Millmillmillrace

Llanfabon Millmillwaterwheel

Llanfabon Millmillmillstone

Llanfabon Millmillmillhouse

Llanfabon Millmillmillkeeper

Llanfabon Millmillmiller

Llanfabon Millmillmillboy

Llanfabon Millmillmillgirl

Llanfabon Millmillmillwife

Llanfabon Millmillmillchild

Llanfabon Millmillmillfamily

Llanfabon Millmillmillhouse

Llanfabon Millmillmillgarden

Llanfabon Millmillmillyard

Llanfabon Millmillmillbarn

Llanfabon Millmillmillstable

Llanfabon Millmillmillcoach House

Llanfabon Millmillmilldairy

Llanfabon Millmillmillbrewhouse

Llanfabon Millmillmillmalthouse

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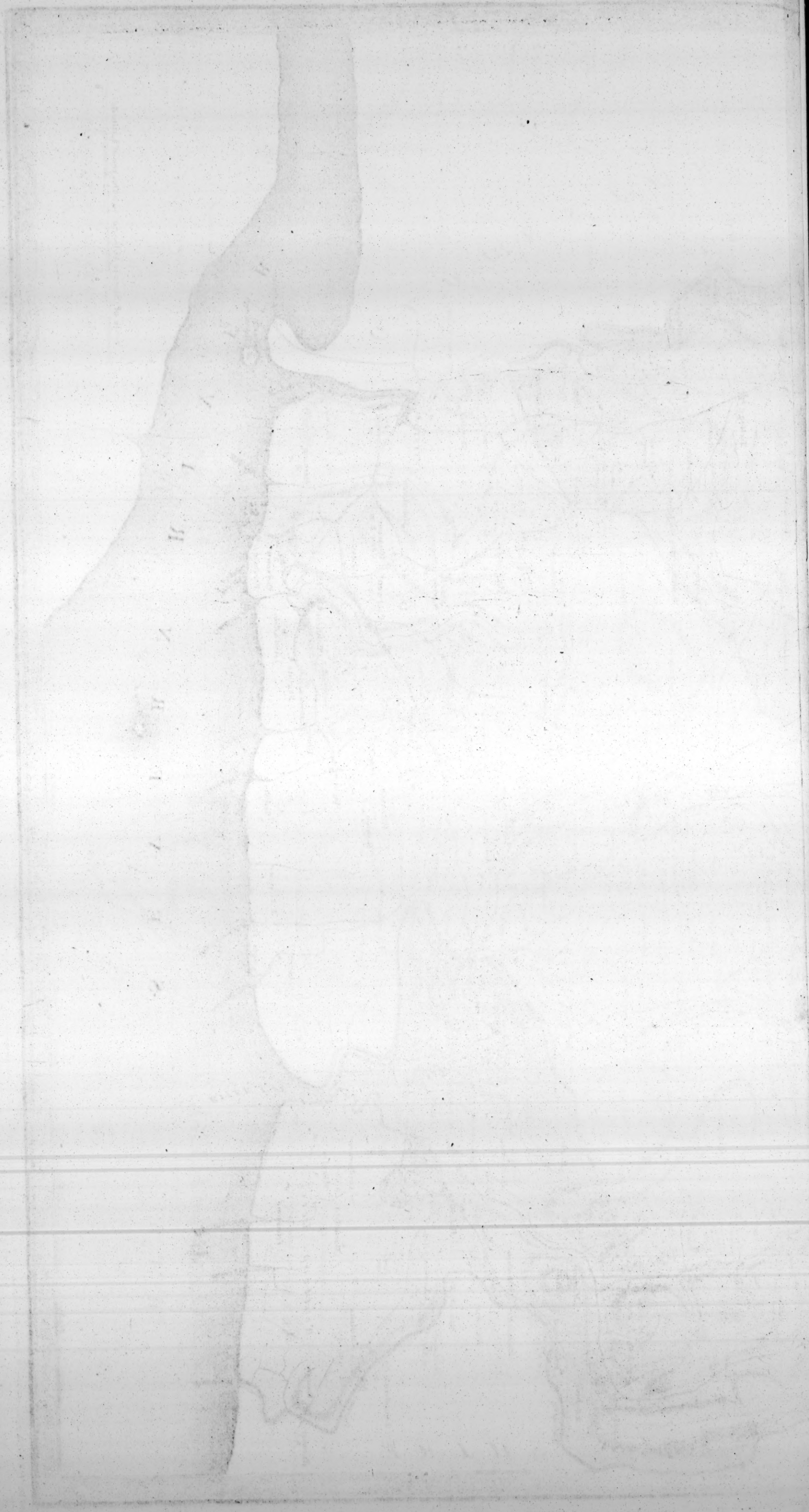


MONMOUTHSHIRE.

BELOW Brecknock and Herefordſhires to the ſouth lies the county of Monmouth, formerly called *Wentſet* and *Wents-land*, and by the Britans *Guent*, from an antient city of that name. It is bounded on the north by the river *Munow*, which divides it from Herefordſhire, as does the *Wye* on the eaſt from Gloceſterſhire, and the *Remney* on the weſt from Glamorganſhire; and on the ſouth is the Severn ſea, into which thoſe rivers fall, together with the *Uſk*, which runs through the middle of the county. Its produce is not only equal to its own conſumption, but plentifully ſupplies its neighbours. The eaſt part is covered with herbage and wood; the weſt is ſomewhat mountainous and ſtony, but does not ill requite the huſbandman's pains. "The people," ſays Giraldus, ſpeaking of his own time[a], "are practiſed "in martial exerciſes, of approved bravery, and the "beſt archers of all the Welſh borderers."

In the extreme point called *Ewias*, not far from the river *Munow*, among *Hatterell* hills, which riſing like a chair are called *Munith*[b] *Cader*, ſtands the antient abbey of *Lanthony*, founded by Walter *Lacy*, to whom William earl of Hereford gave lands here, and from whom deſcended the *Lacies*, who figured among the firſt conquerors of Ireland. I ſhall borrow Giraldus Cambrenſis' deſcription of this ſmall monaſtery, with whoſe ſituation he was perfectly acquainted. "In the deep vale of *Ewias*," ſays he, "which is about an arrow's flight over, ſurrounded "on every ſide by a circle of mountains, whoſe ſum"mits pierce the clouds, ſtands the church of St. "John Baptiſt, roofed with lead, and built of hewn "ſtones, in no mean ſtyle conſidering the place, on "the ſpot where before ſtood the poor chapel of St. "David the archbiſhop adorned only with moſs and "clinging ivy. A ſpot calculated for the purpoſes "of real religion, and moſt adapted to canonical "diſcipline of all the religious houſes in the iſland of "Britain, firſt pitched upon by two hermits in honor "of an hermit, at the greateſt diſtance from all the "buſtle of the world, in ſolitude upon the river "Hodney, at the bottom of a valley, from which "and from Hodney it is called *Lanthodeny*, *Lhan* ſig"nifying a place for religious purpoſes. But to "ſpeak with more exactneſs, the proper name of this "place in Welſh is *Nanthodeny*, it being to this day "called by the inhabitants *Lhan Devi Nanthodeny*, "q. d. *The church of St. David upon the river* "*Hodeney*. The rains produced by the mountains "are frequent here, the winds violent, and the fogs "in winter time almoſt continual. Yet, thick as the "air is, the temperament is ſo mild and healthy "that diſorders are very uncommon. The monks "ſitting here in their cloyſter, when they put out "their heads for freſh air, whichever way they turn "their eyes over the lofty roofs of their cells behold "the tops of the mountains as it were reaching to "heaven, and covered with deer, of which here are "plenty feeding on the ſummits which bound the "horizon. The ſun is firſt ſeen here even in fair "weather between the firſt and third hours of the "day juſt above the tops of the hills." And a little after he goes on thus: "Report drew hither Roger "biſhop of Saliſbury then the firſt man in the king"dom under the king; who, after he had for ſome "time with aſtoniſhment conſidered the nature of the "place, the hermit-like ſolitude of the brethren "there ſerving God without the leaſt diſagreement, "and their calm converſation, returned to the king, "and reporting all that he had ſeen and thought "worthy to be related, after ſpending the greateſt "part of the day in praiſe of the place, concluded "his encomium in theſe terms: 'To finiſh my ſtory, "the whole revenue of the crown and ſtate would "not be ſufficient to build the cloyſter only.' After "keeping the king and all the court in ſuſpence "wondering at his paradoxical expreſſion, he at laſt "explained it by ſaying he meant the incloſure of "hills defending it on every ſide." But of this enough.

Groſſmont. *Skinfrith* caſtles.

On the river *Munow* one ſees *Groſſmont* and *Skinfrith* caſtles, formerly belonging to the *Breoſes* by grant from king John, afterwards to Hubert de *Burg*, who, to appeaſe the ſtorm of court envy, gave up theſe and two others, viz. *White Caſtle* and *Hanfeld* to king Henry III. as we read in Matthew Paris' Hiſtoria Minor, "for peace and recovery of former "favour."

Monmouth.

In the other corner, to the north[c], the *Munow* and *Wye* meeting almoſt ſurround, and give name to the chief town of the county, it being called in Britain *Mongwy* [Mwnwy], and by us *Monmouth*. On the north, where it is not defended by the rivers, it was encompaſſed with a wall and ditch. In the middle of the town, near the market place, is the caſtle, which appears from the public records to have flouriſhed in William the Conqueror's time, though ſuppoſed to have been built by John baron of Monmouth, from whom it came to the houſe of Lancaſter, when Henry III. ſtripped him of his eſtate for his obſtinate adherence to the barons againſt him, or rather, as we read in the king's prerogative, becauſe his heirs had taken the oath of allegiance to the earls of Bretagne. The town at preſent enjoys conſiderable privileges granted by the houſe of Lancaſter. But it is diſtinguiſhed for nothing ſo much as for giving birth to Henry V. the Conqueror of France, and the ſecond ornament of the houſe of Lancaſter, that Henry, who by his valor ſubdued France, and brought Charles VI. king of France to a kind of renunciation of his crown. On the great ſucceſſes which attended this prince in his

[a] I. c. 3. p. 835.
[b] Mwnyth cadir i. e. the *chair mountains*.
[c] *N. E. G.*

wars John Seward, not the worſt poet of the time, thus exultingly addreſſes the Engliſh:

Ite per extremum Tanain pigroſque Triones,
Ite per arentem Lybiam, ſuperate calores
Solis, & arcanos Nili deprendite fontes,
Herculeum finem, Bacchi tranſcurrite metas;
Angli juris erit quicquid complectitur orbis.
Anglis rubra dabunt pretioſas æquora conchas,
Indus ebur, ramos Panchaia, vellera Seres:
Dum viget Henricus, dum noſter vivit Achilles:
Eſt etenim laudes longe tranſgreſſus avitas.

Go to remoteſt Tanais' Northern lands,
Through Phœbus' power in Afric's burning ſands,
The ſecret ſources of the Nile explore,
Bacchus and great Alcides' bounds run o'er.
All that the world contains the Engliſh owns;
The Red Sea gives to England precious ſtones,
Arabia ſpice, India her iv'ry gives,
The Seres ſilk: For while our Henry lives,
England's Achilles ſhall in Henry laſt,
Who all her antient glories far ſurpaſt.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, or Ap Arthur.

Monmouth alſo boaſts of having given birth to Galfridus Arthurius, biſhop of St. Aſaph, the compiler of Britiſh hiſtory, a man very well verſed in antiquity, but not of antient veracity, having ſtuffed his work with ſo many idle tales of his own inventing that he is ranked among prohibited authors by the church of Rome.

Hence the Wye winds down to the ſouth, having a plenteous ſalmon fiſhery from September to April. It is at preſent the boundary between Glouceſter and Monmouthſhires, as formerly between the Welſh and Engliſh, according to that line of Necham:

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.

One way the Wye the wandring Welſhmen ſees,
Another England.

Chepſtow.

As it approaches towards its mouth it runs by *Chepſtow*, q. d. if you derive it from the Saxon, a market or place of trade, called by the Britans *Caſtle Went*. It is a conſiderable town, ſituated on a hill riſing from the river, ſurrounded with walls, which include fields and gardens within their large circuit. It has a caſtle of conſiderable extent commanding the river, and overagainſt it ſtood a priory, now for the moſt part demoliſhed, and the remainder turned into a pariſh church. The bridge over the Wye is built of timber, and very high, on account of the great riſe of the tide in this river. The lords of this town were the earls of Pembroke, of the houſe of Clare, commonly called from the neighbouring caſtle of *Strighull*, where they reſided, earls of *Strighull* and *Pembroke*, the laſt of whom, Richard, a man of an invincible ſpirit, and very long arms, called *Strongbow*, from being able to bend the ſtrongeſt bow, and his amazing ſtrength, firſt by his valour opened the conqueſt of Ireland to the Engliſh. By his daughter it came to the *Bigotts*, &c. but now belongs to the earls of Worceſter. But this town is of no great antiquity; for many perſons affirm, and not without reaſon, that it roſe not many ages ago out of VENTA, a very antient city four miles weſt of this, which flouriſhed in the time of Antoninus, whoſe name neither the rage of men nor time has yet extinguiſhed, it being ſtill called *Caer Went*, or *the City Wenta*. The city has ſuffered ſo much from one or other of theſe circumſtances, that its exiſtence is diſcoverable at preſent only from half ruined walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins. It is about a mile in circumference; great part of the wall remains on the ſouth ſide, and ſomething more than the ruins of three towers. Of what conſequence it was formerly may be inferred from this circumſtance alone, that before the name of *Monmouth* was known, the whole country was called from it *Guent*, *Went-ſet*, and *Wentſland*. It was further, as we read in the life of Tathaus a Britiſh ſaint, an univerſity, or place appropriated to literature, over which this Tathaus preſided with great applauſe, having been invited by king Caradoc ap Inir: he alſo built a church here *.

Caſtelh Gwent.

Earls of Strighull.

Venta.

Caer Went.

Five miles weſt of this place ſtands at the foot of a hill *Strigull* caſtle, called by us at preſent *Strugle*, by the Normans *Eſtrighill*, built as appears from Domeſday book [d] by William *Fitz Oſborn*, earl of Hereford, and afterwards made the reſidence of the earls of Pembroke of the houſe of Clare: whence they were commonly called earls of *Strigul*.

Below this, on the æſtuary near the mouth of the Wye, ſtands *Portſkeweth*, called *Portſcith* by Marianus, who relates that Harald erected here, A.D. 1055, a fortification againſt the Welſh, which they immediately razed under the command of Caradoc. The little river *Throgoy* next falls into the Severn near *Caldecot*, where I ſaw the walls of a caſtle belonging antiently to the Conſtables of England, and held by the ſervice of *being Conſtable of England* †. Near it one ſees *Wondy* and *Penbow*, antiently the ſeat of the famous family of *Saint Maur*, now corruptly *Seimor*. For William Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke, about the year 1240, was bound to aſſiſt William de *Saint Maur* to recover *Wendye* from the Welſh. From him deſcended Roger de *Saint Maur*, knt. who married one of the coheirs of the illuſtrious J. de *Beauchamp*, baron of *Hach*, who derived his deſcent from Sibilla coheireſs of William Mareſhall, that puiſſant earl of Pembroke, William de *Ferrars*, earl of Derby, Hugh de *Vivonia*, and William *Mallet*; men of great renown in antient times. The nobility of all theſe, as well as that of others, as can be clearly proved, centered in the right honourable Edward *Seimor*, now earl of Hertford, a ſingular encourager of virtue and learning, and deſerving the higheſt praiſe on that account.

Lower down for ſeveral miles extends a marſhy tract called *the Moore*, which, while I was reviewing this work, ſuffered great devaſtation. For the Severn ſea, after a ſpring tide, being driven back by a ſtrong ſouth-weſt wind that blew three days without intermiſſion, roſe to ſuch a height with a moſt violent ſea wind [e], that the ſwell broke upon this low ground and the oppoſite coaſt of Somerſet with the greateſt violence, beating down houſes, and drowning many cattle and men. At the extremity of this marſh-land, which runs out into a point, riſes *Goldcliffe*, ſo called according to Giraldus Cambrenſis [f], from the "ſparkling golden colour of its ſtones, when the ſun "ſhines upon them; nor can I (continues he) eaſily "perſuade myſelf that Nature in vain gave brightneſs "to ſtones, or that there ſhould be flower without "fruit, if any body would take the pains to pe-"netrate by art into the veins there and the inmoſt "bowels of the earth." Here alſo are ſome remains

* Liber Landaff.

† Inq. 3. E. I.

[d] Fol. 162. where it is ſpelt *Eſtrighoiel*.

[e] *vehementiſſimo Altano*. Sea wind. G. very ſtrong *pirry* from the ſea. H.

[f] I. c. 5.

of

of a priory, which acknowledges the *Chandos* family for its patrons.

After this we come by the marſhland to the mouth of the *Iſca*, which the Britans call *Uſk* and *Wyſk*; and others *Oſk*. This, as I ſaid before, runs through the country by three ſmall towns of high antiquity.

The firſt on the north-weſt edge of the county is called by Antoninus GOBANNIVM [g] at the confluence of the Uſk and *Gevenny*, whence it takes its name, and at preſent retaining the antient name intire is called *Aber Gevenny*, and contractedly *Abergenny*, which ſignifies the confluence of the *Gevenny* or *Gobannius*. It is defended by a wall and caſtle, which, as Giraldus [h] ſays, was diſhonoured by treaſon oftner than any caſtle in Wales; firſt by William ſon of earl Milo, afterwards by William *Breoſe*; both of whom inviting ſome Welſh lords hither under pretence of friendſhip and public faith, baſely murdered them. But the vengeance of Heaven followed their crimes; the latter, being ſtripped of all his eſtates and his wife and ſon ſtarved to death, died abroad; the former ſuffered at length the puniſhment due to his crimes by a ſtone falling on his head when *Breulais* caſtle was on fire. The firſt lord of Abergevenny or *Gobannium* that I have met with was one Hameline *Balun* [i], who left Brian of Wallingford or Brientius *de L'iſle* ſurnamed *Fitz Count* [k] his heir. He built an hoſpital here for his two ſons who were lepers, and left the greateſt part of his eſtate to Walter ſon of Milo earl of Hereford [l]. To him ſucceeded his brother Henry, ſlain by the Welſh who invaded his lands, which were defended by the king's officers with great difficulty. But by a ſiſter of Henry [m] it came to the *Breoſes*, and from them by marriage by the *Cantelupes* and *Haſtings* to Reginald *Grey* of Ruthin [n]. William de *Beauchamp* however recovered it from Grey by virtue of a conveyance and agreement, and he again in default of iſſue male made it over to his brother Thomas earl of Warwick and his heirs male. William de *Beauchamp* lord of Abergavenny had a ſon named Richard created for his valour earl of Worceſter, and ſlain in the French wars [o], leaving an only daughter [p] married to Edward *Nevill*. From that time the *Nevilles* bore the tile of baron *Abergavenny*, though the caſtle was long kept from them by virtue of the conveyance abovementioned [q]. The fourth of theſe dying in our time left one only daughter Mary, married to ſir Thomas *Fane*, knt. between whom and ſir Edward *Nevill*, knt. the next male heir, to whom by will confirmed in parliament the caſtle of *Abergevenny* and the largeſt part of the eſtate had fallen, a long ſuit was vigorouſly and ably agitated before the Houſe of Lords, 2d of king James, for ſeven days together [r]. But the queſtion of right not being ſufficiently clear, and both adjudged highly deſerving of the title by the ſplendour of their family, and it plainly appearing that both the title of baron *Abergevenny* and baron *Le Deſpenſer* belonged to this family hereditarily, the lords petitioned the king to reſtore the rank of baron to both, to which he readily agreed. Upon this it was propoſed by the Chancellor, firſt, whether the heir male or the heir female ſhould bear the title of *Abergevenny*, when the majority determined in favour of the heir male. It was again propoſed, whether the barony of *Le Deſpenſer* ſhould be reſtored to the heir female and her heirs, to which they all agreed: and this being laid before the king, he confirmed it by his aſſent. Edward *Nevill* by the king's writ was immediately ſummoned to parliament by the title of baron *Abergavenny*, and introduced in his robes of parliament between two barons according to cuſtom, and ſeated above baron *Audeley*. At the ſame time were read in the houſe of Lords the king's letters patent "reſtoring, advancing, preferring, &c. Mary *Fane* to "the ſtate, degree, title, ſtyle, name, honour, and "dignity of baroneſs *Le Deſpenſer*, to have and to "hold the ſtate, &c. aforeſaid to the ſaid Mary and "her heirs; and that her heirs ſhould be ſucceſſively "barons Le Deſpenſer, &c." A new queſtion ariſing about precedence, the lords referred it to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl marſhall of England, who after mature conſideration determined under their hand and ſeal in favour of the barony of *Le Deſpenſer*, which was read before the Houſe of Lords, and by their command entered in their journals, whence I have taken this abſtract. I muſt not forget to obſerve, that this caſtle was held by J. *Haſtings*, "by homage, ward, and mar- 6 E. II.
"riage, and whenever it happened (as the inqui-
"ſition ſets forth) that there was war between the
"king of England and the prince of Wales, he was
"to defend the country of *Over-went* at his own
"expence in the beſt manner he could for his own
"and the king's advantage and the defence of the
"realm of England."

The ſecond little city, which Antoninus calls BVRRIVM, and places twelve miles from Gobannium, ſtands where the *Birthin* joins the *Uſk*, called by the preſent Britans by a tranſpoſition of letters *Brunebegie* for *Burenbegie* and *Caer Uske*, by Giraldus [s] *Caſtrum Oſcæ*, and by the Engliſh *Uske*. At preſent it exhibits only the ruins of a large and ſtrong caſtle, pleaſantly ſituate between the river Uſke and the little rivulet *Oilwy*, which runs under it from the eaſt by *Ragland*, a beautiful and caſtle-like ſeat of the earl of Worceſter.

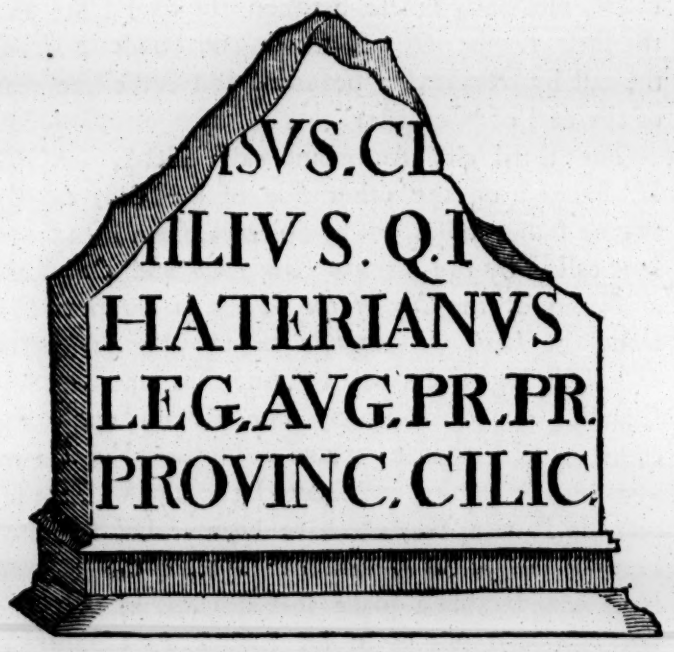
BVRRIVM. *Brydbin* r. *Brynbiga*. *Uſk*. *Oilwy* r. *Ragland* c.

The third city Antoninus calls ISCA, LEGIO II. ſituated on the other ſide of the Uſk, exactly twelve Italian miles, as he obſerves, from BVRRIVM. It is called by the Britans *Caer Leon* and *Caer Leon ar Uſk*, q. d. the *City of the Legion on the river Usk* from the *Legio II. Auguſta* called alſo *Britannica II.* This legion formed by Auguſtus, and ſent by Claudius out of Germany into Britain under the command of Veſpaſian, whom it ſupported in his deſigns on the empire, and ſecured it to him with the legions in Britain, ſeems to have been at laſt ſtationed here under Julius Frontinus [t] againſt the Silures. How conſiderable a place this Iſca was at that time Giraldus will tell us in his Itinerarium Cambriæ [u]: "This was an antient and highly privileged city, "admirably built in former times by the Romans "with walls of burnt brick. You will ſee here "many traces of antient grandeur, immenſe pa-

ISCA. *Cear Leon.*

[g] More properly *Gebanium*. Baxter and Harris.
[h] He ſpeaks of the caſtle, I. 3. but uſes not theſe words.
[i] Dugd. Bar. I. 453.
[k] his nephew. Dugd. I. 468.
[l] Dugdale I. 536. and Vincent, 237, differ.
[m] Dugdale differs, I. 414.
[n] Dugd. I. 716. 732.
[o] 5 Hen. V. Dugd. I. 242.
[p] Elizabeth. Dugd. I. 309.
[q] Dugd. I. 242.
[r] Ib. 311.
[s] I. c. 5.
[t] Rather by Severus after his wall was finiſhed; for the inſcriptions ſpeak of him and his ſons. Horſley, p. 78.
[u] I. c. 5.

" laces whoſe roofs once gilded imitated the Roman " ſplendor, it having been firſt built by the Roman " emperors, and adorned with handſome ſtructures. " Here was a prodigious high tower, noble baths, " remains of temples and theatres with grand walls " part of which are ſtill remaining. You will every " where find both within and without the walls " ſubterraneous buildings, water-courſes, and paſ- " ſages underground, and what you will think more " extraordinary, ſtoves everywhere wonderfully con- " ſtructed, ſecretly conveying a concealed heat from " certain narrow brick flews. In this city are bu- " ried two eminent perſonages next to Alban and " Amphibalus, the principal protomartyrs of Great " Britain, and here crowned with martyrdom, viz. " Julius and Aaron, who have each a noble church in " the city. That dedicated to the martyr Julius is " graced with a choir of virgins devoted to God; the " other is dedicated to his companion Aaron, and fur- " niſhed with an excellent company of canons. Am- " phibalus alſo, the teacher and faithful inſtructor of " St. Alban in the faith, was a native of this place. " The city is well ſituated on the river *Oske* which " is navigable to the ſea, and is beautified with woods " and meadows. Here the Roman ambaſſadors came " to the great Arthur's court. Here Dubritius the " archbiſhop reſigned that honour to David of Me- " nevia, and the Metropolitan ſee was tranſlated from " hence to that place." Thus Giraldus. But in proof of its antiquity I have added ſome antient inſcriptions lately dug up here, kindly communicated to me by the right reverend father in God Francis Godwin biſhop of Landaff, a ſingular lover of venerable antiquity and polite literature. In the year 1602 was found by labourers in an adjoining meadow on a teſſelated pavement an image in tuckt up garments with a quiver, but without head, hands, or feet; and a fragment of an altar with this inſcription in letters three inches long, erected by Haterianus the emperor's lieutenant and proprætor of Cilicia.



Next year was dug up near it the following inſcription, which proves the ſaid image to have repreſented Diana, and that her temple was repaired by Titus Flavius Poſtumius Varus, probably a veteran of a cohort of the ſecond legion.

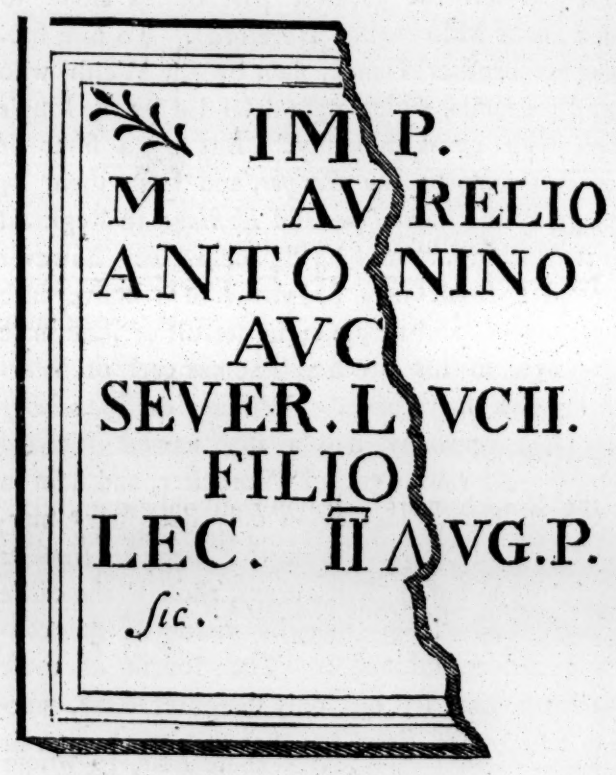
T. FL. POSTVMIVS VARVS
V. C. LEG. TEMPL. DIANAE
RESTITVIT.[x]

And this year was found a votive altar, on which the name of Geta Cæſar ſeems to have been eraſed when he was taken off and declared an enemy by his brother Antoninus Baſſianus; yet ſo as ſome traces of letters ſtill appear.

PRO SALVTE
AVGG. N. N.
SEVERI ET ANTON-
NI ET GETAE CAES.
P. SALTIENVS P. F MAE.
CIA THALAMVS HADRI.
PRAEF. LEG. II. AVG.
C. VAMPEIANO, ET
LVCILIAN.

Some books make *Claudius* Pompeianus [*Pompeius*] and *Lollianus* [*Lollius*] Avitus Conſuls A. C. 210[y].

The following beautiful broken altar was alſo found there, which I think is to be thus ſupplied[z]:



Theſe inſcriptions are at *Mathern*, a houſe of the biſhop of Landaff.

Likewiſe theſe fragments.

* 7. VECILIANA.

VIII.
7. VALER.
MAXSIMI.

[x] V. C. LEG is for *Vir clariſſimus* or *conſularis legatus*. Horſl. 321.
[*] Ward MS. n. Woodford has no more of this than appears on the left of the crack.
[y] So Horſl. 321.

Here about the arrival of the Saxons was "a "ſchool of 200 philoſophers verſed in aſtronomy "and other ſciences, who diligently obſerved the "motions of the ſtars," as is related by Alexander Elſebienſis, a ſcarce author, out of whom much was tranſcribed for me by Thomas James of Oxford, a learned man and true lover of books, who devotes himſelf intirely to learning and books, and whoſe public ſpiritedneſs in examining the libraries in England has engaged him in a deſign that will be of ſingular ſervice to the republic of letters, and in which I moſt heartily wiſh him ſucceſs.

In the reign of Henry II. when Giraldus wrote, this place ſeems to have been very ſtrong. For *Yrwith*[a] of *Caerleon*, a ſpirited Britan, held it long againſt the Engliſh, till he was defeated by the king, and diſlodged. At preſent, as a proof how ſubject cities as well as men are to fate, it has dwindled to a little town which was formerly ſo large and extended on both ſides of the river that St. *Julian's*, a houſe of the honourable ſir William *Herbert*, knt. no leſs eminent for his accompliſhed genius and judgement than his noble birth, is reported to have been within the city, and the church of St. Julius the martyr to have ſtood there, though now near a mile from the town. From its ruins roſe *Newport*, called by Giraldus[b] *Novus Burgus*, a modern town, ſomewhat lower at the mouth of the Uſk conſiderable for its caſtle and commodious harbour, where was formerly a military way mentioned in the following lines by Necham.

Intrat, & auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Oſca
Præceps; teſtis erit Julia Strata *mihi.*

Uſk furious ent'ring Severn's ſtream augments
As *Julia Strata* ſhews.

There is no reaſon to doubt that this *Julia Strata* was a way, and if I may be indulged a conjecture I ſhould think it not improbable that it was raiſed by Julius Frontinus the conqueror of the Silures. "In "the confines of this *New Burgh*," ſays Giraldus[c], "creeps a rivulet named *Nantpencarn*, impaſſable *Nantpencarn.* "except at certain fords not ſo much by the depth "of its ſtream as for the hollowneſs of its bed and "marſhy muddineſs: and it had antiently a ford "called *Rydpencarn* or the ford under the head of *Rhydpencarn.* "the rock." This being hardly known when king Henry II. accidentally croſſed it, the Welſh (who place great faith in prophecies) gave up every proſpect for loſt, becauſe Merlin Wyldht had foretold that the Welſh would be cruſhed whenever a ſtout and freckled prince (ſuch as Henry was) croſſed that ford.

In the Saxon heptarchy this country was ſubject to the Welſh mountaineers whom they called Dunſettan, who yet as appears by antient laws were ſubject to the Saxon government. In the early Norman times the Lords Marchers grievouſly harraſſed it, particularly Hameline *Balun* already mentioned, Hugh *Lacy*, Walter and Gilbert de *Clare* and Brien *Wallingford*, to whom our kings having granted the propriety of all they could conquer from the Welſh in theſe parts, ſome of them gradually reduced the upper part called *Over-went*, others the lower called *Nether-Went*. *Dun-ſettan.*

This county contains 127 pariſh churches.

[a] I. Jorwerth. [b] I. c. 5. [c] I. c. 6.

ADDITIONS.

MONMOUTHSHIRE is about 29 miles long by 20 broad, and 80 in circumference. It contains 127 pariſhes and ſeven market towns, and ſends three members to parliament, two for the ſhire, and one for Monmouth. It was conſidered as a Welſh county till the time of Charles II. when it began to be reckoned in England becauſe the judges kept the aſſizes here in the Oxford circuit.

"The ſoil of all *Venteland* is of a dark reddiſh "earth full of ſlaty ſtones, and other greater of the "ſame color. The country is alſo ſomewhat moun- "tainous, and well repleniſhed with woods, alſo very "fertile of corn, but men there ſtudy more to paſ- "tures, which be well encloſed[a]."

Kader. *Kader*, which is the name of many mountains in Wales, as *Kader Arthur*, *Kader Vervin*, *Kader Idris*, *Kader Dhinmael*, *Kader yr Ychen*, &c. is by the learned Dr. Davies ſuppoſed to imply, that theſe mountains were fortified places, or conſidered as naturally impregnable by thoſe who gave them this name. The Britiſh word *Kader*, as well as the Iriſh *Kathair*, antiently ſignified a fort or bulwark, whence probably the modern word *Kaer* of the ſame ſignification might be corrupted[i]. Leland calls theſe mountains *Cathedrales*. See in Brecon. But why might not their elevated ſituation, and ſometimes their double ſummit, ſuggeſt the idea of a throne or chair?

Lanthony. "*Llan Nanthonddye* a priori of blake chanons "ſtondith in the vale of Ewias, then called *Hon-* "*ddye Slade* 14 miles from Breknok. This priori "was faire, and ſtood betwixt two great hilles[b]."

This abbey was firſt founded about A. D. 1103 by Erviſtus a prieſt and William a ſoldier, whoſe reluctance to be enriched by the liberality of their lord and patron Henry de Lacy, ſerved only to procure them greater benefactions. However, they retained their happy moderation to the time of Giraldus, who draws a ſtriking contraſt between this houſe and its daughter and nameſake near Gloceſter. At firſt the two hermits would accept no more than was ſufficient to build a ſmall church 1108; but at length Erviſtus by the advice of Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, perſuaded his companion to form a convent by the aſſiſtance of their generous benefactors, and they choſe the order of canons regular of St. Auſtin, which Giraldus calls the prevailing order of the times. The preſent church beſpeaks a later date. Its magnificence conſiſts in the great and ſolid as that of Tintern does in the light and beautiful. It was till within a few years thatched for a barn: at preſent the body has no roof; the ſouth wall is down; the roof of the north aile compoſed of rag ſtones laid edgeways and vaulted is almoſt gone: little remains of the chancel or of a ſmall tower; and the central tower has loſt its north ſide. The eight arches on each ſide of the nave are round with octagonal cluſtered columns, and the windows over them round. The choir is 24 yards long, the tower 10 yards ſquare, the nave 212 feet long, and with its ailes 35 feet wide[c]. To the ſouth tranſept adjoined the refectory forming the north ſide of a ſquare of apartments, on whoſe ſouth ſide is a ſmall chapel, now officiated in, ſaid to be older than the church, and probably on the ſite of that mentioned by Giraldus. The abbey gate ſerves as a barn. It was valued at near £.100. *per annum*[d]. Nothing can be more romantic than the country hereabouts. The road from Abergavenny hither is through ſtony, hollow ways: at about four miles from the abbey it winds along a precipice having the river Hodney covered with trees and meandering through meads to the right, and beyond that St. Michael's and other mountains riſing perpendicular with large maſſes detached from them by rains. Skerid vawr is full of cracks aſcribed to the earthquake at the Crucifixion. Juſt above the little pariſh of Cwmioy four miles below Llantony is a remarkable mountain, whoſe ſides have been broken off and lie in immenſe fragments below having left a long perpendicular precipice above 150 feet high[e].

Mr. Lluyd obſerves that *Llan* in compoſition properly ſignified a yard or ſmall incloſure; thus *Gwinlan* is a *vineyard*, *Per-lan* an *orchard*, *Yd-lan* a *hay-yard*, *Korph-lan* a *church-yard*, *Kor-lan* a *ſheep-fold*. However, as Giraldus obſerves, it denotes ſeparately a church or chapel, and is commonly uſed in that ſenſe throughout Wales, probably becauſe ſuch yards or incloſures might be places of worſhip in times of heatheniſm, or on the firſt planting of Chriſtianity when churches were ſcarce. *Llan* denoting *incloſure* was eminently applied to places ſet apart from profane for ſacred uſes.

Mon. "*Money* river riſing in Eweſland gettith a pretey "botom at *Trewen* a gentleman's place 10 miles "from Monemuth, & *tandem non procul ab urbe ſua* "*nominis Vagam petit*[f]."

Gref. "*Greſmont* caſtle five miles from Monemuth, not "far from the ripe of Money[g]." It gives title of viſcount to the duke of Beaufort.

Llang. Near it at *Llangwin* was a cell of Black monks from the abbey of Lyra[h].

Skinf. "*Skinford* caſtle on the river of Money three "miles above Monemuth[i]."

Whit. "*White* caſtle a four miles from Monemuth and a "myle from Money river[k]."

Mon. "*Monmuth* town is walled and ſtandeth in the dio- "ceſe of Hereford between two rivers Wy and Mone, "of which it taketh name[l]." The town ſtands low

[a] Lel. V. 5. [b] Lel. V. 68.
[c] Wyndham's Tour in Monmouthſhire, p. 202, 4to. [d] Tan. 328. [e] Wyndham Ib. 203.
[f] Lel. V. 9. [g] Ib. [h] Tan. 330. [i] Lel. V. 9.
[k] Ib. [l] Lel. V. 8.

among

among hills pleaſantly ſituated and neatly built. It was a free borough, in the juriſdiction of the duchy of Lancaſter, and not ſubject to the reſt of the county. The principal ſtreet running eaſt and weſt is well-built, long, and ſpacious, terminating weſt at an old gate and bridge over the Mwnwy. Its walls built where it was not defended by the rivers were much ruined in Leland's time. It had four gates and a ſuburb with a chapel of St. Thomas in Landaff dioceſe, formerly parochial. All the ſuburb except next the river was defended by a deep ditch. In the town is one pariſh church, a modern building, except the ſquare tower. On the north ſide ſtands a ruinous ſquare building, in whoſe very thick walls are niches and windows and three round-arched doors. It ſeems to have belonged to the Benedictine priory founded by Wihenoc de Monmouth t. Henry I. and valued at £.56. *per annum*[m]. Here were alſo two hoſpitals founded by John de Monemue about 1240[n]. In the caſtle, reduced to a ſmall piece of wall, ſituate on a hill near the market place, Henry V. was born, and thence had his name. "Monemuth "caſtelle the king's ſometime of Lancaſter dition[o]."

Here is a long bridge over the Wye on the eaſt ſide, and a beautiful view of the woody hills on its oppoſite bank.

Without the north or Monk gate lay Herchenfield, which Leland tranſlates *Campus Erinaceus*, a ſmall tract owning the earl of Shrewſbury for its lord[p].

Geoffrey of Monmouth was a Benedictine monk, archdeacon of Monmouth, and biſhop of St. Aſaph 1151. Being obliged to quit Wales in the troubles he had the cuſtody of Abendon abbey from Henry I. but reſigning his biſhopric with a view to that abbey he loſt both. The time of his death is uncertain[q]. Leland[r] obſerves of him, that though he ſeems to follow hiſtorical verity in his hiſtory, he has interwoven many ſilly ſtories, which he perhaps borrowed from others; and Mr. Lluyd and biſhop Tanner are of opinion the fabulous part of his hiſtory was prior to his time. As to the regard due to his hiſtory in general, Mr. Lluyd ſays, the judicious reader may conſult Dr. Powel's epiſtle "De Bri-"tannica Hiſtoria recte intelligenda," and Dr. Davies' Preface to his Britiſh Lexicon, and balance them with the arguments and authority of thoſe who wholly reject it.

In the garden of the rev. Mr. Crowe, head maſter of the freeſchool at Monmouth, were found 1767, two coins of Conſtantine the Great.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.
MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI T. F. P.TR.
Mars Gradivus; dextra haſta, ſiniſtra ſcutum.

The other,

IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
SOLI INVICTO[s].

"*Old Troy*, the ſeat of the Herberts, about half a "mile from Monmuth ſuburb[t]."

The roads between Chepſtow and Tintern are very indifferent, but, excluſive of this, the water paſſage ought in every reſpect to be preferred. The views from the Wye are exceedingly magnificent. The rocks on each ſide ſeem to be from 300 to 600 feet high. They are ſometimes perpendicular and wholly naked, and ſometimes the very precipices are covered with woods from the river's brink to their ſummits for continued miles. Theſe views are once only interrupted by the beautiful peninſula of *Llancot*, which projects and ſeems as it were to be tied by a narrow iſthmus to the mountains on the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the river. The Wye almoſt ſurrounds this ſpot, and the encircling hills caſt their conſtant and gloomy ſhades over ſome part or other of it. The whole is about two miles in circumference, and conſiſts of a pleaſing variety of coppices and meadows interſperſed with large timber trees and orchards of the Stire apple[u]. Llancot.

"*Venceland* is divided into Low, Myddle, and "Hy. The principal town of Low *Venteland* is "*Chepſtowe*, two miles from Severn ſhore. Some "ſay that the old name of this town is *Strigulia*. "Some think that Strigulia ſhould be ſome other "place, becauſe the lord Herebert writeth himſelf "lord of Chepſtow and Strigul as of two diverſe "places. There appere 5 or 6 Engliſh miles from "Chepſtow in a great wood ſide under a hill very "notable ruins of a caſtle called *Trogy*, whereby "runnith a little brook of the ſame name. The "name of this caſtle ſomewhat cometh to the name "of Strigulia, but it ſtands as they ſay ther in *Mid* "*Venceland*[x]." Gwentland. Trogy *caſtle*.

"*Wye*, a very great and famous river paſſes through "Ventland, and at St. Terendake's chapel enters into "Severn[y]." Wye[z].

The Wye takes its riſe near the ſummit of Plinlimmon, and dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, paſſes through Herefordſhire; from thence becoming a ſecond boundary between Monmouth and Glouceſter it falls into the Severn a little below Chepſtow. To this place from Roſs, a courſe of 40 miles, it flows in a gentle uninterrupted ſtream, and adorns through its various reaches a ſucceſſion of the moſt pictureſque ſcenes, the beauty of which ariſes chiefly from two circumſtances, the lofty banks of the river, and its mazy courſe through rocks and woods[z]. Its courſe through Roſs to Monmouth is through corn fields and paſtures[a]. The coracle is uſed on it as on the Severn[b].

"The ferry from Auſte in Glouceſterſhire to a vil-"lage on the farther ripe of Severn, not far from "St. Terendacus chapel, yn the mouth of Wy ryver, "is a three myles over[c]."

The town of Chepſtow has been very ſtrongly "walled as yet well doth appere. The walls "began at the end of the great bridge over the "Wy, and ſo cam to the caſtle, which now ſtandith "fair and ſtrong, not far from the ruin of the "bridge. In it is one tower, as I hard ſay, by the "name of *Longin*. The town now hath but one "pariſh church. The cell of a blak monk or two "of Bermondſey by London was lately there ſuppreſt. "A great part of compace which ſtands within the "walls is now converted to little meadows and gar-"dens[d]." Here are large remains of its caſtle, which is ſituate on a rock, and held out laſt againſt the parliament. Henry Martin the regicide died a priſoner in it[e]. The doors and windows of the church have round zigzag arches, and a monument Chepſtow.

[m] Tan. 331. [n] Tan. 329. [o] Lel. Ib. 9. [p] Ib.
[q] Tan. B. B. 305. Cave, &c. [r] Coll. II. 21, 22. [s] Ant. Soc. min. 1774.
[t] Lel. V. 8 [u] Wyndham, ubi ſup. p. 5. [x] Lel. V. 5. [y] Ib. 9.
[z] Gilpin's Obſervations on the river Wye, &c. p. 7. [a] Ib. 29. [b] Ib. 25.
[c] Lel. V. 5. [d] Ib. [e] Wyndham, 3.

of

of Henry Somerſet earl of Worceſter 1549[f]. The priory was founded for Benedictines t. Stephen, valued at £.32.[g] cell to Cormeil abbey in Normandy, or, as Leland, to Bermondſey[h]. In the north ſide of the chapel are Roman bricks. The weſt gate of the town is ſtanding. Chepſtow gives title of lord to the duke of Beaufort. The bridge, built entirely of wood except a ſtone pier in the centre (probably ever ſince Leland's time) is 52 feet high from the water when the tide is out, which has riſen above four feet within the memory of perſons now or lately living. The tide runs rapid, and riſes above ſix fathoms at the bridge. The diviſion of the two counties is in the centre of this bridge. The Wye is a narrow river, but capable of bearing coaſting veſſels. Its bed yellow mud, deep and ſhelving: the cliffs moſt romantic. Its water diſcovers effects of a tide about Tintern.

Piercefield. Two miles weſt of Chepſtow is *Piercefield*, the ſeat and gardens of Valentine Morris, eſq; formed out of woods three miles in extent with walks terminating in ſtupendous winding precipices overhanging the Wye, and producing ſome extraordinary echoes, and affording many romantic and extenſive views of the Severn and greateſt part of Gloceſterſhire. The whole has been for ſome time neglected, and while this ſheet was printing was ſold in chancery.

Offa's dike terminated weſt at the mouth of the river Wye below Chepſtow[i], three miles from Chepſtow by Wye ſide[k]. Between Chepſtow and Monmouth, five miles from the latter, ſtood *Tintern* abbey, founded for Ciſtercians by Walter Clare 1131, and valued at £.192.[l] The ſhell of the church is entire except the roof, preſerved by the good taſte of the duke of Beaufort, and in it the monument and figure of the founder's brother Gilbert de Clare who died 1148. The nave is 230 feet by 33, the croſs aile 160 feet long, and the whole preſents a very inchanting piece of ruin mantled with ivy in maſſes uncommonly large, and intermixed with varieties of moſſes and other humble plants. Within half a mile of this tranquil ſolitary ſcene, which forms the moſt beautiful and pictureſque view on the river, are carried on great iron works among grand woody hills.

Tintern *abbey*.

Chriſt Church. Two miles ſhort of Newport ſtands *Chriſt Church*, on a conſiderable eminence, commanding a moſt extenſive and agreeable proſpect. It was here I hoped to find ſome memorial of the family of that extraordinary perſonage lord Herbert of Cherbury, who lived at St. Julian's in this pariſh, but none remains. In the middle of the chancel is a large flat ſtone, which I was told belonged to ſome ſaint, whoſe name I could not learn; but whence this fancy ſhould riſe is not eaſy to gueſs; for the inſcription, which is tolerably plain, only ſays that a man and his wife are buried under it; their figures are ſlightly traced on the ſtone, and are very perfect though 400 years old. The inſcription round the border is,

"✠ Hic jacent Johannes Colmer et Iſabella uxor
"ejus qui obierunt anno Domini MCCCLXXVI q̃ũm
"aĩabus p̃picietur Deus, Amen."

Upon this ſtone, every year on the Wedneſday eve before Trinity Sunday, men, women and children who are weak in their limbs are brought from diſtant parts to lie from ſunſet to ſun riſing, the pariſh clerk continuing with them all night with candles. In 1774 there were but eight patients (ſometimes there is double that number) and ſome of them, my informant very modeſtly ſaid, got better and ſome not.

Venta Silurum is univerſally and very juſtly agreed to be *Caergwent*, where there are large remains and ſure evidences of a Roman ſtation, the diſtance very exact, nine miles in the Itinerary and ſix computed in Monmouthſhire, the uſual ratio here and the military way eaſtward from hence very remarkable[m]. Venta Silurum Caergwent

"*Caerguent* in *Baſe Venteland* is four miles from "Chepſtow in the way to Cairlion. It was ſometime "a fair and large city. The places where the four "gates was yet appere, and the moſt part of the "wall yet ſtandeth, but al to minichyd and torne. "In the lower part of the wall toward a little valey "ſtandeth yet the ruin of a ſtrong ..... Within "and about the wall now be 16 or 17 ſmall howſes "for huſbondmen of a new making, and a pariſh "church of St. Stephen. In the town yet appear "pavements of the old ſtreets, and in digging they "find foundations of great bricks, *teſſelata pavi-*"*menta & numiſmata argentea ſimul & ærea.* A "great likelihood is that when Cairguent began to "decay then began Chepſtow to floriſh. For it "ſtondeth far better as upon Wy there ebbing and "flowing by the rage coming out of Severn, ſo that "to Chepſtow may come great ſhyppes[n]."

The Roman ſtation at Caerwent is ſituated on the higheſt part of the ridge which riſes gradually at Chepſtow, and continues nearly weſt toward Newport. It is five miles from Chepſtow in the road to Newport and Caerleon, which, eſpecially near the ſtation, is the old Roman one croſſing the middle of the camp at right angles, and parts of it remain beyond Caerwent near Creek. The camp is on a ſmall eminence not preciſely on the banks of the Throggy as Dr. Gale imagined. The foundations of the wall are eaſily traced on every ſide, and deſcribe a parallelogram of 450 yards by 350, the longeſt ſides pointing eaſt and weſt. Great part of the Saxon walls, eſpecially to the ſouth have Roman bricks interſperſed and are in ſome places of conſiderable height. The moſt conſiderable part of the wall remains on the weſt, 15 or 16 feet high with the facing intire riſing from the bottom and inner ſide of the foſs, which is very deep on the north and weſt. Some parts of the facing of the ſouth wall and of the three octangular baſtions or towers are intire, each ſide meaſuring about eight feet; the ſtones placed in the rubble of the wall are in a zigzag or herring-bone poſition[m]. Within the walls of the camp about 100 yards from the weſt gate are foundations of buildings, and in a kind of cellar or incloſure in Mrs. Williams's orchard, probably the prætorium, were ſome conſiderable remains of a teſſelated pavement 18 inches below the ſurface. Mr. Thomas the curate remembered it having the figures of a lion, tiger, and ſtag, and that four pedeſtals, ſeven capitals, and ſome ſhafts of pillars had been dug up at different times about 100 yards weſt of the ſteeple. The church appears to have been built with Roman

[f] Se Sandford, p. 343.
[g] Tan. 330.
[h] Lel. V. 12. Tanner doubts this.
[i] Harris in Archæol. II. ...
[k] Lel. V. 5.
[l] Tan. 329. Lel. V. 8.
[m] Horſl. 464.
[n] Lel. V. 5.

materials. Coins are frequently found here from Severus to the Valentinians [o].

In 1689 three teſſelated pavements were diſcovered in Francis Ridley's garden, but being expoſed to the air in froſt were utterly defaced by diſſolving of the cement with the thaw, and nothing remained but the teſſelæ which were ſcattered in the earth at the depth of about half a yard. Mr. Lluyd was informed by the owner that one of theſe pavements was compoſed of flowers, at each corner was ſomething like a crown and a peacock holding in his beak a ſnake, which he trod under foot. Another had an armed buſt and ſeveral heads as of emperors. In the year 1693, one Charles Keinton ſhewed Mr. Lluyd part of a Roman brick pavement in his yard, the bricks ſomewhat above a foot long, nine inches broad and one inch and an half thick, all having this mark ϭ P. In an orchard adjoining to the ſtreet was diſcovered a few years ago a teſſelated pavement about a yard ſquare with an animal under a tree in lively colours [q]. The church and village ſtand within the walls near the centre of the camp, built moſtly of ſtones collected from the ruins [r]. Braſs coins are frequently met with in the gardens and other parts of the village; and George Kemeis, eſq; of Llanvair in the neighbourhood, had a large collection of them: among the reſt a counterfeit Antoninus Pius of braſs covered with thin ſilver, which being rubbed off the letters diſappeared, which Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed of equal antiquity with the reſt. He had alſo a Julia Mæſa of baſe metal like tin: others of Valerian, Gallienus, Diocleſian, Conſtantius Chlorus, Conſtantine the Great, Criſpus, Conſtans, and the Valentinians.

Gwent was the name of almoſt all this country with part of Gloceſter and Hereford ſhires before the diviſion of Wales into counties. But it ſeems hardly to admit of a queſtion whether that name be owing to the city Venta, or whether the Romans might not call this city Venta Silurum as well as thoſe of the Iceni and Belgæ from their more antient Britiſh names. Had the country been denominated ſince the Roman conqueſt from the chief city, it had more properly been called *Gwlad Gaer Lheion* than *Gwlad Gwent* [s].

At Caerwent, the firſt Roman ſtation among the Silures, began the *Julia Strata* mentioned by Necham as quoted by Mr. Camden, pointing to Caerleon, not in a ſtrait line like the Roman roads in England, but following the nature of the ſoil; not diſtinguiſhed by a ridge or cauſeway, but by the camps on or near it [t].

At *Llanvair is coed* one mile from Caerwent was found about 25 years ago an urn containing aſhes and a few coins of the lower empire [u]. "Llan "Vair a caſtle in Baſe Venteland two miles almoſt "north from Caerguent [x]."

Portſkewit, Leland *Porteskwin* [y] between Chepſtow and Cairguent, or as it is ſpelt in Hondius's map of this county *Porteſkuet*, q. d. *Porth is coed* or *Portus Venta infra boſcos*, was the only port in this part of Netherwent, before the building of Chepſtow, whoſe names beſpeak it of Saxon origin. In this pariſh in the new paſſage acroſs the Severn, and half a mile below it is part of a ſquare camp cloſe to the Severn (which has waſhed the reſt away) and in its centre the ruined church of *Sudbrook*, probably *South Burgh*. This ſeems to have been the firſt camp of the Romans after their landing in Wales. From it to Caerwent is three miles [z]. Mr. Ward thinks *Old paſſage* not ſo antient as the Roman *Trajectus*, which was rather below the mouth of the Wye, and not near ſo high as Oldbury [a]. Sudbrook.

"The church of Sudbroke called Trinity chapel ſtandeth ſo near the ſea that the vicinity of ſo tyrannous a neighbour hath ſpoiled it of half the church-yard, as it hath done alſo of an old fortification lying thereby, which was compaſſed by a triple ditch and three rampiers as high as an ordinary houſe, caſt in form of a bow, the ſtring whereof is the ſea cliff. That this was a Roman work, the Britiſh bricks and Roman coins there found are moſt certain arguments, among which the reverend father in God Francis biſhop of Landaff, by whoſe information I write this, imparted unto me of his kindneſs one of the greateſt pieces that ever I ſaw coined of Corinthian copper by the city of Elaia in the leſſer Aſia, to the honour of the emperor Severus with this Greek inſcription: AYT. KAI. Λ. CEΠTI. CEBHPOC. ΠEP. *i. e.* "The emperor Cæſar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax;" and on the reverſe an horſeman with a trophy erected before him, but the letters not legible, ſave under him ΕΛΑΙΑΩΝ, *i. e.* of the Elaians [b], which kind of great pieces the Italians call Medaglions, and were extraordinary coins, not for common uſe, but coined by the emperors, either to be diſtributed by way of largeſs in triumphs, or to be ſent for tokens to men well deſerving, or elſe by free cities to the glory and memory of good princes. What name this place antiently had is hard to be found, but it ſeems to have been the port and landing-place for Venta Silurum which is but two miles from it [c]."

"The caſtle of *Calecoyth* longing to the king is in "*Baſe Venteland* towards the Severn ſhore not far "from Matthern. At this caſtel as ſome ſay was "king Henry VII. begotten [d]." Caldecot caſtle gives title of baron Beaufort to the duke of Beaufort [e]. Caldecot caſtle.

"*Matthern* is a pretty pile in Baſe Venteland long- "ing to the biſhop of Landaf [f]." Matthern.

In the church yard of Matthern, near St. Pier, the ſeat of Morgan Lewis, eſq. is a tomb-ſtone with this old French epitaph for Sir Urian de St. Pere, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and died 1239, 23 Edward I. or for his ſon and nameſake [g].

ICI GIT LE CORS V DE SENE PERE
PREEZ PVR LI EN BONE MANERE
YE IESV PAR SA PAISVN
DE PDECEZ LI DONE PARDVN. AMEN. P. R.

By the ſide of this is another ſtone adorned with a hand holding a croſs fleure with birds and beaſts at the ſides and 10 pellets at the top [h]. See Pl. XVI. f. 1, 2.

"At *Goldcliffe* three miles from Newport on the "Severn ſhore was a priory of monkes of the French "order, ſuppreſſed, and the landes given to Eton "college [i]." "Chaundois had lands in and about "Herefordſhire, and he was founder as I remem- "ber of Goldclyve priory in Wales, and here as I think Goldcliffe.

[o] Strange in Archæol. 48. 51. 55, 56. [p] Lluyd in Gibſon. [q] Mr. Strange, Archæol. V. 49.
[r] Harris, Archæol. II. p. 3. [s] Strange, ubi ſup. [t] Harris, ubi ſupra, p. 3. [u] Ib. p. 4.
[x] Lel. V. 5. [y] Ib. [z] Harris, 2, 3. [a] Horſl. Brit. Rom. p. 469, 470.
[b] Elæa was a maritime city of Eolis in Aſia Minor. This may be the coin in Vaillant's Numiſm. Græc. Imperator, p. 80. ΕΠΙ CTPAΠHΓOT AOYPIOT ΕΑΑΙΤΩΝ. Imperator eques ante trophæum ad cujus imum captivus.
[c] Holland. [d] Lel. V. 5. [e] Strange, Archæol. V. 61. [f] Lel. V. 5. [g] Strange Ib. 77.
[h] Ib. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 72. 1765. [i] Lel. V. 7.

"think was his first and chief house; and dying "1120 he was buried there. He gave it to Tewks- "bury[k]." "Robert de Chandos founded it 1113 for 12 Benedictines a cell to Bec[l]." It was valued at £.144. *per ann.*[m] The cliff is a high single rock rising abruptly from the extremity of an extensive marshy flat; the side next the sea is marly, perpendicular about 100 feet, consisting of many horrizontal strata of limestone, under which is a body of hard reddish brown grit full of yellow micæ continuing along the shore. Mont d'Or near Lyons, and another a few leagues from Clermont in Auvergne, may have their name from similar circumstances[n].

Abergavenny. "*Abergeveny* is a fair walled town, metely well "inhabited having a parish church. There is a "fair castle[o]." "A priory of black monks of the "French order; Hameline de Barham [or Balon] a "Norman, the founder. It stood a late by the east "gate in the suburbe[p]." Mr. Ward was informed of several Roman bricks with LEG II. AVG. found about the castle, and he saw several Roman coins found probably here, as was a gold Otho; and a Roman sudatory was once to be seen at the castle[q]. Mr. Strange could find no Roman remains[r]. The priory was valued at £.129. 5s. 8d. *per annum*[s]. Abergavenny is a handsome well-built market town, in a delightful country, the prospect on every side terminated by mountains; on the south is the *Blorenny* a most fruitful hill; to the east *Skiridvawr* or *St. Michael's mount*, on the west point of which is a notch or break, pretended to have been made by the earthquake at the Crucifixion, and much resorted to by the Catholics, who bring away the earth in white handkerchiefs and even in carts to lay on their fields. To the north-east is *Penywals* hill, and at the back of the town a large chain of mountains. The history of the abbey says Balun built the castle[t]. There are some small remains of it which seem to be of the time of Henry II. after it was destroyed by the Welsh[u]. The three churches are now reduced to two. Of these St. John's is almost a ruin, and only used by the Welsh on Fridays. St. Mary's or the principal church stands without the east gate, a handsome structure with monuments for two heiresses of Braiose lords of Abergavenny, William first earl of Pembroke of that name, taken at the battle of Banbury and beheaded at Northampton 1469, his brother sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, his son sir Richard of Ewias, and the earl's father and mother, Edward Neville, first lord of Abergavenny, &c.

"In the priory church in Abergavenny in the south isle belonging to the family of Herbert are the monuments of the saide family.

"Two alter monuments with the effegies or portraitures in aleblaster in their armour. The first is sir William Thomas as there saide who married the daughter of sir David Jones, but I believe it is Thomas ap Gwillim ap Jenkin father to sir William Thomas, because that at the head of his wife that lies on his right hand in full portraiture in an escochon is the black lion rampant crowned Or, beeing the armes of Morley, who was as divers books being in my custody doeth evident the wife of Thomas Gwellim ap Jenkin: she indeed was the daughter and heiress of sir John Morley of Raglan, by whom the inheritance of Raglan and a greate estate belonging to it first came to that family.

"Q. whether the daughter and heiress of sir John Morley was wife to Thomas Gwillim Jenkin, or wife to sir William Thomas his son, it is by tradition diversly reported.

"The armes on this monument at the man's head is paly B and G. three lions rampant Or, the crest, the prior's head with a wreath above it.

"The next monument of that family is the like monument in alablaster and the effigies or portraitures of sir Richeard Herbert of Colbrooke, (second son to sir William Thomas and brother to the first earl of Pembrooke) and his wife was the daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas as is well known and as it appears by her armes in her escochion at her head beinge Or a chevron between 3 ravens proper being the armes of Griffith ap Nicholas; she was ant as said to sir Rice ap Thomas knt. of the Garter.

"Sir Richeard Herbert's armes, per pale B and G. 3 lions rampant Or; the crest a sheaf of arrows the heades downwards on the helmet.

"In a monument in the south side of the walle of that chappell is a faire monument in marble in full pottraiture in armour with his coate of maile, beinge the monument of Richard Herbert of Ewias, esq. The armes per pale B and G. 3 lions rampant Or, a battoon over; the crest a greene dragon on a helmet under his head. Hee was the natural sonne of William Herbert first earl of Pembroke) and hee was father to the second William earl Pembroke. The saide Richard Herbert married the daughter and heiress of sir Matthew Cradoc, knt. by whom hee had issue as appeers on the seconde monument (the portraitures of them being upon the monument) and over them thus written, Margarett Herbert, Mathew Herbert, William Herbert, George Herbert, and his wife, John Herbert, Water Herbert, William Herbert, Jane Herbert.

"The inscription about the monument is "Hic jacet "Richardus Herbert ar. qui obiit ij. die Septemb "anno Dom 1520 et anno r. r. H. VIII. 11."

"In the saide chappel between the monument of sir William Thomas and sir Richeard Herbert is a faire great stone flatt on the ground with this inscription; "Underneath this stone lieth buried the body "of William Herbert of Colbrook, esq; son and heire "of Rees Herbert, esq; son and heire of sir William "Herbert, knt. son and heire of sir Richard Herbert, "knt. which William Herbert had 3 wives (viz.) "Denis, Jane, and Anne; by the first he had a sonne "and a daughter: by the second 6 sonnes and 5 "daughters, which William departed out of this world "anno Dom. 1579." On this stone is in brasse the portraiture in little of the said William with the first wife on the right hand and the portrature of the 2 children under her, and on the left hand his other 2 wives, and under the first of them the portrature of the 11 children hard by her. Non by the last there mentioned.

"In the saide chappel is there on the south side a monument in free stone, beeinge in full portrature in armour and marked with his armes, crosse leged, the right leagg upermost crossing the left lying something sidlonge, on the left side his sword lying by his side; he had another sword in his right

[k] Lel. VIII. 70. [l] Ib. VI. 83. [m] Tan. 328. [n] Strange, Archæol. V. 61.
[o] Lel. V. 7. [p] Ib. 12. [q] Horsley, 319.
[r] Archæol. IV. 34. [s] Tan. 328. [t] Monast. Ang. I. 556. Dugd. Bar. I. 453.
[u] Grose's account under his view of it.

hand,

hand, his headpeece and creſt lying by him which is not well to bee dytermined, but I am confident it is a Haſtings, by what is to bee dytermined and that very well in the widow above him and in many places in the windows the armes of Haſtings is there; they were ſometime lordes of Abergavenny.

"On the north ſide of the ſaide chappel is there a monument in full portrature of the like ſtone, in maile under his armour and ſurcot, with a great ſhild on his arme, and his ſword lying by his ſide, but not croſſe leged, his helmet under his head, the creſt thereon beinge as appeeres by it one of the lordes of Abergavenny.

"In a window in an iſle of the north ende of the quire of the ſaide church is there a very ould monument in Iriſh oake lying croſſe leged, the left legg upermoſt croſſinge the right, with gilt ſpurs on, and on his armour his ſurcoate, but there is neither any expreſſion of armes or creſt. Whos it is I could not learne, moſt probably to bee one of the auntient lords of Abergavenny; for in the window over him and in the border of the window is Valence: his armes were Haſtings, and probably he belonged to the family of Valence, for they have bin auntiently lordes of Abergavenny likwyſe.

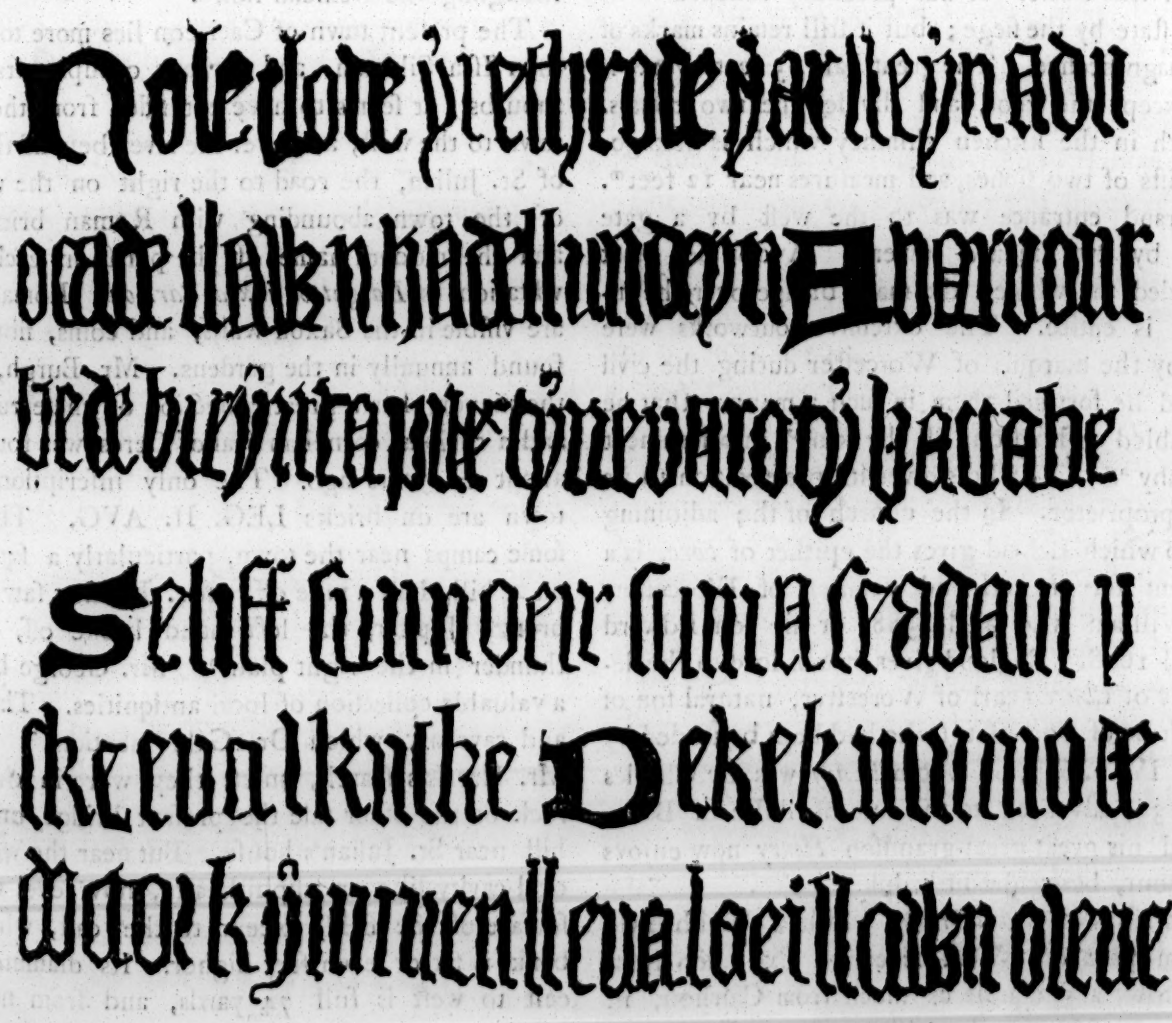
"In the windows in ſeverall places in the ſaide church are the armes of Mortimer, Haſtings, Herbert, and theſe armes in the window in Herbert's chappel. Barre of 7 Vaire Erm. and G. and Az. Next 3 towers Or. Cheque or bendy Azure on a feſſe Gules 3 mullets Or. Az. 6 eſcochions Sable, each charged with a lion rampant Or. O. a maunch In the window on the north ſide of the croſſe iſle is firſt Haſtings, next Mortimer, next paly of 6 pieces B and Or, on a feſſe Gules 3 mullets Or. Q. whoſe it is[x]."

This town gives title of lord to the Nevilles deſcendants of that Edward mentioned by Mr. Camden, of whom George the 14th now enjoys the title. Edward Nevil was ſucceeded in the title of Abergavenny by his ſon and nameſake, and he by his ſon *Henry* and grandſons *John* and *George*. This laſt was ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, who dying without iſſue 1694 the title deſcended to George ſon of George Neville of Sheffield c. Suſſex, great grandſon to lord Edward [z]. His lordſhip being the ſecond baron of England was raiſed to the title of viſcount Neville, of Berling, c. Kent, and earl of Abergavenny 1784.

"Some would that *Cairuske*, otherwiſe called *Bren-* Cair Uſke.
"*bygey*, ſhould be the principal place of Mydle
"Venteland. The caſtle there hath been great,
"ſtrong and fair. The town by ſemeth not to have
"been of any renown. There was a late an ab-
"bey of nuns. Caer Uſk ſtandeth on the further
"ſide of Uſk [y]." Leland writes it frequently *Wisk*, which ſeems the true pronunciation, and more correſponding to *Iſca*.

Salmon fixes Isca at Uſk, but Ward in Horſley, Uſk.
p. 363. 365. makes Burrium the ſame with Bulleum, and places it at Uſk, and the latter name may be traced in the little river *Byrdhin* which joins the Uſk at this ſpot [z].

No Roman remains have ever been found at Brynbiga or Uſk: but in the church is the following curious antient epitaph on a braſs plate now chained to the wall within the church [a].



Thus read and explained by Dr. Wotton:

Nole clodde [b] *yr Ethrode Caerlleyn advocade*
Lawnhade Lhundeyn a barruour hede
Breynt aput Ty'n ev aro ty havalie
Selif ſunnoier ſum a ſeadam Uſke
Eval kulke deke kummode
Doctor Kymmen lleva loe i llawn oleve.

[x] MS. pen. me dated July 8, 1646.
[a] See Archæol. II. 19, 20.
[z] G.
[b] y or *elode*.
[y] Lel. V. 6.
[z] Strange, Archæol. IV. 38.

" Noli effodere profeſſorem Caerlegionenſem, advo-
" catum digniſſimum Londinenſem & judicem ſacri
" privilegii[c] apud fanum Aaronis & fanum Julii[d], Sa-
" lomonem aſtrologum ſummum vel præpoſitum ci-
" vitatis Uſke tenentis circiter decem commotes, lu-
" nam lucidam in plenilunio lucentem."

Uſk. *Usk* is a neat town, with the ſhell of a caſtle by no means ſo large as Mr. Camden repreſents it. " A " nunnery on the river ſide a flight ſhot from the " caſtel[e]," founded by the Clares, and valued at £.55.[f] Here was alſo an old hoſpital[g]. A mile and an half north-weſt from Uſk is a large camp called *Craig y Gaerkig*, near which ſtands Stavernen houſe, where Roman coins have been found[h].

Ragland. *Ragland* caſtle, which Leland calls " a fair and " pleaſant caſtle with two goodly parks: the town " by it bare[i]," is one of the fineſt remains in South Wales. Leland was told that one of the laſt lord Herberts builded all the beſt lodges of this caſtle[k]. " After the deth of Herbert earl of Pembroke, one " ſir Walter Herbert was heir in appearance, and he " being in diſpleſure made his ſiſter as heire to the " land, and ſhe was married to ſir Charles Somerſet[l]. It came to the firſt earl of Worceſter of the name of Somerſet by marriage with the daughter of Henry Herbert earl of Huntingdon. Henry, the 4th in deſcent from Charles Somerſet, whom Henry VIII. created earl of Worceſter, defended it in a gallant manner for Charles I. againſt general Fairfax, after all the reſt of Wales had been reduced, and ſurrendered it upon honourable terms after a ſiege of three months, being the laſt that held out in the kingdom. He had the honour of entertaining Charles I. with extraordinary greatneſs and freedom three weeks 1645 in this caſtle. It was probably reduced to its preſent ſtate by the ſiege; but it ſtill retains marks of great magnificence. The great hall 65 feet by 28 is intire except the roof, and divides the two courts. The arch in the kitchen chimney which is hexagonal conſiſts of two ſtones, and meaſures near 12 feet[m]. The grand entrance was to the weſt by a gate flanked by two ſquare towers. A double moat ſurrounded the whole: the main bridge over the innermoſt is entire. The extenſive outworks were added by the marquis of Worceſter during the civil war, and he fortified them in ſuch a manner that he was enabled to hold out till the king's impriſonment at Holmby[n]. The whole owes its preſervation to its preſent proprietor. In the church of the adjoining town, to which Leland gives the epithet of *bare*, is a monument for an earl and counteſs of Worceſter, either William who died 1588, or his ſon Edward who died 1628. Ragland gives title of lord to the deſcendants of *Charles* earl of Worceſter, natural ſon of Henry duke of Somerſet (who had been beheaded by Edward IV. 1463), of whom *Henry* was by Charles II. a. r. 34, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort, and his great-great-grandſon *Henry* now enjoys the honour, being the fifth duke.

Caſtle Trogy. " The ruins of *Caſtel Trogy*, within a Welſh myle " of ſum part of Wyſk river, a ſix miles from " Chepſtow, and almoſt as much from Cairlion, in " the way to Monemuth. The caſtle of *Trergreg*, a

Tregreg caſtle. " two miles from Cair Uſke, in Middle Venceland. " Yt is communely called *Lankiby*, bycauſe it is in " the paroche of St. Kiby[o]."

" *Caerleon* ſtandeth magnificently on the farther ſide Caer " of *Wiſcke*[p], one of the principal rivers of South " Wales, ſo that very great ſhips might well come " now to the town as they did in the Roman times, " but that Newport bridge is a lett. Nevertheleſs " bigge boats commeth to the town. The ruins of " the walls of the town yet remain, and alſo of the " caſtle. There is opinion that the old Roman chirch " was abowt Mr. —— houſe, where I lay. There " in digging appeared certain paintings on ſtones. " There were found a late hard by the caſtle certain " paynted incruſtamentes. In the town is now but " one paroche chirch, and that is of St. Cadocus[q]."

Caerleon ſtands chiefly within the wall of the Roman ſtation, except a ſmall ſuburb on the ſouth ſide. The buildings mentioned by Giraldus may be traced in ploughing the hilly grounds to the north and weſt, at the diſtance of a mile or more. But he miſtakes in deſcribing the walls as *coctiles*, they being lime ſtone as at Caerwent. The ſtation ſeems to have formed a parallelogram of about 530 yards by 460. The north weſt and ſouth-weſt walls are ſtill conſiderable, ſeveral feet with the facings being preſerved on the ſouth-weſt by the owners of the ground. Mr. Morgan, an attorney there, has collected all the antiquities found on the ſpot, and has a great number of Roman braſs and ſilver coins of the lower empire, fibulæ, rings, ſeals, fragments of ſmall bronze figures (the arm of one in a very good ſtyle), lamps, and ſurgeons inſtruments. Mr. Strange has engraved a gold ring with an intaglio of Hercules ſtrangling the Nemean lion[r].

The preſent town of Caerleon lies more to the eaſt than Iſca Silurum, and perhaps occupies its eaſtern ſuburbs. It ſeems to have extended from the preſent town to the weſt, and over the river beyond the houſe of St. Julian, the road to the right on the weſt ſide of the town abounding with Roman bricks, &c. and the modern name of the pariſh in eccleſiaſtical viſitations is *Langattoc juxta Carleon*. Roman bricks are viſible in the Saxon walls, and coins, fibulæ, &c. found annually in the gardens. Mr. Burgh, lord of the manor, has a great collection of theſe curioſities, and a curious cornelian ſeal of Ceres was found here about 20 years ago. The only inſcriptions in the town are on bricks LEG. II. AVG. There are ſome camps near the town, particularly a ſquare one on a hill, half a mile off. Mr. Horſley ſaw a ſmall bronze Jupiter, the left hand broke off, but the thunder in the right plain[s]. Mr. George had then a valuable collection of local antiquities. The vaults and caverns, which Dr. Gale mentions[t], eſcaped Mr. Harris's ſearch, unleſs they were in the ſouth rock on the other ſide the preſent bridge, or in the hill near St. Julian's houſe. But near the wall is an oval cavity like an amphitheatre, now level with the ſurface of the field, except to the eaſt, where the bank is ſix or ſeven feet higher. Its diameter from eaſt to weſt is full 74 yards, and from north to ſouth 64. It is ſeven yards deep in the middle, the

[c] *vel* Cancellarium. [d] potius forte *Avaloniæ*.
[e] Lel. V. 12. [f] Tan. 33. [g] Ib.
[h] Harris, Arch. II. 21. [i] Lel. V. 7.
[k] Lel. VI. 30. [l] Lel. Ib.
[m] See an account of the marquis's manner of living here at the end of the Northumberland houſehold book, p. 419.
[n] Wyndham, 206. [o] Lel. V. 6. [p] Uſk. [q] Leland V. 6.
[r] Archæol. V. 66, &c. [s] Horſley, 320. [t] Itin. 95.

ſides and bottom covered with graſs; the ſides have an eaſy ſlope, and Mr. Williams, the preſent proprietor of the ground, remembered to have ſeen on opening them a piece of wall, which he judged might have been part of the ſeats, though Mr. Strange could find none. The inhabitants call it *King Arthur's round table*. A Roman ſudatory was diſcovered 1755 in a field by the river weſt of the bridge, formed of pillars of round bricks, four inches thick, and 14 in diameter, and in an adjoining room a teſſelated pavement. The room was ſhut up, and the floor left whole. Bricks burnt black and leaden pipes which conveyed the water from the north hill were taken up ſeveral years ago: and Mr. Harris was told a Roman bath was diſcovered in the next field[a], but the proprietor would not allow it to be opened. Mr. Aubrey ſays one was opened near St. Julian 1654.

In 1692 a teſſelated pavement was diſcovered in the grounds of Henry Tomkins of Caerleon, eſq; by workmen ploughing in a field cloſe to his houſe. The pavements are not buried ſo deep here as in the churchyard at Woodcheſter, c. Glouceſter, that being three feet under ground, and this no deeper than the plowſhare, and that above-mentioned at Caerwent not much lower. Mr. Tomkins removed a conſiderable part into his garden in the ſame order in which it was found, and ſent a draught of the whole to biſhop Gibſon, from whoſe plate it is here engraved Pl. XV. fig. 7. It is about 14 feet diameter, all the arches and that part of the border which they touch were compoſed of white, red, and blue ſtones, varied alternately: the bills, eyes, and feet of the birds were red, and they had a red ring round their necks, and one or two of the longeſt wing feathers red and blue: the inſide of the cups was alſo red: the reſt of the area was formed of brown and white teſſelæ.

The circuit of the walls is about three miles[z]. The church of St. Julius (which gave name to St. Julian's houſe) and that of Aaron were gone in Leland's time. Biſhop Godwin[x] ſpeaks of theſe churches as then viſible on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the town. The 3d was probably the preſent church of Langatoc or St. Cadoc[y]. Here was a Ciſtertian abbey in the reign of John[z].

VECILLIANA the firſt of the fragments mentioned by Mr. Camden in the church-yard wall was in the wall of the ſchool, but now razed out[a]: the ſecond was in Moin's court garden walls, but has loſt the N° VIII, and the centurial mark[3]. The houſe ſince belonged to Thomas Lyſter, eſq.[4] and they are now fixed in the wall of a farm-houſe. Dr. James Davis of the Devizes ſaw the laſt 1741 much defaced; but to be read, TEMPL . . M and DIANAE. Mr. Woodford in his MS. collection of inſcriptions records an inſcription

DEAE
DIANAE SA
CRV. AEL.
TIMO P.
VS TLM

Several more Roman monuments have been diſcovered here. Mr. Aubrey communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following inſcription from an altar of freeſtone, four feet long, and three feet broad.

IOVI. O. M. DOLICHV
I. ONI. O. AEMILIANVS
CALPVRNIVS
RVFILIANVS EC
AVGVSTORVM
MONITV.

which the biſhop read thus:

Jovi optimo maximo Dolicheno
Junoni optimæ Æmilianus
Calpurnius
Rufilianus fec
Auguſtorum
monitu.

The laſt letter in the firſt line is an N, and the E before it is loſt in the crack of the ſtone[b].

The epithet of *Dolichenus* here given to Jupiter is found on an inſcription in Reineſius[c]. "Jovi optimo "maximo Dolicheno, ubi ferrum naſcitur, C. Sem- "pronius Rectus, cent. Frumentarius, D. D." From the words *ubi ferrum naſcitur* antiquaries ſuppoſe this deity to have ſuperintended mines, and directed where to find them. There were probably iron mines or works in the foreſt of Dean, or in this neighbourhood. Stephanus Byzantinus mentions Ζευς Δολιχαιος worſhiped at Doliche a city of Commagene. A marble figure habited like Mars ſtanding on a bull, under whom is an eagle found in the port of Marſeilles 1654, ſubſcribed DEO DOLICHENIO, &c. is by P. Martin[d] referred to the Sun, but the epithet ſeems rather confined to Jupiter. *Auguſtorum monitis* is alſo in Reineſius. What follows after DOLICH is read by Gibſon *Junoni optimæ*. It may as well be *et numinibus Aug.* as in Horſley's Northumberland inſcription VII. where Jupiter Dolichenus occurs, or any thing elſe; for this inſcription is now loſt.

The pavement on which lay the ſtatue of Diana was gone in Mr. Horſley's time. *Temple ſtreet* leads to *Arthur's round table*, which he was not aware was an amphitheatre[e]. Very little remains of the caſtle except the lofty keep[f].

On the inſcription from whence the name of Geta is ſaid to be eraſed Mr. Horſley obſerves that he does not recollect any inſcription in Britain in which that prince has the title of *Auguſtus*, unleſs it may have been in ſome of thoſe in which the name is eraſed, and then perhaps for that very reaſon it has been ſtruck out. On this Mr. Ward obſerves[g] that Geta is here ſtyled only *Cæſar*: had he been Auguſtus the inſcription would have run AVGGG. NNN.

At *Tre Dynogg*[h] church, three miles from Caerleon, and half way from it to Uſk, is preſerved a fair and entire monument of a Roman ſoldier, of the ſecond legion. The ſtone is a kind of blue ſlate; the four oblique lines are grooves, or canaliculi, and the ſmall ſquares without the lines are holes bored through the ſtone to faſten it by iron pins to the church wall near the font. It was diſcovered faſtened by four pins to the foundation of the church, by which one Tre Dynog

[a] Archæol. II. 5—7. [z] G. [x] de præſ. Landav.
[y] Harris in Arch. II. 5. 7. [z] Tan. 327.
[a] Hortl. 321. [3] G. [4] G. [b] Horſley, 322, 323.
[c] Synt. Inſc. cl. 1. n. 15. This was at Rome where there are ſix inſcriptions to the ſame deity in Gruter XX. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
[d] Religion des Gaulois, I. 407—418. This is a votive offering to the God *juſſu ejus*, & Patin (Imp. Rom. Numiſm. p. 228.) from Gruter, gives a Greek inſcription καλα κελευσιν Θεου Δολιχηνου, &c.
[e] 321. [f] Wyndham, p. 14. [g] MS. n. [h] *Tredonock.* Ecton.

would think ſome good Chriſtian intended it ſhould paſs for a memorial of *St. Julian*. Pl. XV. f. 6.[i]

On the bank of the river Uſk, near Caerleon, was ploughed up a ſtone with the inſcription, Pl. XV. fig. 5. which Mr. Horſley ſaw in London. It is to be read thus;

" Diis manibus Gaius Valerius Gaii filius Galeria " [*tribu*] Victor Lugduni ſignifer legionis ſecundæ " Auguſtæ ſtipendiorum 17 annorum 45 curam " agente Amnio Perpetuo bene [merenti]"

Lugdunum relates to Lyons, and if *Victor* is not a name placed out of the common order, it may refer to ſome victory he gained at Lyons[k]. Hearne[l] takes the laſt letter for *beneficiario*, but this is not uſually applied to an enſign[m]. Hearne adds, *curam agere* is in Livy. So ſays Ainſworth without citing the place. It occurs in eight inſcriptions in Gruter[n].

Mr. Wyndham, 1774, ſaw in the caſtle wall a ſtone 27 inches diameter, having a rude female ſitting holding a dolphin in her right hand, incircled by a border of foliage; and in his ſecond tour he purchaſed a rude figure ſeated between two dolphins in a border of ſimilar foliage in terra cotta. He ſaw about the town many bricks inſcribed LEG. & LECLAVG. II. AVG.[o] and ſome ſepulchral tiles. Roman bricks are frequently dug up here like thoſe near Brecon, inſcribed LEG. II AVG. the letters in relief as if formed by a ſtamp.

Among other Roman antiquities dug up at Caerleon were ſeveral curious earthen veſſels, ſome of them plain round pateræ, others adorned with elegant reliefs. A relief on half of a bowl here engraved from Gibſon is by Mr. Lluyd ſaid to repreſent the Roman Piety; but if this groupe is juſtly repreſented, it ſeems only two perſons embracing. In another part is a figure of Cupid looking up towards birds in the character of an aruſpex: next, a woman ſacrificing at an altar, and, as Mr. Lluyd thinks, caſting frankincenſe on vervein, the uſual offering of women to Lucina according to Plautus, Truc. A. II. ſc. 5. and on other occaſions, as Virgil, Ecl. VIII. 64. Behind the altar a naked figure, which the ſame antiquary takes for her huſband: but it ſeems rather to repreſent a ſacrifice in general; though he is for confining it to the Matronalia, a feſtival obſerved on the calends of March by married women in the honour of Juno. He ſuppoſes it one of the veſſels called *Phiala*, becauſe the only name for ſuch in Welſh is *Phiol*, which ſeems derived from the Greek and Latin *Phiala*, and one of the many words left among us by the Romans, and we may preſume ſtill preſerved in their original ſenſe. Among other curioſities found here muſt be reckoned a ram's horn of bronze, nearly of the natural ſize, broken off at the root as if formerly united to an head of the ſame metal. Such an one, ſomewhat different, is to be ſeen in Moſcardi's Muſæum, who ſuppoſes they ſerved as ornaments to their temples, and types or emblems of ſacrifices. An elegant and well preſerved fibula alſo found here is exhibited in our plate XV. f. 9, 10. in two views. It is of braſs, curiouſly enamelled on the back with red and black chequer-work. A ſimilar one, but leſs, was found 1691 near Kingſcott, c. Glouceſter[s].

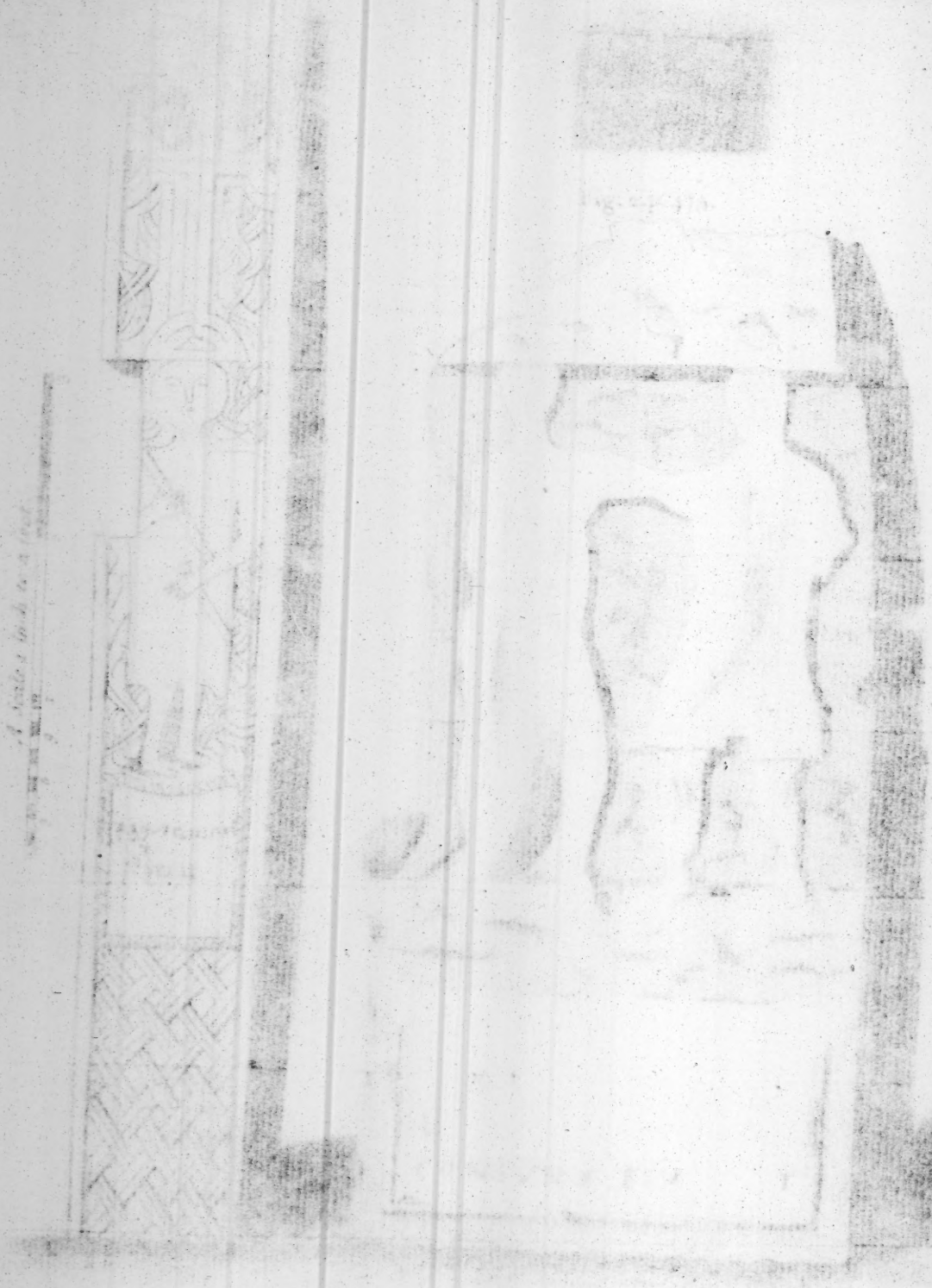
Pl. XV. f. 8.

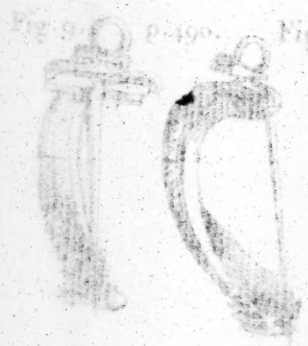
Aaron and Julius are allowed to have ſuffered martyrdom, A. D. 303, along with St. Alban and others[p], but Amphibalus is generally ſuppoſed to have been no other than St. Alban's *cloak*. Bede only ſays that when the ſoldiers came to apprehend Alban, he put on his *caracalla*, or cloak, with a cowl belonging to his gueſt and inſtructor in the Chriſtian faith. Geofrey of Monmouth firſt gives this gueſt the name of Amphibalus. One would ſuppoſe the unlettered legend writers ſhould as eaſily have miſtaken the name of the *cloak*, as of the wearer. Perhaps after all Alban only put on his own cloak, and the firſt hiſtorian of the martyrdom miſtook the words of ſome Greek narration αμφιβαλων καραχαλλιον[q]. Julius being a co-martyr with Alban had the honor of a church at Verulam. The church of Caerleon is dedicated to St. Caradoc, vulgarly called *Cattoc* or *Gattoc*.

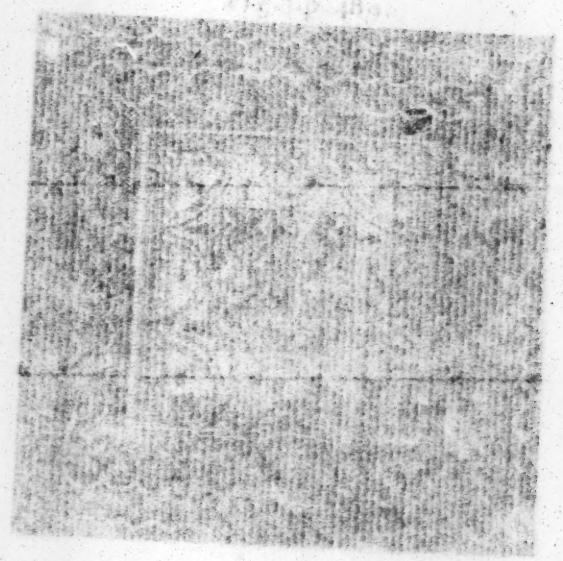
Some labourers digging about 60 years ſince in a quarry between Kaerleon bridge and Chriſt church, near a place called *Porth Sini Cran*, diſcovered a large freeſtone coffin, in which they found a ſheet of lead wrapped about an iron frame, curiouſly wrought, and within the frame a ſkeleton. Near the coffin lay a gilded alabaſter ſtatue of a perſon in a coat of mail, holding in the right hand a ſhort ſword, and in the left a pair of ſcales: in the right ſcale was a female buſt, in the left, which was outweighed by the former, a globe. Captain Mathias Bird, who was on the ſpot at the time of diſcovery, gave this ſtatue to the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. The feet and right arm and ſcales have been broken ſome years ſince; but the reſt is tolerably well preſerved, and ſome of the gilding remains in the interſtices of the armour[r]. The biſhop at firſt ſight thought it repreſented Aſtræa. It ſeems rather a Chriſtian figure, perhaps from the ſide of ſome tomb, repreſenting St. Michael weighing a human ſoul againſt the world, as on Glaſtonbury Torr he is weighing the devil againſt the bible. It has the ſcaly or feathery appearance uſual in paintings and carvings of angels, and the right hand may probably have held a ſword or ſpear. Both the coffin and the ſtatue may have been found on the ſite of an antient church-yard.

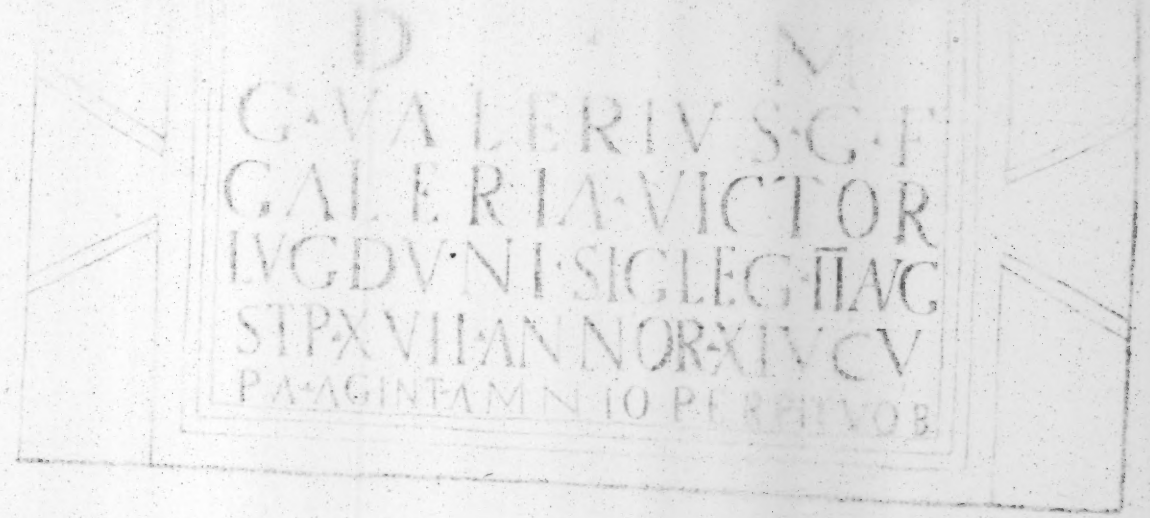
" *Wentlug* is divided from Ventiſſa by eaſt by the " river of Wiſke, by the ſouth with the Severn ſea, " by weſt with the river of Romny to the very head " of it, and toward the north-north eaſt lie the hills " of High Wenceland. The length of Wentlugh is " from the Severn ſea to the lordſhip of Meridith, " that is to ſay, from ſouth to north about 20 miles. " Where it is moſt broadeſt from eaſt to weſt it is not " countid by eſtimation above eight miles, and in " diverſe places leſs. The ſoil by ſouth towards Se- " vern is ſomewhat low, and full of dikes to drain it. " There is lightly great plenty of benes, and in divers " it bereth al other manner of corn: And this low " ground is from the cauſey or highway that goith " from Newport to Pont Remny by ſouth to the " Severn ſea. There is very little wood in this low

[i] Horſl. 320.
[k] Phil. Tranſ. 359. where *Lugdunum* is referred to *Luckton*, a place on a hill on the ſide of the river *Lugg*.
[l] Pref. ad G. Neub. lv.
[m] Ward, MS. n.
[n] *Cura agente, agentib.* XLV. 2. CCLXXX. 1. CCCCLXV. 5. 6. CCCCLXXII. 6. MXXVII. 5. *curam agente legatis.* MLXXXI. 2. *cura agit.* CMXL. 7.
[o] P. 15—18.
[p] See Bede I. c. 7. Flor. Worc. ad an. 303.
[q] See Biog. Brit. Alban. (P.)
[r] See the figure, Pl. XV. f. 12 from the Marmora Oxon.
[s] See before, vol. I. p. 277.





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N
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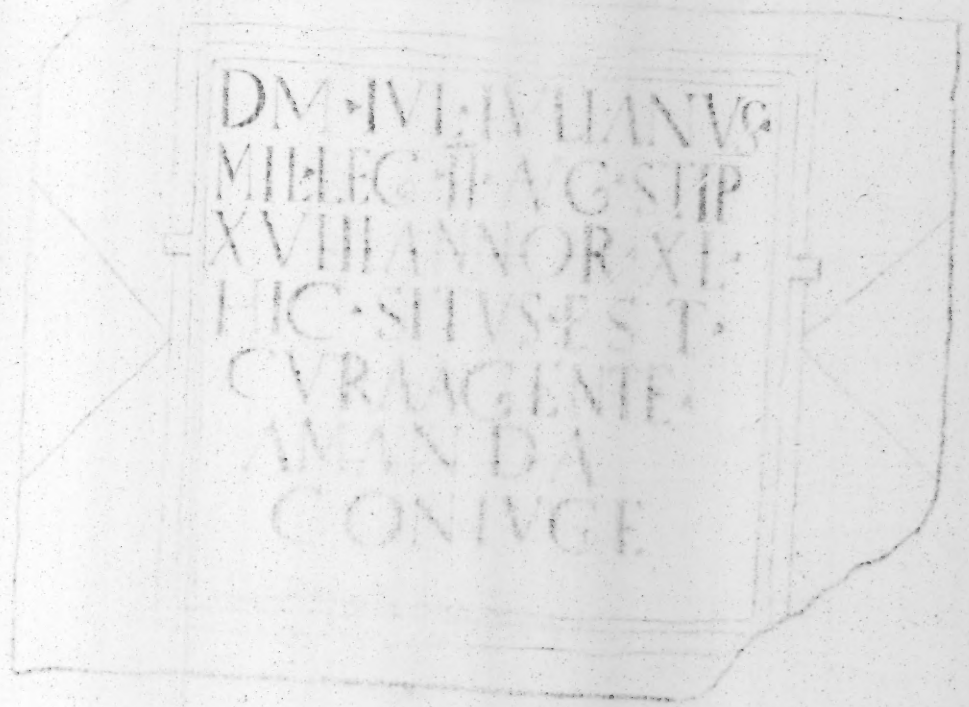

DM·IVL·IVLIANVS
MILEG·IIAG·STIP
XVIII·ANNOR·XL·
HIC·SITVS·EST·
CVRAGENTE·
AMANDA
CONIVGE

would think some good Christian intended it should pass for a memorial of *St. Julian*. Pl. XV. f. 6.[1]

On the bank of the river Usk, near Caerleon, was ploughed up a stone with the inscription, Pl. XV. fig. 5. which Mr. Horsley saw in London. It is to be read thus;

"Diis manibus Caius Valerius Ozii fil. Galeria "[tribu] Victor Lugduni signifer legionis secundæ "Augustæ stipendiorum 27 annorum 45 curam "agente Amulio Perpetuo [heredi] merenti."

Lugdunum relates to Lyons, and if Victor is not a name placed out of the common order, it may refer to some victory he gained at Lyons[2]. Hearne[3] takes the last letter for *beneficiario*, but this is not usually applied to an enfign[4]. Hearne adds, *curam agere* is in Livy. So says Ainsworth without citing the place. It occurs in eight inscriptions in Gruter[5].

Mr. Wyndham, 1774, saw in the castle wall a stone 27 inches diameter, having a rude figure sitting holding a dolphin in her right hand, bordered by a border of foliage; and in the second year he purchased a rude figure found between two dolphins in a border of similar foliage in terra cotta. He saw about the town many bricks inscribed LEG. & LEG. I. AVG. II. AVG.[6] and some sepulchral tiles. Roman bricks are frequently dug up here like those near Brecon, inscribed LEG. II AVG. the letters in relief as if formed by a stamp.

Among other Roman antiquities dug up at Caerleon were several curious earthen vessels, some of them plain round pateræ, others adorned with elegant reliefs. A relief on half of a bowl here engraved from Gibson is by Mr. Lhuyd said to represent the Roman Piety; but if this groupe is justly represented, it seems only two persons embracing. In another part is a figure of Cupid looking up towards birds in the character of an auspex: next, a woman sacrificing at an altar, and, as Mr. Lhuyd thinks, casting frankincense on vervein, the usual offering of women to Lucina according to Plautus, Truc. A. II. sc. 5. and on other occasions, as Virgil, Ecl. VIII. 64. Behind the altar a naked figure, which the same antiquary takes for her husband: but it seems rather to represent a sacrifice in general; though he is for confining it to the Matronalia, a festival observed on the calends of March by married women in the honour of Juno. He supposes it one of the vessels called *Phiala*, because the only name for such in Welsh is *Phial*, which seems derived from the Greek and Latin *Phiala*, and one of the many words left among us by the Romans, and we may presume still preserved in their original sense. Among other curiosities found here shall be reckoned a ram's horn of bronze, nearly of the natural size, broken off at the root as if formerly united to an head of the same metal. Such an one, somewhat different, is to be seen in Moscardi's Museum, who supposes they served as ornaments to their temples and were emblems of sacrifices. An elegant and well preserved fibula also found here is exhibited in our plate XV. f. 9, 10. in two views. It is of brass, curiously enamelled on the back with red and blue enamel

Pl. XV. f. 8.

[1] Hearne, App.

[2] Phil. Transf. 259. where *Lugdunum* is rendered Chester, a place on a hill on the side of the river Legr.

[3] Præf. ad G. Neubr. iv.

[4] *Cura agendi signifer.* XLV. 2. CCLXXX. 1. CCCLXV. 3. CCCCLXXXI. 2. *cura egit* CMXL. 7.

[5] P. 15—18.

[6] See Bede I. c. 7. Flor. Worc. ad an. 305.

[7] See the figure, Pl. XV. f. 12. from the Marmora Oxon.

[8] See before, vol. I. p. 325.

[9] See Blog. Brit. Alban. (F).

Fig. 5. p. 490.

Fig. 3. p. 475.

Fig. 1. p. 476.

Fig. 1. p. 476.

Fig. 3. p. 475.

Fig. 2. p. 475.

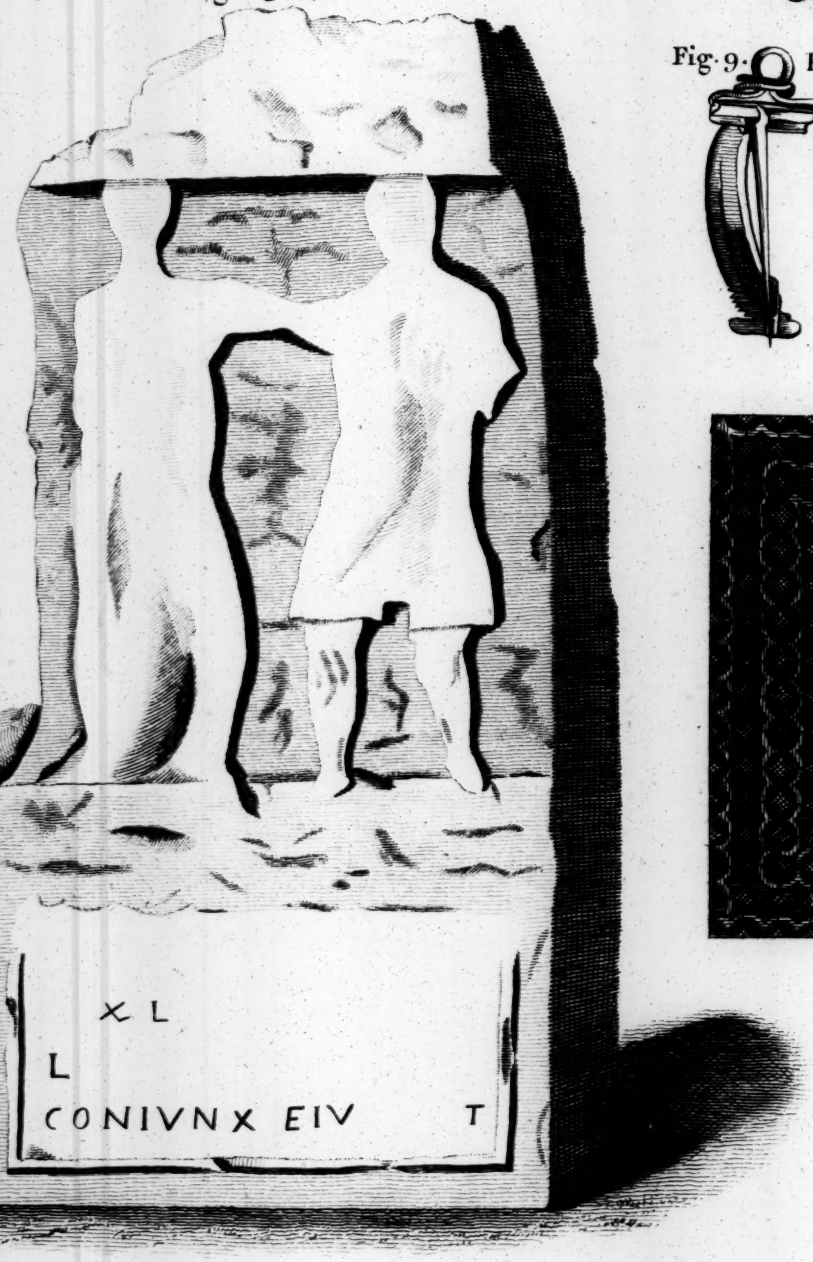


Fig. 9. p. 490. Fig. 10.

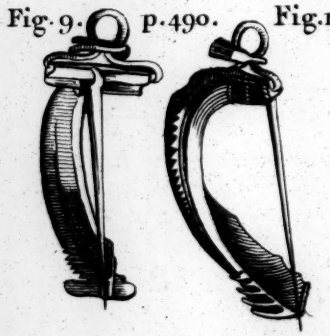


Fig. 7. p. 489.

Fig. 8. p. 490.

Fig. 5. p. 490.

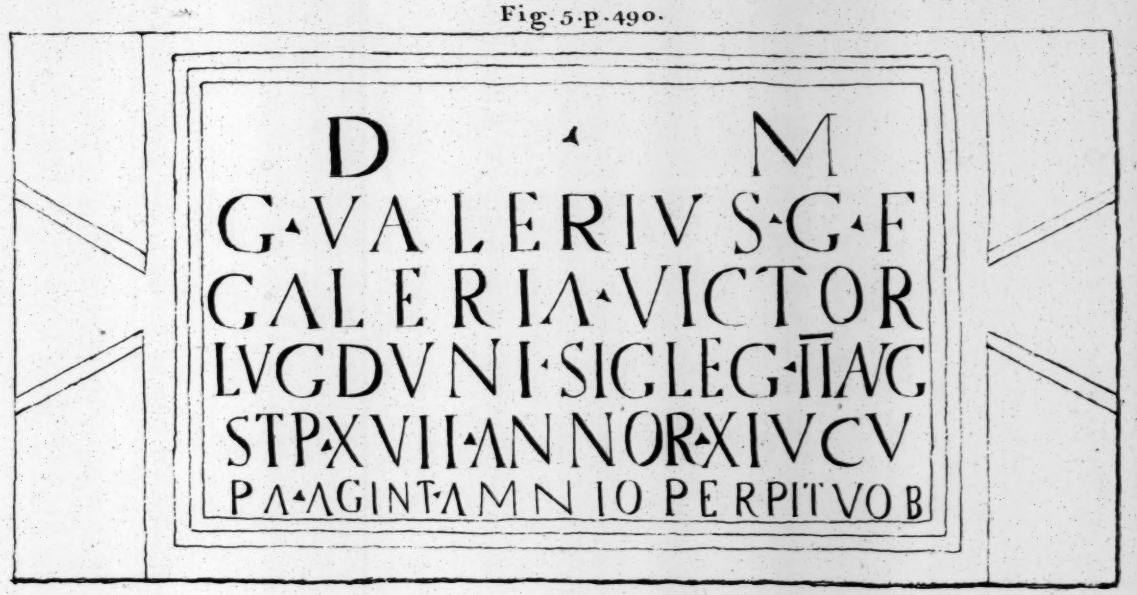


Fig. 6. p. 490.

F. Cary sculp.

" part of Wentlugh, except at *Park Vehan* or *Behan*, " or Little park, three miles out of Newport, through " which the high way lyeth, to Caerdif. This park " hath neither deer nor pale, now it is the king's by " the lordſhip of Newport, and at Tredegar, wher " Mr. William Morgan, a man of 300 marks of " landes by year hath a very fair place of ſtone. " It is a mile and half from Newport ſouth-weſt on " the hither ſide of *Ebouith* river. Caſtelle Behan is " a little without the ſouth ſide of this park, and is " in ruin. It longed to the duke of Bukkingham. " Such part of Wentlugh as lieth up toward Caerleon " is well paſtured and woody: ſuch parts as lieth " from Pont Remney along on the eaſt ripe of " Remny to *Bedwes* paroche, ſix miles off by land, " is much woody, and in ſome places betwixt, as firſt " in Llanvichangle paroche, and then in Maghen " paroche joining to it is metely good corn. Pont " Remny is two miles from the Severn ſea. There " is a village by it called *Remmy* in Engliſh, in Welſh " *Tredelerch*. Thence in Remney ripe, a mile upper, " is a fair valley called *Deffrin Riſca*, going three or " four miles upward on the water, plentiful of wood " as it were a foreſt ground mingled with fields, hav- " ing litle corn, and from the head of this valley it " is upward on Remny four miles to *Egglins Tider- " uab Hobel*, by rough hills and wild vallies, and " plenty of wood. The head of Remny river is " three or four miles above this in the hills of High " Wenceland; thens come many ſprings and take in " one bottom; the brook is called *Kayach*, and " thence going into Diffrin Riſka, it is augmented " with *Riſca* a brook coming into it out of a paroche " called *Egglins Ilan*, and then doth it all bear the " name of Riſca. Egglins Ilan is in Singhenith in " Glamorganſhire, four miles from Diffrin Riſca, " and coming to *Bedwes* paroche it is called Remny, " and by the ſame name into the Severn ſea. In the " middle ground betwixt Remny and Ebouith river " on the north ſide of the highway to Pont Remny, " the ground for the moſt part is hilly, better for " cattle than corn, and there is a very high hill " called *Tumbarlum*. The river of *Ebouith* riſith " flat north in a mountain of High Wenceland, and " ſtrait comith into a valley called *Diffrin Serowy*. " Ebouith goeth into Wiſk one mile and half be- " neth Newport, and half a mile from the haven " mouth of Wiſk. There is a bridge of timber over " Ebouith called *Pont Beſſaleg*, two miles above the " confluence of Ebouith and Wiſk, and over this " bridge lieth the high way from Newport to Cair- " taph. This bridge is ſcant two miles from New- " port town. Newport is but two miles from " Caerleon; from Newport to the place where " Ebouith goith into Wiſk haven a good mile and a " half, and then more than half a mile to the haven " mouth. The bridges of Caerleon and Newport be " both of wood. From the haven mouth of Wiſk " to the mouth of Remny, where is no haven or " coming in mete for ſhips, are ſix miles. On this " there is no very notable thing. The banks of it " be clived enough to defend the ſea for raging into " the low ground of Wenceland. *Newport* is a bigg " town, whereof that part where the paroche " church is ſtandeth on a hill. The church is St. " Guntle Olave [s] in Engliſh. There is a great ſtone " gate by the bridge at the eaſt end of the town: " another in the middle of the town as in the high " ſtreet to paſs through, and the third at the weſt " end of the town, and hard without it is the paroch " church. The faireſt of the town is al in one ſtreet. " The town is in ruin. There was a houſe of re- " ligion by the key beneth the bridge. The caſtle is " on the eaſt ſide of the town above the bridge [t].

" Newport is in Wentlugh a mile and more by foot " path from Cairlion, and ſtandeth on Uſk, having a " prety ſtrong town, but I markt not whether it were " walled or no. There is a very fair caſtle longing " ſometime to the Bukkinghams. But this great " lordſhip the Welſhmen ſay is no part of the three " Vencelands, yet it is called in Welſh *Guentluge*. " Wherefore it might in deſcription be well joined " with Myddle Ventland [u]." This town has flou- riſhed conſiderably ſince Mr. Camden's time, and is walled round. Its ſituation equals if not exceeds Caerleon. It has a wooden bridge like thoſe at Chepſtow and Caerleon, and conſiderable remains of a noble caſtle on the river [x], with three ſtrong towers next the river [y]. Here was a religious houſe by the key below the bridge, probably of friars preachers [z].

On the north ſide of the town within leſs than half a mile on a hill are remains of a camp double trenched, which Mr. Harris ſuppoſes the æſtiva of the ſecond Legion. He thinks the road hence to Ju- papania [a] went round by Malpas to Newport on the eminences above the former, where was a cell of Cluniacs from Montacute, c. Somerſet, valued at £. 14 [b]. However, at *St. Woolas* church are remains of antient fortifications called *Caerau*, incloſing the church; and he was told a road had lately been ſtopped up which led from Malpas by Crunden houſe, and a little weſt of Newport to St. Woolas church, and within ſix yards of the works is a lofty tumulus commanding an extenſive proſpect.

" Morgan, the chiefeſt of lands, hath a very fair " place at *Tredeger*, and another in the town of " Newport [c]." The ſeat of this family at *Ruperra* in Glamorganſhire, was conſumed 1784, with ſeveral antient family pictures in it, by fire occaſioned as ſup- poſed by lightning. Tredegar.

" There is another of the Morgans, a man of " mean lands dwelling at Newport. The other of " the Morgans dwelling by Remny at *Mayher*, " having a fair houſe. He had bene a man of fair " lands if his father had not divided it partly to " other of his ſons. John Morgan of *Lampedu* " pariſh in Low Wenllugh [d]." Mayer. Lampedu.

Gracedieu, or Trody, a ſmall Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1226 by John of Monmouth, lord of Mon- mouth, valued at £. 19. 14s. [e] ſtanding in a wood, and having a rill running by it between Wiſk and Ragland, three miles from Cairwiſk, and four from Ragland [f]. Gracedieu *abbey*.

Llantarnam, a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £. 71. [g] in a wood two miles from Caerleon [h]. Llantarnam.

Sir William Dugdale [i] recites a ſucceſſion of lords of Monmouth from the Conqueror to 41 Henry III. when they ended in heirs female. Charles I. in the firſt year of his reign created *Robert* lord Carey earl of Monmouth. He was ſucceeded 1639 by his ſon Lords of *Monmouth*.

[a] St. Woolos *alias* Gunlin. St. Gunleus. Ecton.
[b] Tan. 330. [c] Lel. IV. 53.
[d] Lel. Ib.
[e] Tan. 331. Lel. IV. 176. Dugd. Bar. I. 442.
[f] Lel. V. 12. [g] Tan. 331.
[h] Lel. V. 7, 12. [i] Bar. I. 442.
[s] St. Woolos *alias* Gunlin. St. Gunleus. Ecton.
[t] Lel. IV, 52, 53. [u] Lel. V. 6.
[x] Strange, Archæol. V. 76.
[y] Groſe's account under his view of it. [z] Tan. 332. [a] Caerdiff.
[b] Tan. 330. [c] Lel. IV. 53.
[d] Lel. Ib.
[e] Tan. 331. Lel. IV. 176. Dugd. Bar. I. 442.
[f] Lel. V. 12. [g] Tan. 331.
[h] Lel. V. 7, 12. [i] Bar. I. 442.

Henry,

Henry, who, dying without iſſue male 1661, James Fitzroy was, among other honours, created duke of Monmouth 15 Charles II. and beheaded 1685, 1 James II. 1 William and Mary, Charles, ſon of John earl of Peterborough, by Elizabeth of Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon of Robert earl of Monmouth, was created earl of Monmouth in right of his mother, which title is enjoyed by his grandſon Charles earl of Peterborough [k].

[k] Dugd. II. 398. Ib. 482.

Rare Plants found in Monmouthſhire:

Gnaphalium *margaritaceum*. American Cudweed; on the banks of *Rymney* river.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch; in a wood near *Caerwent*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE furtheſt territory of the Silures I take to have been what we now call *Glamorganſhire*, the Britans *Morganuc*, *Glath morgan*, and *Glad Vorganuc*, i. e. the *country of Morganuc*, from prince *Morgan* as moſt think, or as ſome from *Morgan* abbey. If I ſhould deduce it from *Mor* the Britiſh word for *ſea*, I know not whether I ſhould be far from the truth. I have, however, obſerved that a maritime town of Bretagne, now called *Morlais*, is by Ptolemy and the antient Gauls called *Vorganium* or *Morganium* (M and V being frequently put for one another in this language) and whence can that be derived but from the ſea? And this our *Morganuc* is alſo entirely on the ſea; for being long and narrow it is waſhed by the Severn ſea on the ſouth. On the land ſide it adjoins eaſt on Monmouth, on the north on Brecknock, and on the weſt on Caermarthenſhires.

The northern part is rough with mountains, which as they decline ſouthward gradually grow more improveable, at whoſe foot a plain extends open to the ſouth ſun in ſuch a ſituation as Cato preferred to all others, and for which Pliny ſo much commends Italy. For this is the richeſt part of the county, and thick ſet with towns.

Juſtin[a], petty prince of this country in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his ſovereign Rhys, and finding himſelf not a match for his power, by a raſhneſs which he repented of when too late, invited over to his aſſiſtance from England by means of one Ivo[b], a nobleman to whom he had married his daughter, Robert *Fitz Haimon* a Norman, ſon of *Haimon Dentatus* earl of Corbul, who preſently raiſing troops, and aſſociating with him twelve knights, firſt engaged and ſlew Rhys, and then allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before inſured to himſelf the poſſeſſion in proſpect, turned his arms againſt Juſtin himſelf for not keeping his word with Ivo, ſoon diſpoſſeſſed him of the patrimony of his anceſtors, and divided the country between his own followers. The barren mountains he granted to Ivo, but reſerved the richer lands to himſelf and thoſe twelve whom he called *Peers*, to hold of him as their lord, and mutually defend one another, and each their reſpective poſt in *Caerdiff* caſtle, and to attend at his court for the adminiſtration of juſtice when ſummoned. It may not be amiſs to ſet down their names from a book written on this ſubject either by ſir Edward *Stradling* or ſir Edward *Manſell*, for it goes under both their names, both of antient family and well verſed in matters of antiquity. They are as follow:

William de Londres
Richard Granvill
Paine Turbervill
Oliver St. John
Robert de St. Quintin
Roger Bekeroul
William Eaſterling, ſo called becauſe he was a native of Germany, whoſe deſcendants are ſtill called *Stradlings*.
William Humfranvill
Richard Siward
John Fleming
Peter Soore
Reginald Sully.

The river *Remny* falling from the mountains is the eaſtern boundary dividing this county from Monmouthſhire; and *Remni* in Britiſh ſignifies to *divide*. Near its courſe through inacceſſible places among the mountains in a marſhy place one ſees the tottering walls of *Caer Phili* caſtle, which was of ſuch vaſt extent and ſtupendous workmanſhip that it is almoſt univerſally allowed to be a Roman work. Nor do I deny it, though I have not yet found by what name it was known to them. It ſeems, however, to have been repaired, as it has a chapel in the Chriſtian ſtyle, as I was informed by the learned and judicious J. *Sanford*, who examined it with attention. It belonged to the *Clares* earls of Gloceſter, but no mention is made of it in our chronicles before Edward II. At that time the *Spenſers* having by their wicked arts fomented a variance between the king, queen, and nobles, Hugolin *Spenſer* was beſieged a long time in this caſtle to no purpoſe. On this river alſo, but whereabouts is unknown, Fauſtus, the good ſon of the worthleſs Vortigern, built as Ninnius[c] relates a great place, where with other holy men he ſpent his time in prayer to God that he whom his abandoned father had inceſtuouſly begotten on his own daughter might not ſuffer for his father's ſins, that his father might at laſt be brought to a ſerious repentance, and that his country might be delivered from the Saxon war.

Rhymny r.

Caer Phili caſtle.

Somewhat lower Ptolemy places the mouth of the river RATOSTABIVS or RATOSTIBIVS, a name corrupted for *Trait Taff*[d], q. d. the ſandy frith of the river *Taff*. This river falling from the mountains there enters the ſea by *Landaff*, q. d. the *Church on the river Taff*, a ſmall city[e] in a low ſituation, but dignified with an epiſcopal ſee, to which are ſubject 154 pariſhes, and a cathedral church dedicated to Teleanus[f] its biſhop. It was founded by Germanus and Lupus, French biſhops, after ſuppreſſing the Pelagian hereſy then ſpreading itſelf over Britain*; and Dubricius, a moſt holy man, was appointed firſt biſhop, to whom Meuric a Britiſh petty prince gave all the country between the rivers *Taff* and *Elei*. From hence the Taff comes to *Caerdiff*, called by the Britans *Caerdid*[g], as neat a town as any in this

Ratoſtibii oſtium.

Landaff.

Caerdiff.

[a] *Jeſtin ap Gwrgant*.
[b] or *Ino*, or rather *Enion ap Kadivor*.
[c] c. 52. on the bank of the river *Renis*.
[d] *Traeth Taw*.
[e] *urbecula*.
[f] St. *Teilian*.
[g] corruptly I ſuppoſe for *Caer Dydh*.
* Hiſtoria Landavenſis.

county, having a commodious harbour. *Fitz Haimon* after his conqueſt made it the ſeat of war and juſtice, fortifying it with walls and a caſtle, in which beſides a choice band thoſe knights beforementioned were bound to defend each his poſt. Notwithſtanding all this in a few years *Yvor Bâch* a Britiſh mountaineer, a little man of great ſpirit, ſurpriſed the caſtle in the night-time, carried off William earl of Gloceſter, *Fitz Haimon's* daughter's ſon, with his wife and ſon, and detained them till he obtained full ſatisfaction for the wrong that had been done him. How Robert *Curthoſe*, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, a perſon of fooliſh intrepidity and courage, being ſupplanted in his pretenſions to the crown by his younger brothers, and deprived of his eye-ſight, ended his days in this caſtle, may be ſeen in our hiſtorians; whence may be learnt how little eaſe or ſecurity attends royal birth.

Robert *Curthoſe* duke of Normandy.

Scarce three miles from the mouth of the *Taff* in the turn of the ſhore lie two ſmall but pleaſant iſlands, divided from each other as well as from the main land by a narrow ſtrait. The hithermoſt is called *Sully* from the town overagainſt it, to which Robert de *Sully*, to whom it fell in the diviſion of the country, gave his name, unleſs one ſhould rather ſuppoſe he derived his name from it. The furthermoſt is called *Barry* from Baruch a holy man there buried, who left his name both to the place and the ſucceeding lords of it. The illuſtrious family of the viſcounts *Barrè* in Ireland derive their name from thence. "On a rock in the ſea here," ſays Giraldus[h], "is a "ſmall cleft, to which if you put your ear you will "hear a noiſe as of a forge, ſometimes the blaſts of "the bellows, ſometimes the ſtrokes of the hammer, "ſometimes the loud gratings of the grindſtone and "the iron, the hiſſing of the ſteel and the roaring "of the fire. I could eaſily ſuppoſe theſe ſounds "to be occaſioned by the ſea which enters theſe "cavities unſeen, were it not that the ſame noiſes "are heard when the tide is out and the ſhore left "bare as when it is in." Somewhat like this place was that mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus in the 7th book of his Stromata. "Hiſtorians ſay there is "in the iſland of Britain a cavern under a mountain "having a cleft at the top; and when the wind "blows into the cavern and whiſtles in its receſſes "the ſound of a number of cymbals is heard. For "the repercuſſion of the wind makes a very great "noiſe."

Sully perhaps from the *Silures*.

Barry.

From theſe iſlands the ſhore runs due weſt, and opens for one river, on which higher up ſtands *Cowbridge*, called by the Britans from its ſtone bridge *Pont-Uan*[i], a market town, and the ſecond of the three that Fitz Haimon after his conqueſt reſerved for himſelf. As Antoninus hereabouts and at this diſtance from ISCA places BOVIVM, corruptly written alſo BOMIVM, I thought it a fortunate conjecture that this place might be *Bovium*. But finding three miles off *Boverton*, which exactly correſponds in ſound with *Bovium*, my regard to truth prevented me from ſeeking BOVIVM anywhere elſe. Nor is it uncommon to have places named from *Oxen*; witneſs the Thracian *Boſphorus*, *Bovianum* a town of the Samnites, and *Bauli* in Italy quaſi *Boaliæ*, if we may believe Symmachus. But what ſerves inſtead of every other proof is, that 15 miles from BOVIVM Antoninus places a town, whoſe Latin name alſo is NIDVM, which our antiquaries have long ſearched for, though *Neath* a town of conſiderable note preſents itſelf with its name ſtill entire; and here at *Lantwit* (q. d. St. *Iltut's church*) adjoining are to be ſeen foundations of many buildings, and it had antiently ſeveral ſtreets. Not far from hence in the turn of the ſhore ſtands the caſtle of St. *Donat*, the ſeat of the antient and famous family of the *Stradlings*, near which were lately dug up ſome antient Roman coins, chiefly of the thirty tyrants, and ſome of Emilianus and Marius, which are leſs common. A little higher the river *Ogmor* makes its way into the ſea falling from the mountains by *Coitie*, antiently belonging to the *Turbevilles*, afterwards to the *Gamages*, now by marriage to Robert *Sidney* viſcount L'iſle; and *Ogmor* caſtle which from the family of Londres came to the houſe of Lancaſter.

Cowbridge.

BOVIVM.

Boverton.

NIDVM.

"A few miles from hence (as the learned J. Strad-"ling writes to me) at *Newtown*, a little town on "the weſt bank of the river *Ogmor*, about 100 "paces from the ſhore of the Severn in a ſandy "plain, is a ſpring not of the cleareſt water, but "tolerably pure and fit for uſe. It never runs over, "but you go down ſome ſteps to the well. In "ſpring tides in ſummer time you can ſcarce take "up a diſhful of water, but when the tide is out "there is enough to fill a large veſſel. The ſame "uncertainty continues in winter, but far leſs viſible "by reaſon of the adventitious ſupplies from rain "and other cauſes. This had been confidently "affirmed to me by many creditable perſons in the "neighbourhood. But giving little credit to com-"mon report, I lately paid ſeveral viſits to this "ſacred ſpring, as I wiſhed to write to you about it. "When I came there I ſpent above a quarter of an "hour in examining every particular, and the tide "being in the Severn without anybody coming to "carry away the water it ſunk about three inches. "I then left it, and ſoon after coming back to it I "found it riſen a foot. The lower diameter of the "ſpring within the walls is near ſix feet broad. "My muſe ſuggeſted the following lines on it:

"Te, Nova Villa, fremens odioſo murmure nympha
Inclamat Sabrina; ſoloque inimica propinquo,
Evomit infeſtas nutu violenter arenas.
Damna pari ſentit vicinia ſorte; ſed illa
Fonticulum cauſata tuum. Quem virgo legendo
Litus ad amplexus vocitat: latet ille vocatus
Antro, & luctatur contra. Namque æſtus utrique eſt
Continuo motu refluus, tamen ordine diſpar.
Nympha fluit propius: fons defluit; illa recedit;
Iſte redit. Sic livor ineſt & pugna perennis."

Thee, New town, noiſy raging Severn duns,
And on the neighouring land miſchievous throws
With violence heaps of ſand: the neighbours feel
Their ſhare of miſchief; but alone for it
Accuſe thy little ſpring, whoſe fond embrace
The ſea nymph courts oft as this ſhore ſhe laves.
He in his cavern hid her ſummons ſcorns,
And ſpurns reluctant. For in both a tide
Continual changes, but at diff'rent times;
As ſhe approaches he retreats. Again
She ſhuns as he returns. Continual ſtrife,
Continual emulation, both exert.

Polybius[k] mentions ſuch a ſpring at Gades, and gives this ſolution of it; that the wind wanting its

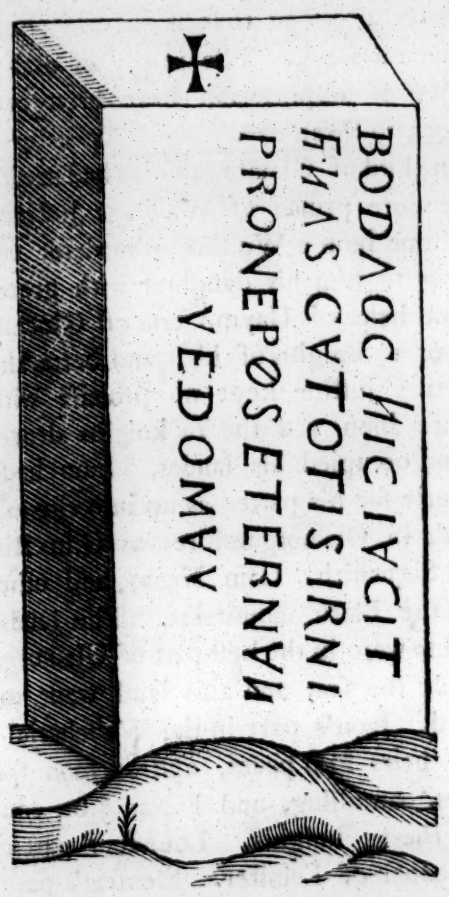
[h] I. c. 6.

[i] *Y Bon vaen.* Lluyd.

[k] Spr. Gad.

uſual vent returns inward, and ſtopping up the paſſages of the ſpring confines the water; that afterwards the water quitting the ſurface, the ſpring is no longer obſtructed, and then the water riſes up plentifully.

Proceeding along the ſhore from hence we meet with *Kinfeage*, formerly Fitz Haimon's own caſtle, and *Margan* on the ſea, antiently an abbey, founded by William earl of Gloceſter, now the ſeat of the illuſtrious and knightly family of the *Maunſells*. Near this laſt place on the top of a mountain called *Mynydd Margan* is a block of hard ſtone four feet long and one broad with an inſcription which the ignorant vulgar in its neighbourhood firmly believe whoever reads will die ſoon after: with this aſſurance let the reader, therefore, attempt it if he dares.



The laſt words I read *Æternali in domo*; ſepulchres being in the language of that age ſtyled ÆTERNALES DOMVS. Between *Margan* and *Kinfeage* by the road ſide lies a ſtone four feet long with this inſcription:

PVNP EIVS
CARAN TOPIVS.

This, as the right rev. the biſhop of Landaff, who procured me copies of both theſe inſcriptions, informs me, the Welſh by adding and altering read and explain thus [k]: PIM BIS AN CAR ANTOPIVS, q. d. *The five fingers of our friends or neighbours ſlew us:* believing it to be the ſepulchre of Morgan, the prince from whom the country took its name, and who they ſay was ſlain 800 years before the birth of Chriſt. But antiquaries know theſe letters are of later date.

From *Margan* the ſhore runs out to the north-eaſt by *Aber-avon*, a mean market town on the river *Avon*, whence its name, to the river *Neath* remarkable for its quickſand, on which ſtands a town of the ſame name, called in Antoninus's Itinerary NIDVM. After Fitz Haimon reduced the country this fell to the ſhare of Richard *Granville*, who, after founding a monaſtery below the town and conſecrating his portion to God and the monks, returned to his much better eſtate in England. NIDVM.

All the country beyond the river *Nid* to the river *Loghor* [l] the weſt boundary of this county is called by us *Gower*, by the Britans and Ninnius *Guhir* [m], wherein as that author ſays "the ſons of "Kaianus [n] the Scot ſpread themſelves," till driven out by Cuneda [o] a Britiſh petty king. In the reign of Henry I. Henry [p] earl of Warwick reduced this country, but by agreement between Thomas [q] earl of Warwick and king Henry II. it paſſed to the crown*. King John gave it to William de *Breos* to hold "by "the ſervice of one knight in lieu of all other ſervice," and his poſterity held it to the time of Edward II. For then William de *Breos* having mortgaged [r] this eſtate to ſeveral perſons, and afterwards to the prejudice of all the reſt to oblige the king made it over to *Hugh Spenſer*, this was one of the many cauſes of the inveterate hatred which the nobility bore to the *Spenſers* and of their raſhly renouncing their allegiance. It is now divided into eaſt and weſt. In the eaſt the chief town is *Sweinſey*, ſo called by the Engliſh from the porpoiſes, by the Welſh *Aber-Taw* [s] from the river *Taw* running by it. It was fortified by Henry earl of Warwick aforeſaid. But much older than this is the town on the river *Loghor* called by Antoninus LEVCARVM, by us, retaining the name intire, *Loghor*, where after the death of Henry I. *Howell ap Meredic* coming on a ſudden with his mountaineers on the Engliſh cut off many perſons of diſtinction among them. Weſt *Gower* lies below this, and by the ſea inſinuating itſelf on both ſides is made a peninſula, more famous for its corn than its towns, and antiently for Kineth, who was canonized after leading a ſolitary life here, of whom the reader that deſires further information may conſult our countryman Capgrave, who dwells largely on his miracles.

Lochor r. *Gower land.* *East Gower.* *Sweinſey.* *Aber Taw.* LEVCARVM. *Loghor.* *W. Gower.*

From the conqueſt of this province the lineal deſcendants of *Fitz Haimon*, the Clares and Spenſers earls of Gloceſter, were lords of it: afterwards ſeveral of the *Beauchamps* and *Nevilles*, and by a daughter of Nevill deſcended from the Spenſers, Richard III. king of England, on whoſe death Henry VII. became poſſeſſed of this country, and granted it to his uncle Gaſpar duke of Bedford, who dying without iſſue the king reſumed the intire right, and left it to his ſon Henry VIII. whoſe ſon Edward VI. ſold the greateſt part of it to William Herbert, whom he had created earl of Pembroke and baron *Caerdiff* [t].

Lords of *Glamorgan.*

Of the iſſue of the twelve knights remain in this country only the *Stradlings*, diſtinguiſhed by a long ſeries of anceſtors; the *Tubervilles* and ſome of the *Flemings*, the chief of which laſt lives at *Flemingſton*; now by corruption *Flemſton*, which took its name from them quaſi *Flemings'* town. But in England remain baron St. *John* of *Bletſo*, the *Granvilles* in Devonſhire, the *Siwards*, as I am informed, in Somerſetſhire. The male line of the reſt has long been extinct, and their eſtates parcelled out among females.

This ſhire contains 118 pariſhes.

* Liber Mon. Neth. 5 Joh.

[k] PVMP. BVS CAR ANTORIVS.
[l] Britiſh *Lhychwr.*
[m] *Gwyr. Guihur cet. Gualig*, q. *Guchur* in Gwalig, i. e. Wallia, c. 8. Ed. Gale.
[n] *Keian.*
[o] *Kynedhav.*
[p] Dugdale, Bar. I. 69, from Rous ſays it was his ſon *Roger.*
[q] *William.* Ib.
[r] ſold. G.
[s] *Aber Thawan*, Lel. II. 63.
[t] which title his deſcendants ſtill enjoy.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Glamorgan is 48 miles long from eaſt to weſt by 27 from north to ſouth, and 116 in circumference.

"*Glade* is in Welſh a country or a land, and this "province or country is often called *Morganhog*. I "take *Moregan* to have the name of *More*, that is "to ſay the ſea, unto the ſhore whereof it lyeth. "The confine of Glamorgan lieth thus. *Remny* is "the march on the eaſt ſide of it. *Cremline* a little "brook is the march of the weſt part. The Se-"verne ſe boundith from the mouth of Remny to "the mouth of Cremlin. The rootes of the black "mountain marcheth it by north [a]."

On the north and north-eaſt ſides it is very mountainous, the ſoil of the hills extremely varied. In ſome parts they are abſolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The ſurface over theſe mines produces plenty of fine wood. What corn grows in the county is principally between the ſouth ſide of the mountains and the ſea in a ſpacious vale or plain open to the latter. Between Pontypool and Caerfilly is a long deep winding vale, ſuch as the Welſh call a *dingle*, between a range of very ſteep hills, thoſe on the right covered with coppices, thoſe on the left rich in mines, which in ſome places have been uncovered by letting looſe the ſprings on the hills. A ſtream winds through this vale and ſupplies the iron works. From the hills at Caerfilly are extenſive but barren proſpects. The roads over the mountains are exceſſively ſteep, ſtoney, ſtrewed as well as the heaths on each ſide of them with ſtones of various ſizes detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The lower road from Caerdif through the county is good. From thence to Cowbridge and Margan the diſtance relieved by mile ſtones. The ferries at Brutton, Swanſea, and Lwchur, if better managed or the information about fords to be relied on, would cut off ſome of the way. The ſea ſhores are delightful, having a level ſand beach and romantic cliffs moſtly of marle. Caſtles are planted thick along the coaſt and in Gowerland: the former to ſecure the Norman, the latter the Engliſh conqueſts. The air on the north ſide is ſharp, occaſioned by the long continuance of the ſnow on the hills; but on the ſouth ſide mild and temperate, improved by the ſea breezes. There is no where perhaps ſouth of Tweed a greater air of miſery and ſavageneſs than among the inhabitants of the Glamorganſhire mountains, always employed in coal, iron, and copper-works, almoſt naked, exceſſively naſty, their long ſtrait hair hanging about their tawny faces. The women outdo the men in hard labour, their feet and legs bare almoſt above their knees. Their huts like their hedges of ſtones confuſedly piled up and wedged together without cement or earth. Mr. Wyndham [b] obſerves that though Caerphylli is but two miles from Monmouthſhire, and ſeparated from it only by a ſimple brook, the buildings, manners, and dreſs of the inhabitants are as ſtrictly Welſh as thoſe of Merionethſhire, and the Engliſh language is as little underſtood here as among the mountains of Caernarvonſhire.

Such is the profuſion of coal and lime-ſtone in this county that lime is the general manure of it, and there is ſcarce a cottage that is not white-waſhed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal and the conveniency of exportation have brought a large copper work to Swanſea [c].

"Juſtine lord of Glamorganſhire had great trouble "of Theodore prince of Wales. Juſtine deſired "help of one Inon a Welſhman borderer unto him, "promiſing to him his daughter with great landes. "Inon got help of Haymo erle of Gloceſter, and "had 12 or 13 knights of his, and bette the prince "of Wales. Juſtine kept no promiſe with Inon, "wherefore Inon and the 12 knights drove Juſtine "away and occupied his landes. Inon had all the "Walſcherie for his parte, as up into the mountains "by North in Glamorganſhire, as Glin Rutheney, "Miſkin Sighenith, Glin Neth, and other parts "towards the Black mountains. The lands of the "12 knights were in the beſt part of Glamorganſhire, "as towards the ſea, and this land went to heires "undivided. Inon's part in the Walſcherie was di-"vided by heirs into peces, and ſo ſoon ſparkelid. "Lounders, Stradling, and Fleming be countid as "three of the 12 knights. Lounders' part came to "the dukedom of Leinſter. Fleming's part to the "male infants, and of late time Gaſpar duke of "Bedford being lord of Glamorganſhire, the lands "of the male infants for lak of due iſſue cam by "exchete unto him as lord of the country. Now "they be the kinge's [d]."

"The river of *Remny* limes Morganiæ [e]." Rem

"Singheneth of ſome is divided into Iſkaihac and "Huhekaihach. In *Iſkaihac* is *Cair Filly* caſtle ſett Cair "emonge mariſches, where be ruinus walls of a "wonderfull thicknes, and toure kept up for pri-"ſoners as to the chief hold of Singheneth. It is "three miles N. E. from Landaff and two from the "E. ripe of Tave [f]."

The village of *Caerphilly* ſtands among the chain of hills which run through the middle of Glamorganſhire and ſtretch north towards Brecknockſhire, from whoſe top may be ſeen all the north part of South Wales and part of North Wales, and all the ſouth and eaſt parts to the ſea and the Severn. It is a mean irregular village, with a church dedicated to St. Helen of no better appearance. The caſtle is probably one of the nobleſt remains of antient architecture now in Britain. It conſiſts of one large oblong court, which had an entrance by a gateway with two round towers to the eaſt and weſt, the firſt being the principal. On the north ſide was a dead

[a] Lel. IV. 54.
[b] Toure p. 18.
[c] Wyndham, p. 37.
[d] Lel. IV. 76.
[e] Lel. V. 6.
[f] Ib. IV. 57.

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IV. 76.

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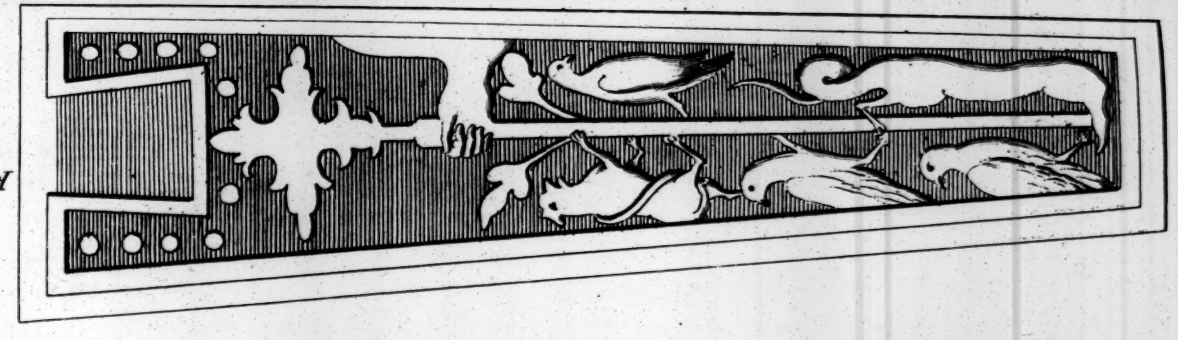
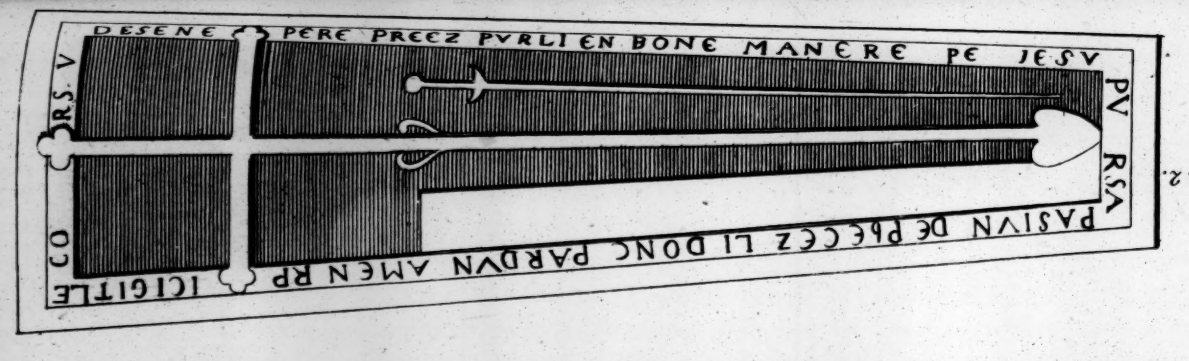


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. p. 485.



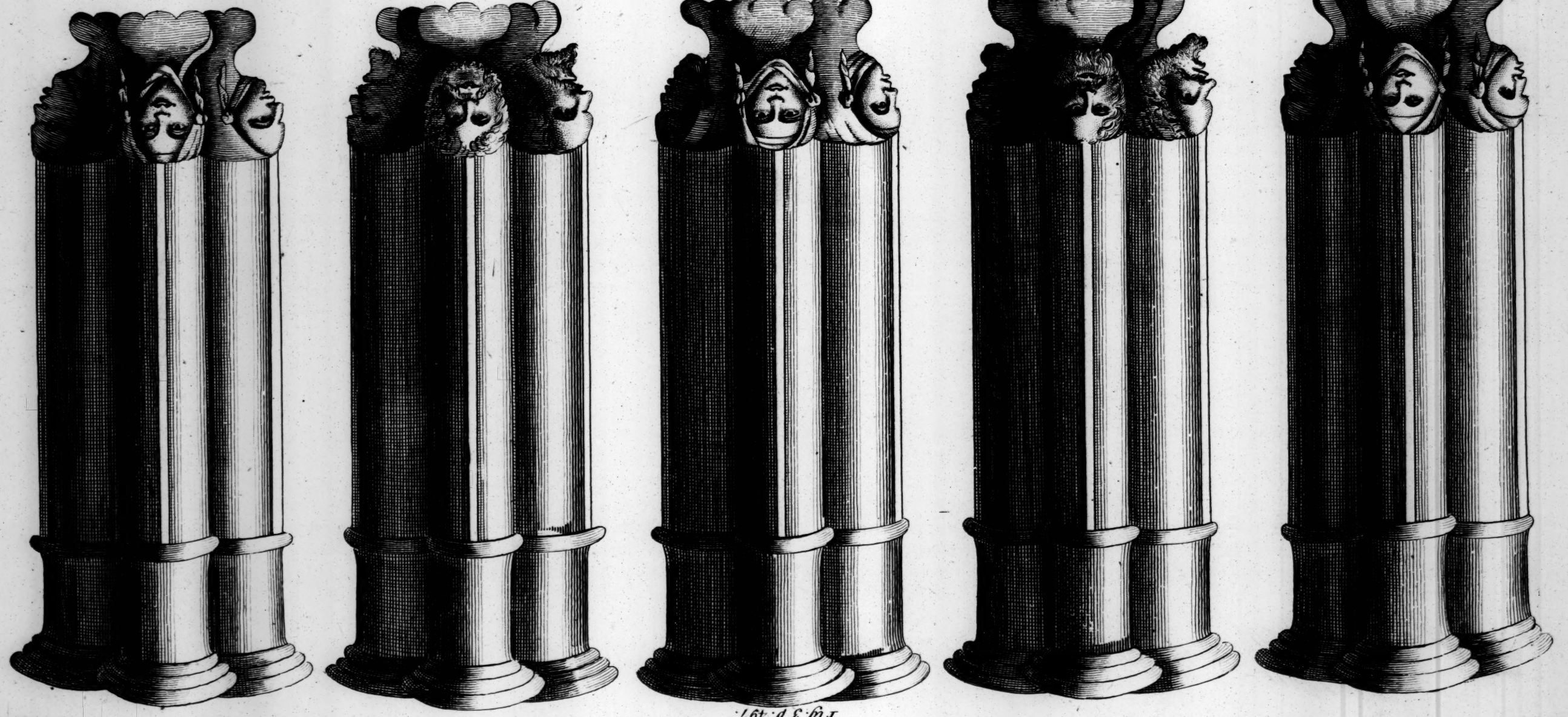


Fig. 3 p. 497.

Fig. 4. p. 497.

Vol. II Pl. XVI. p. 497.

wall with loop holes. On the south the hall. At each angle was a round tower of four ſtories, all which were communicated with each other by a gallery in the ſecond ſtory. The ſouth-eaſt tower in the laſt century of its ſituation is ſuppoſed to exceed any leaning tower in Italy or elſewhere, having been reſtored, probably by gunpowder in the civil wars eleven feet from its perpendicular, and reſting only on a ſhaft of the ſouth ſide. The hall before-mentioned, which Mr. Sandford miſtook for a chapel, is a ſtately room about 70 feet by 30 and [illegible]. On the ſouth ſide we aſcend to it by a double flight about eight feet wide, the roof of which is vaulted and ſupported by twenty arches rising as you aſcend. This ſtaircaſe leads not exactly into the middle but nearer the weſt end of the room, and oppoſite to it on the north ſide is a chimney about 10 feet wide. On the ſame ſide are two ſtately windows (two on each ſide the chimney) continued down to the floor and reaching above the ſuppoſed floor of this room. They do not appear to have been open entirely within more than a yard of the floor though they are ſo now.] The ſides of theſe windows are adorned with [a double row of] certain three-leaved knobs or buſks, having a frith or ſmall round ball in the centre, an ornament common in buildings of the 14th century[k].] On the ſide walls of the room are ſeven equidiſtant cluſters of round pilaſters about four feet long, from the bottom of which to the floor may be about 12 feet and an half, each pilaſter ſupported by three buſts varied alternately; a bearded old head and two young ones all with flowing hair; a female buſt with a cloth under the chin and about the forehead between two younger ones with only forehead cloths, all with braided hair. There are alſo in the ſouth wall ſix equidiſtant grooves about nine inches wide and eight or nine feet high, four whereof are continued from the tops of the pilaſters, but the two middlemoſt are about the middle between the pilaſters and come down below the reſt, having neat flowers projecting at bottom as if intended to ſupport ſomething placed in the grooves. [Above the top of theſe grooves may be ſeen three feet of wall, which was evidently no more than a parapet, the roof having ſtrung from the top of the pilaſters and from wooden uprights placed in the grooves; it being highly improbable that only the upper part and almoſt the point of the windows ſhould have been cut off for an upper room.] On the north ſide near the eaſt end is a door about eight feet high opening into a pretty green [the court of the caſtle] about 70 yards by 40. At the eaſt end are two low arched doors within a yard of each other [and a window.] Over one of theſe doors they pretend to ſhew a hole in proof of its being a chapel, but it is only [illegible] animal at the foot of the arch.] On the ſouth ſide was a third door and another oppoſite [at right angles] with that on the weſt end. To the deſcription in biſhop Gibſon thus corrected I ſhall add, that at the eaſt end of the hall are two ſmall ſquare [illegible] communicating with it by the two doors before-mentioned. There may have been a kitchen and buttery. Beyond theſe is an area come to look [illegible] which does not appear to have been roofed. At the weſt end of the hall is a room 22 feet and an half long by the width of the hall, having one long narrow pointed window on the north ſide lately filled up; but the tracery of later date than any in the caſtle. From the weſt wall of this room project ſingle ſtones like thoſe in the hall, but with characters on them, probably maſons marks. This room all [illegible] contrary to its ſituation is vulgarly called a chapel. Beyond this is another narrower room, but of the three ſeparately from north to ſouth, which was a paſſage with doors into the [illegible] deep well, now filled. The main body of the caſtle is ſurrounded by an immenſe wall, ſupported with [illegible] and defended by ſquare towers communicating each with other by an embattled gallery with a walk over it. In this wall is a narrow gateway, not exactly correſponding with the eaſt gate of the caſtle, and having two hexagonal towers. At right angles with this gateway is a ſquare tower with three ſlits for portcullices and an oven. At this the entrance opens into the gallery in the eaſt wall, and juſt under that near this tower is an arched paſſage formerly fortified with portcullices. Through the outer wall and the moat were the offices, that ſtill [illegible] remaining.

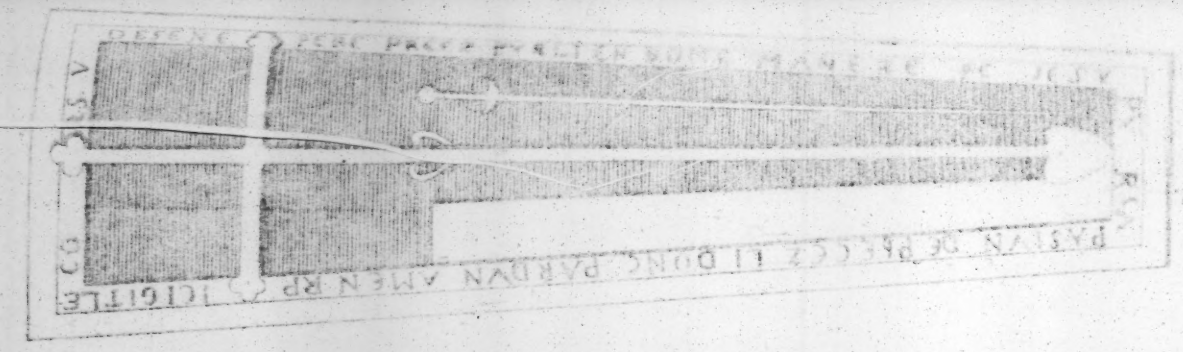
See Pl. XVI. fig. 1.

The preſent caſtle within the old deep moat is not ſo large as that at Caerphilly, but the outworks are of great extent; riſing to the eaſt and of later erection, and on the outſide of the old moat. On the north-weſt ſide of the old moat is a pentagon entrenchment of earth with circular baſtions at the angles; and farther north-weſt and only divided by another moat is a large triangular field incloſed round, with a circular mound at each corner. The works that lye to the north-eaſt have a moat of a modern faſhion before them; the gate on that ſide [illegible] and the cattle drawn [illegible] Spenſer[l] lord of Glamorgan, who [illegible] this caſtle by the queen and [illegible] part of the outworks are unfiniſhed.

Caerdydd, or as Mr. Lhuyd [illegible] native calls *Caer Fyl*, i. e. *Caſtrum Fili*, ſeems to be the name of *Caer* to be the Roman [illegible] or *Bullæum Silurum*, though no remains of them have ever been found here. If, ſays he, there were no other ground to play it or ſtrain [illegible] the affinity of the name and the ſituation in the country of the Silures, we may alſo urge that the name of Caerphilly comes as near *Caſtrum Bullæi* as Briſtol. For they who underſtand the Britiſh tongue will readily allow that Bullæum could not be otherwiſe expreſſed in that language than *Kaer Fyl* or *Fyll*, which muſt be pronounced *Kaer Fil* or like it. Other name of places from the [illegible] In the Welſh Miſc. it is called the *Blue* caſtle, from the colour of the ſtone; Powis caſtle in North Wales is called the *Red caſtle*. It occurs in Wynne's improved edition of Giraldus of Lancaſter's [illegible]

[illegible] Grandiſon [illegible] and St Athan [illegible]

[illegible] conſidered, that the long eaſt wall of [illegible] with its [illegible] towers and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



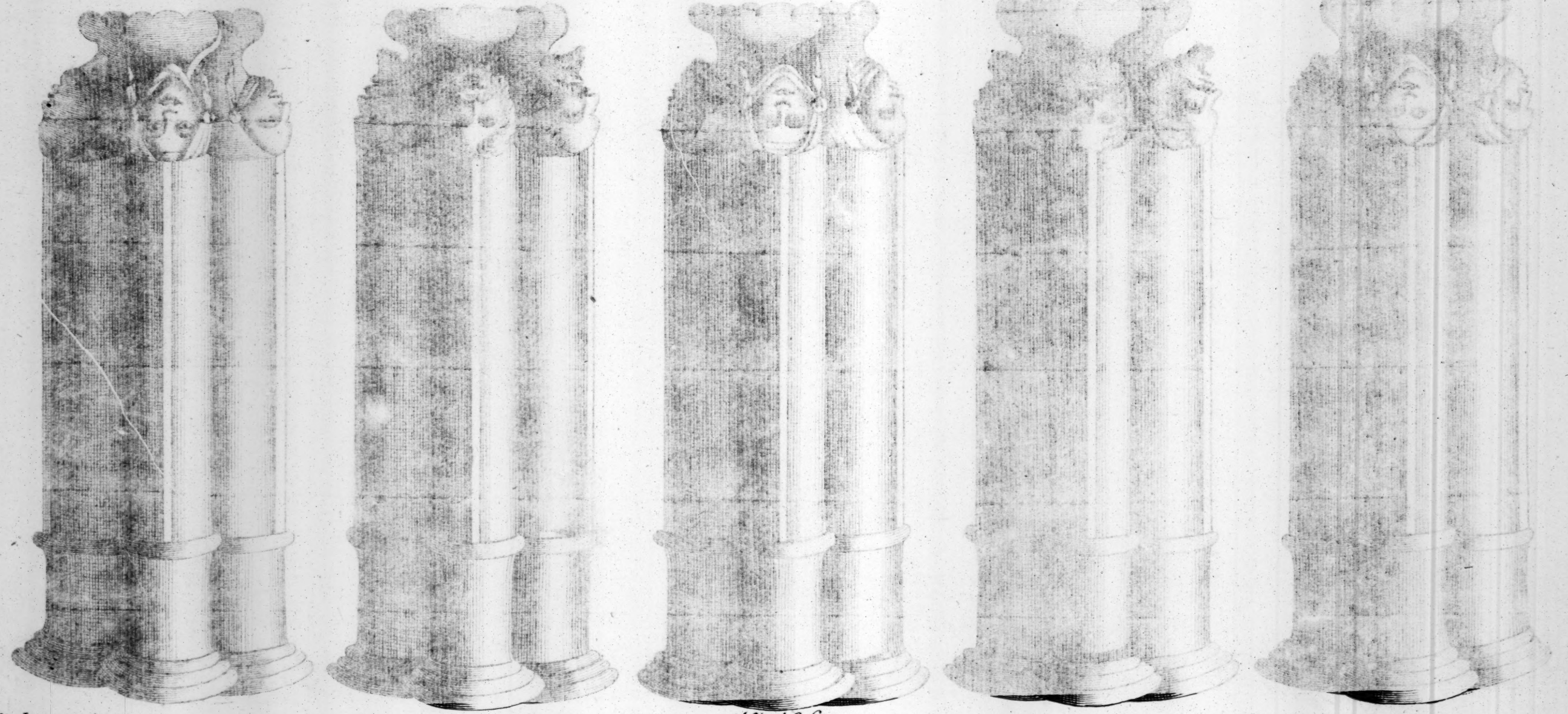


Fig. 3 p. 497.

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wall with loop holes. On the ſouth the hall. At each angle was a round tower of four ſtories, all which towers communicated with each other by a gallery in the ſecond ſtory. The ſouth-eaſt tower in the ſingularity of its ſituation is ſuppoſed to exceed any leaning tower in Italy or elſewhere, having been removed probably by gunpowder in the civil wars eleven feet[g] from its perpendicular, and reſting only on part of the ſouth ſide. The hall beforementioned, which Mr. Sandford miſtook for a chapel, is a ſtately room about 70 feet by 30 and 17 high. On the ſouth ſide we aſcend to it by a direct ſtaircaſe about eight feet wide, the roof of which is vaulted and ſupported by twenty arches riſing as you aſcend. This ſtaircaſe leads not exactly into the middle but nearer the weſt end of the room, and oppoſite to it on the north ſide is a chimney about 10 feet wide. On the ſame ſide are two ſtately windows (two on each ſide the chimney) continued down to the floor and reaching above the ſuppoſed floor of this room. [They do not appear to have been open antiently within more than a yard of the floor though they are ſo now.] The ſides of theſe windows are adorned with [a double row of] certain three-leaved knobs or huſks, having a fruit or ſmall round ball in the centre, an ornament common on buildings of the 14th century[h].] On the ſide walls of the room are ſeven equidiſtant cluſters of round pilaſters about four feet long, from the bottom of which to the floor may be about 12 feet and an half, each pilaſter ſupported by three buſts varied alternately; a bearded old head and two young ones all with flowing hair; a female buſt with a cloth under the chin and about the forehead between two younger ones with only forehead cloths, all with braided hair. There are alſo in the ſouth wall ſix equidiſtant grooves about nine inches wide and eight or nine feet high, four whereof are continued from the tops of the pilaſters, but the two middlemoſt are about the middle between the pilaſters, and come down below the reſt, having neat ſtones projecting at bottom as if intended to ſupport ſomething placed in the grooves. [Above the top of theſe grooves may be about three feet of wall, which was evidently no more than a parapet, the roof having ſprung from the top of the pilaſters and from wooden uprights placed in the grooves; it being highly improbable that only the upper part and almoſt the point of the windows ſhould have been cut off for an upper room.] On the north ſide near the eaſt end is a door about eight feet high opening into a ſpacious green [the court of the caſtle] about 70 yards by 40. At the eaſt end are two low arched doors within a yard of each other [and a window.] [Over one of theſe doors they pretend to ſhew a lamb in proof of its being a chapel; but it is only a rude animal at the foot of the arch.] On the ſouth ſide was a third door and another oppoſite [or at right angles] with that on the weſt end. To the deſcription in biſhop Gibſon thus corrected I ſhall add, that at the eaſt end of the hall are two ſmall ſquare rooms communicating with it by the two doors beforementioned. Theſe may have been a kitchen and buttery. Beyond them is an area equal to both together, which does not appear to have been roofed. At the weſt end of the hall is a room 12 feet and an half long by the width of the hall, having one long narrow pointed window on the north ſide lately filled up; but the tracery of later date than any in the caſtle. From the weſt wall of this room project ſingle ſtones like thoſe in the hall, but with characters on them, probably only maſon's marks. This room alſo expreſsly contrary to its ſituation is vulgarly called a chapel. Beyond this is another narrower room, but of the ſame length from north to ſouth, which was only a paſſage with ſtairs into the covered way on the ſouth ſide. On the eaſt ſide of the hall ſtairs is a low round tower of one ſtory called the *Mint houſe*, having three pointed arches with flues on the ſouth ſide, and on the weſt a ſquare place like a well with benches round it. In the great court near the eaſt entrance was a ſquare deep well, now filled up. The inner building or main body of the caſtle is intirely ſurrounded by an immenſe wall, ſupported with ſtrong buttreſſes and defended by ſquare towers communicating with each other by an embattled gallery with a walk over it[i]. In this wall is a narrow gateway, not exactly correſponding with the eaſt gate of the caſtle, and having two hexagonal towers. At right angles with this gateway is a ſquare tower with three ſlits for portculliſes and an oven. At this the entrance opens into the gallery in the eaſt wall, and juſt under that near this tower is an arched paſſage formerly fortified with portculliſes. Between the outer wall and the moat were the offices; the mill-houſe ſtill remaining.

See Pl. XVI. fig. 4.

The preſent caſtle within its old deep moat is not ſo large as that at Caerdiff, but the outworks are of great extent: thoſe to the eaſt are of later erection, and on the outſide of the old moat. On the north-weſt ſide of the old moat is a pentagon entrenchment of earth with circular baſtions at the angles; and farther north-weſt and only divided by another moat is a large triangular field moated round, with a circular mound at each corner. The works that lye to the north-eaſt have a moat of a modern faſhion before them; the gate on that ſide ſeems more recent, and does not run parallel with the inner gate and the eaſtern drawbridge. Theſe additional works might poſſibly have been erected by the younger Spenſer[k], lord of Glamorgan, who was beſieged in this caſtle by the queen and barons 1326. Great part of the outworks are unfiniſhed.

Caerphily, or as Mr. Lluyd reads it in the nominative caſe *Caer Vol*, q. d. *Kingſton*, appears by the name of *Caer* to be the Roman ſtation of *Ad Latus* or *Bullæum Silurum*, though no remains of them have ever been found here. If, ſays he, there were no other ground to place it at Bualht but the affinity of the names and the ſituation in the country of the Silures, we may alſo urge that the name of Caerphilly comes as near *Caſtrum Bullæi* as Bualht: for they who underſtand the Britiſh tongue will readily allow that Bullæum could not be otherwiſe expreſſed in that language than *Kaer Vwl* or *Vul*, which muſt be pronounced *Kaer Vyl* or like ſome other names of places from the genitive caſe *Kaer Vyli*. In old Welſh MSS. it is termed the *Blue* caſtle, from the colour of the ſtones, as Powis caſtle in North Wales is called the *Red* caſtle. It occurs in Wynne's improved edition of Caradoc of Lancarvon's hiſtory[l]

[g] Mr. Horſley 10 feet.

[h] See Grantham ſteeple, eaſt end of St. Alban's lady chapel, &c.

[i] Mr. Wyndham remarked, that the long eaſt wall on the ſouth ſide of the principal entrance is concave between the large upright buttreſſes: theſe buttreſſes reſemble towers, and had battlements on their tops, from which the intermediate wall might be protected. Ubi ſup. 21.

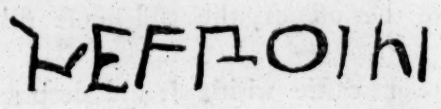
[k] ſon of the younger Spenſer. Walſingham.

[l] 1697, p. 200. 239. 244. 247.

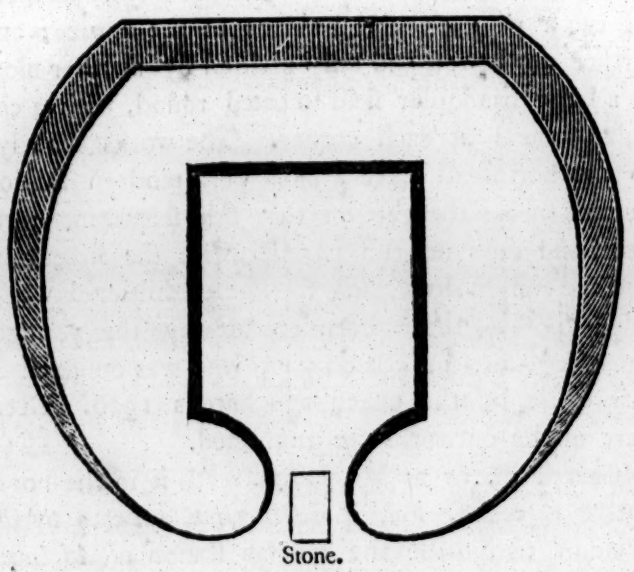
under the name of *Senghenneth*, which name is alſo given to the hundred in which it ſtands, to the north gate of Cardiffe leading to it, and to the eaſt wind as blowing from that hundred. This name may be derived from St. Kenneth or Chineth, from whom the monaſtery of Langennith in the weſt part of this country. The antient caſtle having been razed by Rhees Vychan 1217, the preſent was erected by its owner John Bruce ſon-in-law to prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth. The Flemings, who were the beſt artiſts in that age, appear to have been employed here; and the coins found here and at Landaff cathedral are to be aſcribed to them. Mr. Lluyd mentions one of ſilver of the ſize of a ſixpence but thinner with the image of our Saviour, and ꝺ⊔ORIꝸ+ TIBI K... and on the reverſe two figures with MVꝸNꝸTIR.... ON✱✱. This he ſuppoſes Venetian [m]. The braſs coin reſembles the French pieces of the middle age, and on one ſide a king crowned ſtanding and holding a ſceptre in his right hand with this inſcription, XꝬVſ:: ꝏ+ ×RSꝸI *Ave Maria*, &c. on the reverſe a croſs florè and +✠++ Ꝭ++V++ꝸ+ *Ave* [n].

Kevn Gelhi Gaer.

On a mountain called *Kevn Gelhi Gaer*, not far from Caerphili in the way to *Marchnad y wayn*, Mr. Lluyd obſerved a remarkable monument called *Y maen hir*, a rude ſquariſh ſtone pillar about eight feet high, ſomewhat inclining, with this inſcription to be read downwards:



At the bottom on the ſide to which it leans is a ſmall intrenchment incloſing about ſix yards, and in the centre this ſquare area.



Stone.

He reads the inſcription *Tefroiti* or *Deffroiti*, anſwering to *Dyvrod*, Latin *Dubrotus* or perhaps *Dubritius*, and ſuppoſes ſome perſon buried within the area [p]. Two miles from the caſtle is a farm called *Caer Vol* or the *Prince's field*, and another *Caer Marchag* or the *Knights farm*. Alſo a third *Ynis y bwl* or *vol*, q. d. the *Prince's iſland* in a low flat ſituation. On *Eglwys Slan* common two miles from Caerphyli were ſeveral tumuli opened 1753, when burnt bones were found in urns incloſed in a ſquare cavity of flat ſtones [o]. Several barrows are viſible on one of the mountains to the north of the caſtle.

" There is within half a mile eaſt of Caerfilly a " fair place called *Vanne*, where Mr. Edward Lewis " dwellith [p]." Vanne.

" The water of *Taphe* comith ſo down from woodey " hills, and after bringeth down ſuch logs and trees " that the country were not able to make up the " bridges if they were ſtone they ſhould be ſo often " broken [q]." Taf.

Over this river, which like many others in Wales is almoſt dry in the ſummer, but in winter paſſes all bounds, was erected 1750 at *Pontytypridd*, a ſtupendous bridge of one arch 145 feet wide and 35 feet high, by one William Edward a country maſon, who failed in his effort three times till by lightening the abutments it has ſtood now above thirty years. About half a mile above it is a natural fall of the Taff. Pontytyp bridge.

Mr. Ward takes Ptolemy's RATOSTIBIUS for the *Wye*, though he wonders why the *Uſk* is omitted [r]. Ratostibius.

" *Lantriſſent* [s] caſtle longing to the king as principal " houſe of Miſkin, ſtands on the top of a hill and is " in ruin. It hath been a fair caſtle, and had two " wards, and the inner diked, having among other " towers one great and high called *Giguran*; and at " this caſtle is the priſon for Miſkin and Glin Rode- " eney. There were two fair parks by ſouth of " Lantriſſent, now unpalid and without deer. There " is now iron made in one of theſe parks named " *Glinog* [t]." Lantriſſ

Lantriſſant is a miſerable village in the mountain road through Glamorganſhire having ruins of a caſtle, where Hugh Spenſer was taken after his father was beheaded at Briſtol [u]. Here is annually a great fair Auguſt 11th, where the Welſh cattle are bought up for England.

" Two miles ſouth-eaſt from Lantriſſent at *Caſtle* " *Crege* are tokens of buildings on the top of a " hill [x]." Caſtle

" The caſtle of *Talevain* in *Rithin* lordſhip ſtand- " ing on a level ground is clerely in ruin, and is " diſtant two miles and an half north-eaſt from " Cowbridge [y]." Talva

" Caſtle *Gogh* [*Gough*] ſtands on a high rok of " red ſtone or ſoile two miles from Landaf on Tave " al yn ruin, no big thing but high. It longeth to " the king, and ſtandith by Keven On [z]." Caſtle

" The town of *Cairtaphe* as the principal of all " Glamorganſhire is well walled, and is by eſtima- " tion a mile in compace. In the wall be 5 gates. " The caſtle is in the north-weſt ſide of the town wall, " and is a great thing and a ſtrong, but now in ſome " ruin. There be two gates to enter it, wherof the " biggeſt is called Sherehaul gate, the other the " Eſcheker gate. There is by Sherehaul gate a " great large tower called White tour, wherein is " now the king's armory. The dungeon tower is " large and fair. The caſtle toward the town by " eaſt and ſouth is plain, but it is diked by north, " and by weſt is defended by *Taphe* river. There " be certain places in the caſtle limited to every one " of the 12 peres or knights that came with Haymo " earl of Gloceſter in king William the Conqueror's " days, and wan Glamorgan country, and eche of " theſe be bound to the caſtle's guard. There be " two pariſh churches in the town, the principal " lying ſomewhat by eaſt, the other of our lady by Cardiff

[m] The inſcription on the reverſe may be read, MONETA VENETA, or VENETE Reipublicæ.
[n] Harris. Lluyd in G. [o] Harris.
[p] Lel. IV. 57. [q] Ib. 74. [r] Horſley, 375.
[s] *Fanum trium ſanctorum*. Leland. [t] Lel. IV. 60. [u] Kennet's Paroch. Ant. p. 406 ex MS. Dodſw.
[x] Lel. IV. 58. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. IV. 57.

" ſouth

" ſouth on the water ſide. There is beſides a chapel " in Shoemaker-ſtreet of St. Perine, and another hard " within Meſkin gate ſide. Ther was a late a goodly " manſion in the town called Place Newith. The " biggeſt ſuburb of the town is called Crokerton, " and ther was a houſe of Gray friars[a]. There is " another ſuburb but leſs without Port Llongy. " The Blak friers houſe was without Meſkin gate, " and beſides this there is a little building there[b]." The priory was founded by Robert firſt earl of Gloceſter, who died 1147, and there was alſo a houſe of White friars[c].

Cardiff is a populous but illbuilt town, ſituate on a low flat near the mouth of the Taff. Its old walls very conſiderable and extenſive. The keep ſeems very antient, and the caſtle is of great circumference, and muſt have been of conſiderable ſtrength[d]. On the keep is a large octagon tower[e], wherein they pretend Robert Curthoſe was confined in a dark vault: but Vitalis[f] and Malmſbury[g] ſay his confinement was enlivened by all the feſtivities of an elegant table. The high tower of the church is very beautiful. The town gives title of baron to the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Bute, ſo created 1777.

At Caerdiff Mr. Baxter places the JUPANIA, or as he corrects it JUPAPANIA of Ravennas, though it has no Roman remains except the name of *Caer* and a coin of Trajan in large braſs found with others not attended to in the caſtle garden. Mr. Ward makes PUNCTUOBICE in Ravennas *Cowbridge*[h]. He places BOMIUM at *Axbridge*[i], and BOVIVM at *Bunbury* or *Bonebury* near Beeſton caſtle, Cheſhire[k], and NIDUM, or as he writes it NIDUS, at *Portbury* c. Somerſet[l].

Two miles ſouth of Caerdiff and within 400 yards of the road is a fine entire camp of 10 or 12 acres called *Caireu* or *fortifications*, which occupies the whole hill, and includes a pariſh church of the ſame name. The hill is an oblong ſquare ſurrounded by earthworks, ſingle but very lofty to the ſouth, where is the ſteep narrow entrance. The Porta Decumana is viſible to the weſt, where and on the north the ramparts are double, and treble north-eaſt of the prætorium which is at the eaſt end of the camp, deep and entire and circular, with a very narrow entrance from the camp[m].

Near Caerdiff is *Henſol*, the ſeat of the Talbots. Of this family Charles was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain Nov. 29, 1723, on the reſignation of Peter King, lord King, and created the ſame year lord Talbot, baron of Henſol. He died Feb. 14, 1737, at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, deſervedly diſtinguiſhed by his great eloquence and eminent abilities in his profeſſion. His ſon Charles Richard dying ſingle, he was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſecond ſon William, who was created 1761 earl Talbot, and conſtituted lord ſteward of the houſehold the ſame year, and 1780 baron Dinevawr of Dinevawr c. Caermarthen, remainder to his daughter lady Cecil Price and her heirs. He died 1782.

" As much of *Cowbridge* as is encloſed with the Cowbridge.
" wall ſtandith on the eaſt ripe and the bridge of
" ſtone there. The great ſuburb is *cis pontem*, the
" wall is three-quarters of a mile about with three
" gates. There is a church in the town, which
" ſtands in a vale[n]," and conſiſts of one broad handſome ſtreet[o].

The neighbourhood of Cowbridge is remarkable for the number of caſtles[p].

In Cowbridge we firſt meet with the fiſh called *Seven*, which ſeems to be of the ſalmon kind, but in flavour much ſuperior, more like the Berwick trout ſo much eſteemed in London. The ſouth and weſt parts of Wales abound with this delicious fiſh in ſuch plenty that it is frequently ſold for 1½*d.* or 2*d.* a pound[q]. *Seven*, a fiſh.

" The commote of *Landaf* begins on the weſt ſide Landaff.
" of the mouth of Teve, and runs up by the marſhy
" ſhore on Severne to the mouth of Ley river of
" ſome in Engliſh called *Ele*. The mouths of theſe
" two rivers be about a mile aſunder. In *Eſt Tha-*
" *wan* commot is only the caſtle of Landaf, being
" the biſhop's palace[r]."

Landaff ſtands on a gentle elevation, and though a biſhopric is but a paltry village. A biſhopric was erected here in the time of St. Dubricius, whoſe death is commonly placed A. D. 522, though ſome place it near 100 years later. Hiſtorians have preſerved the names of the biſhops from the firſt erection to the end of the 9th century, but with much uncertainty of dates. It was at firſt endowed with large poſſeſſions, which were reduced at the Conqueſt, and the church deſtroyed. The preſent church built 1120 by biſhop Urban and dedicated to St. Peter, Dubricius, Teliau[s] and Oudoen, has of late fallen into great decay, notwithſtanding great pains are taken to preſerve it. The ſee was valued at £.154. *per ann.* and the chapter at 87£. The biſhop is dean and the archdeacon ſubdean, and here are twelve prebends and two vicars choral. The choir ſervice has been left off ſince 1692, and its revenue is applied to repairs[t]. The remains of the old cathedral are very beautiful, the door-caſes are all Norman work richly moulded. The reſt is elegant Gothic, though built ſo early. The nave is unroofed. The remaining part on which large ſums have lately been laviſhed is made up of Roman and Gothic, and the portico of a heathen temple projects over the altar. The north-weſt tower was rebuilt t. Henry V. by Jaſper earl of Bedford ſon of Owen Tudor by Catherine and 414 feet lower than the correſponding original one. The weſt windows are lancets; over them is a ſtatue of Henry I. over the door one of Dubricius. The nave is 110 feet long, 65 broad with ailes, total 263. Here is no croſs aile. Among ſeveral antient monuments are two very elegant ones of the Mathews family[u], whoſe deſcendants own the ſite of the biſhop's caſtle, of which only the gate remains: the reſt with the archdeacon's houſe was deſtroyed by Owen

[a] Saxton's and Speed's maps call it the Spittle.
[b] Lel. IV. 73. [c] Tan. 715. [d] Harris in Archæol. II. 10. [e] Wyndham, p. 25, 26.
[f] 17 annis in carcere ſervavit, & omnibus deliciis abundanter pavit. XII. p. 827. Vitalis calls Cardiffe *Carduilis*.
[g] Nihil præter ſolitudinem paſſus mali, ſi ſolitudo dici poteſt ubi & cuſtodum diligentia & jocorum præterea & obſoniorum non deerat frequentia. De geſt. reg. IV. ad fin.
[h] Horſl. 504. [i] Ib. 464. [k] Ib. 416. [l] Ib. 465.
[m] Harris, ubi ſup. 13. [n] Lel. IV. 70. [o] Wyndham, p. 28. [p] Ib. p. 29.
[q] Ib. [r] Lel. IV. 58.
[s] The ring of this ſecond biſhop of the ſee, a large amethyſt ſet coarſely in gold, found 1764, was given by biſhop Ewer to Dr. Keppel biſhop of Exeter, who gave it to Mr. Walpole.
[t] Tan. 712. [u] Willis's Landaff, 34.

Glendowr

Glendowr[x]. In a tower, now ruined, 42 feet ſquare ſouth-weſt from the church hung the Peter bell now at Exeter[y].

Ogor *caſtle.*

"*Ogor* caſtle ſtands on the eaſt ripe of Ogor, on "a plain ground a mile above the mouth of Ogor, "and is meatly well maintained. It longid ons to "Lounder, now to the king. Half a mile above "Ogor caſtle cometh Wenny river into Ogor by "the eaſt ripe. *Newton Notes* is a pretty village "on the eaſt ripe of *Tidug*, and there is a ſtation or "haven for ſhips[z]."

Newton Notes.

Ogmore caſtle ſtands in an angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wenny and Ogmore. It was probably built by William de Londres.

Bridge end.

On the river Ogmore ſeven miles north-eaſt of Cowbridge is *Bridge end*, a market town, divided by the river into two parts joined by a ſtone bridge.

Allowing the ſubterraneous noiſes mentioned by Giraldus to have been real, and not the effect of fancy or ſuperſtition, a thouſand accidents may have put an end to them ſince his time. The moſt diligent enquiry of biſhop Gibſon's correſpondent could find no ſuch thing. He found indeed ſomething like it in another ſpot; at *Wormſhead* point, a noted point ſo called becauſe the ſailors think it reſembles a worm creeping with its head erect, between the Naſh point and that of St. Goven in Pembrokeſhire. It runs from the main land more than a mile into the ſea, and at half flood the iſthmus which joins it to the ſhore being overflown it becomes a ſmall iſland. Towards the fartheſt point is a ſmall cleft in the ground into which if you throw a handful of duſt or ſand it will be blown back: but if you lay your ear to the cavity you hear diſtinctly the noiſe of a large bellows, occaſioned by the reciprocal motion of the ſea under the arched rocks here forcing out the air alternately. This was obſerved twice in ſummer and calm weather; and a rougher ſea may here produce many other ſounds for a lively fancy. But this Wormſhead ſeems too far to the weſtward to be miſtaken for Barry iſland.

Wormſhead *point.*

Burry *r.*

Burry is the moſt remarkable river next to that of Swanſea for trade in all Gower land, and its mouth is cloſe to Wormſhead, which is a much later name. We may therefore conjecture Wormſhead to have been called the iſland of *Burry*, and then admitting the eaſy miſtake of *Barry* for *Burry*, the report concerning theſe noiſes might be, that near Burry or as you ſail into Burry there is an iſland with a cleft producing ſuch and ſuch noiſes[z].

Bovivm. Lantwit.

Mr. Harris[a] is for removing *Bovium* to *Lantwit*, which ſeems the ſkeleton of ſome great town. Five or ſix roads lead to it, and a via vicinalis leads thence to Ewenny. Before Iltutus' time it was called the lordſhip of Boviarton alias Lantwit[b]. The road hence to Ewenny has many tumuli on the ſides, particularly the ſouth, which have given name to the village of *Broughton* in *Monk Naſh* pariſh. Pieces of ruſty iron were found on the top of one of them. On the hill above Ewenny where this road falls into the Julia Strata in Mr. Turbervill's park is an imperfect ſquare camp. Hence the great road to *Nidum* runs up to *Newton Down* leaving the preſent road on the right[c].

"*Wenny* a three miles from Cowbridge, a cell Ewenn
"longing to Gloceſter abbey, founded by ſir John
"Londres, lord of Ogmere caſtle[d]."

Wenny or Ewenny, a Benedictine priory, was founded by ſir John Loundres lord of Ogmore about 1140, valued at £.87. *per annum*[e], and once ſtrongly fortified. The church venerable and antient, the columns round and maſſive, the capitals ſimple, and the arches round. In the chancel, whoſe roof is ſtone with groined arches, is a monument aſcribed to Pain Turberville, conqueror of Glamorganſhire, whoſe family long inhabited the manſion-houſe, which is antient, and has a large hall[f]. Here is another monument for Morice de Londres. Two gateways, and part of the walls remain[g].

In the church-yard at *Llaniltud vawr* on the north Lanil vawr.
ſide of the church ſtand two remarkable ſtones. The firſt cloſe by the church-wall is pyramidal, ſeven feet long, adorned with antient Britiſh carving, ſuch as may be ſeen on the ſhafts of croſſes in many parts of Wales. It is encompaſſed with three circles in as many equidiſtant compartments, and from the lowermoſt to the ground is ingrailed or indented, but in other parts adorned with knots. Its circumference at the three higher circles is three feet and an half, at the middlemoſt above four, and at the loweſt about five; the top ſeems broken off. On See P
one ſide from top to bottom it has a remarkable fur- fig. 1
row or groove about two inches deep and four wide. It ſeems plainly to have been a croſs. The other ſtone is alſo elaborately carved, and ſerved as a pedeſtal to a croſs. On one ſide is an inſcription ſhewing that one Samſon erected it for his ſoul. The inſcription on the other ſide ſets forth, that Samſon dedicated it to St. Iltud, and that one Samuel was the workman. In the middle of the church are two graveſtones engraved in Archæologia, vol. VI. Pl. III. p. 3, 4.

Beſides the remains of the celebrated ſchools founded by St. Iltut A. D. 508[h], in which ſo many nobles are ſuppoſed to have been educated, and the ruins of many other buildings, there are ſeveral ſtreets in different directions that retain their names, though the houſes on each ſide are deſtroyed. A large old building ſtill retains the name of the town hall[i].

"*Colhow* is on the ſhore betwixt W. Thawan and Col
"the lordſhip of Terbrennine two miles above
"Thawan mouth, and hither cometh ſometime boats
"and ſhippes to ſocour. *Llan Iltuit* is three quarters
"of a mile north-weſt into land from this place.
"There is a caſtle almoſt ſtanding on an even ground
"half a mile from Laniltute by eaſt north-eaſt called
"*Llanvais* almoſt all down. It longith now to the L
"king. It was *in hominum memoria* the Male-in-
"fauntes, then commonly called the Malifauntes[k]."

"From Colehow about a mile beyond upper by
"ſouth-weſt on Severn is St. *Dinothe's* caſtle. It
"ſtandeth on a mean hill a quarter of a mile from
"the Severn ſea, in the which ſpace betwixt the
"caſtle and the Severn is a park of falow deer.
"There is another park of red deer more by north-
"weſt from the caſtle. The parks both and the
"caſtle long to Stradeling a gentleman of very fair
"lands in that country[l]."

[x] Groſe. Willis. [y] Willis.
[z] G. [a] Lel. IV. 66, 67. [a] Archæol. II. p. 16. [b] Powel's Chron. of Wales, p. 127.
[c] Harris, Archæol. II. 17. [d] Lel. V. 12. [e] Tan. 713. [f] Groſe.
[g] Wyndham, p. 31. [h] Tanner, 712. [i] Strange in Archæol. VI. p. 22.
[k] Lel. IV. 65. [l] Ib.

Glendower[r]. In a tower, now ruined, 42 feet ſquare ſouth-weſt from the church hung the Peter bell now at Exeter[s].

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Bridge end.

On the river Ogmore ſeven miles north-eaſt of Cowbridge is *Bridge end*, a market town, divided by the river into two parts joined by a ſtone bridge.

Allowing the ſubterraneous ſpeculations of Giraldus to have been real, and not the effect of fancy or ſuperſtition, a thouſand accidents may have put an end to them ſince his time. The moſt diligent enquiry of biſhop Gibſon's correſpondent could find nothing. He found indeed ſomething like it in another ſpot, at *Wormſhead* point, a ſmall point ſo called becauſe the ſailors think it reſembles a worm creeping with its head erect, between the Naſh point and that of St. Goven in Pembrokeſhire. It runs from the main land more than a mile into the ſea, and at half flood the iſthmus which joins it to the ſhore being overflown it becomes a ſmall iſland. Towards the fartheſt point is a ſmall cleft in the ground into which if you throw a handful of duſt or ſand it will be blown back; but if you lay your ear to the cavity you hear diſtinctly the noiſe of a large bellows, occaſioned by the reciprocal motion of the ſea under the arched rocks here forcing out the air alternately. This was obſerved twice in ſummer and calm weather; and a rougher ſea may here produce many other ſounds for a lively fancy. But the Wormſhead ſeems to lie to the weſtward to be miſtaken for Barry iſland.

Wormſhead point.

Barry r.

Barry is the moſt remarkable river next to that of Swanſea for trade in all Gowerland, and its mouth is cloſe to Wormſhead, which is a much later name. We may therefore conjecture Wormſhead to have been called the iſland of *Barry*, and thus admitting the eaſy miſtake of *Barry* for *Barry*, the report concerning theſe noiſes might be, that near *Barry* or you ſail into Barry there is an iſland producing ſuch and ſuch noiſes.

Mr. Harris[t] for removing *Bovium* to Boverton, which ſeems the likeſt of ſome great names, ſee or fix none here to be had in the vicinity, leads thence to Eweny. [illegible] was called the lordſhip of Boviarton alſo Boverton. The road hence to Eweny has many ſmall [illegible] particularly the long, which have given [illegible] On the hill above Eweny where the [illegible] the Julia Strata in Mr. Tuberville's [illegible] perfect ſquare camp. Hence the [illegible] *Nidum* runs on to *Neuton Down* having the ancient road on the right.

Bovium. Lagwir.

[illegible] a mile from Cowbridge [illegible] jogging to Gloceſter abbey, to which [illegible] Loudres, lord of Ogmore caſtle[u].

Wenny or Ewenny, a Benedictine priory, was founded by ſir John Loudres lord of Ogmore, in 1140, valued at £.87, *per annum*[x], and was fortified. The church venerable and large, is lofty round and maſſive, the capitals of the pillars and arches round. In the chancel, whoſe roof is arched with groined arches, is a monument aſcribed to Turberville, conqueror of Glamorganſhire, who long inhabited the manſion-houſe, which is ſtrong and has a large hall[y]. Here is another monument of Morice de Londres. Two gateways, and ſome of the walls remain[z].

In the church-yard at *Llanilid* [illegible] of the church ſtand two remarkable [illegible] cloſe by the church-wall is pyramidal [illegible] feet long, adorned with ancient Britiſh carving, [illegible] as may be ſeen [illegible] of croſſes [illegible] of Wales. It is encompaſſed with three circles [illegible] many equidiſtant compartments, and from [illegible] lowermoſt to the ground is ingrailed or indented, but in other parts adorned with knots. Its circumference at the three higher circles is three feet and an half, at the middle moſt above four, and at the loweſt about five; the top ſeems broken off. On one ſide from top to bottom it has a remarkable furrow or groove about two inches deep and four wide; it ſeems plainly to have been a croſs. The other ſide is alſo elaborately carved, and ſerved as a pedeſtal to a croſs. On one ſide is an inſcription ſhewing that one Samſon erected it for his ſoul. The inſcription on the other ſide ſets forth, that Samſon dedicated it to St. Illud, and that one Samuel was the workman. In the middle of the church are two grave-ſtones engraved in Archæologia, vol. VI. Pl. III. p. 3, 4.

Beſides the remains of the celebrated ſchool founded by St. Illut A. D. 508[a], in which ſo many nobles are ſuppoſed to have been educated, and the ruins of many other buildings, there are ſeveral [illegible] threats in different directions that retain their names, though the houſes on each ſide are deſtroyed. The large old building ſtill retains the name of the [illegible] hall[b].

[illegible] is on the ſhore betwixt W[illegible] the boroughry of Tythegſtone two miles [illegible] Thavan ſouth, and further ſouth forteſts [illegible] and ſhips to ſcour. *Llan Illut* [illegible] of a mile north-weſt into land from the ſea. "There is a caſtle alſoft ſtanding on a level ground "half a mile from Lantrure by eaſt on a ſmall [illegible] "ſerpent runneth all down. So longeth now to the [illegible] "faunres, then commonly called the Mallenes.

"From Coleſhow about a mile beyond upon the "ſouth-weſt on Severn is St. Dinoth caſtle, [illegible] "Flanders on a much hill a quarter of a mile [illegible] "the Severn ſea, in the which ſpace between [illegible] "the and the Severn is a park [illegible]

"There is another park of red deer [illegible] "well from the caſtle. The park [illegible] "caſtle long to Stradeling a gentleman of very [illegible] "lands in that country[c]."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fig. 2. p. 500.

Fig. 1. p. 500.

Fig. 3. p. 500.

Fig. 4. p. 500.

Antient Monuments at Llanilltud

F. Cary sculp.

Fig.1.p.501.

Fig.3.p.502.

Fig.2.p.501.

Fig.8.p.503.

Fig.7.503.

Fig.4.p.503.

Fig.5.p.503

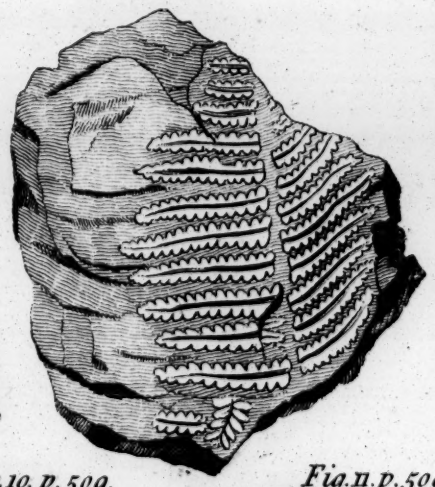


Fig.6.p.503.

Fig.9.p.509.

Fig.10.p.509.

Fig.11.p.509.

Fig.12.p.520.

Fig.16.

Fig.17.

p.571.

Fig.19.

Fig.18.

Fig.13.

Fig.14.

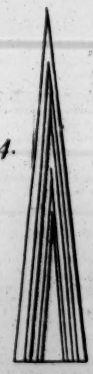


Fig.15.

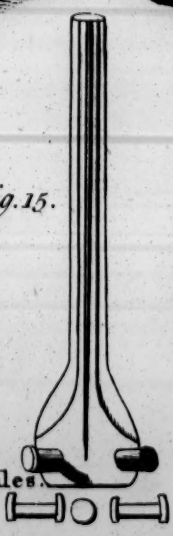
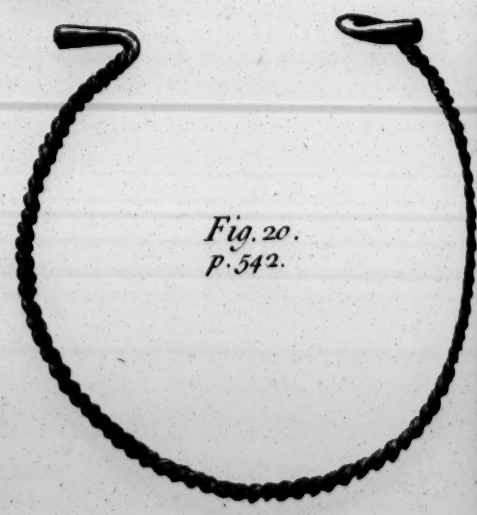


Fig.20.
p.542.



Brafs weapons found in North Wales.

F. Cary sculp.

St. Donat's caſtle, defended by a ditch and in ſome places by a triple wall, ſtands on an eminence five miles ſouth-weſt of Cowbridge, and had a park well ſtocked with trees and deer, and gardens with terraces to the Severn. The preſent building ſeems to have been erected by the Stradlings, on the extinction of which family it came to Buſſey Manſel, eſq. 1740. In the park are ruins of a watch-tower for noticing ſhip-wrecks as a prey [m].

Dunraven houſe or caſtle [n] ſtands about nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Cowbridge, on a rocky headland running out a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea and forming a point called by the natives the *Witches point*. William de Londres gave it to Arnold Butler his ſervant, in whoſe heirs male it continued till it fell to William Vaughan ſiſter's ſon to Arnold the laſt of the Butlers. Of the Vaughans it was purchaſed by the Windhams, and it now belongs to Thomas Windham, eſq of Clearwell, c. Glouceſter. Many parts of the houſe have the appearance of great antiquity, and the whole ſeems to have been built at different periods. Some of the lodging-rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly formerly been a large chapel, and under one of the outhouſes is an arch walled up, ſuppoſed to have been the antient family burial-place. The entrance to the court is by a rude gate with a defaced coat of arms and other ornaments. The ſituation commands many beautiful extenſive proſpects, particularly to the weſt over the ſea which breaks againſt the lofty pictureſque rocks. The waves have formed two caverns known by the name of the Cave and the Windhole; the former a kind of rude piazza worn in the rocks, and entered from the eaſt and ſouth; the other at the end of it is a deep cavern 27 yards deep, ſo called from ſeveral ſpiracles on the top of the cliff at a diſtance from its edge, up which the tide and a freſh ſouth-eaſt wind raiſe a ſtrong air [o].

"From the mouth of Alein to the mouth of Oſcot river is three miles along by ſouth, and this is counted as a lordſhip by itſelf, and it was in Maurice Lowneder's lands in king Henry ad's days. Now it longeth to the king by the dukedom of Lancaſter. In this part of the ſhore is only a water place called *Dowrough* [ſince the] middle way. It longed alate to Boclare. The laſt Boccler ſiſter married to Richard Vehan of Aberdowrde is now lord of it [p]."

At *Llanvithow*, three miles from Cowbridge, and probably the ſame with *Caerdiffe* called, whoſe abbot aſſiſted at a council, A. D. 560, St. Cadoc is ſaid to have founded a monaſtery above 500 [q].

Caradoc, contemporary with Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote the hiſtory of Wales from the death of king Cadwallader, was a native of this town. His work was tranſlated into Engliſh by Humphrey Lloyd, and publiſhed with additions by Dr. David Powel 1584, 4to, and by William Wynne 1697, 12mo, 8vo.

The caſtle of *Coire* ſtands on a plain ground a mile north-eaſt by Peyton, a good market town ſtanding on Ogor. This caſtle is maintained, and ſome ſay that it belonged once to Payne, called from his ruffeling there *Diable*. Now Gamage is lord of it, and it is his principal houſe." Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter married Barbara daughter of John Gamage, eſq, lord of Coity, which he had with her [r]. It now belongs to the Edwins [s]. Somewhere hereabouts they pretend to ſhew the ruins of king Caradoc's palace. On a hill cloſe by the church are remains of *Old Caſtle*, and on an open place at the ſouth weſt end of the town the ſite of *New Caſtle*.

At *Pile* in the road to Margam is a ſtrong handſome church with a croſs ſtory entire on its baſe. Pile.

"There is a little village on the eaſt ſide of *Kenfik* (a ſmall brook) and a caſtle both in ruin, "and almoſt chokid and devourid with the ſandes "that the Severne ſe ther caſtith up. Kenfik was "in the Clares' time a borow town. It ſtandith a "little within the mouth of Kenfik water [t]." It was burnt by the Welſh 1167 [u], and again by Owen Glendowr. Kynfig.

Cynfig caſtle ſtood on a mount about the ſize of a common keep. Scarce any traces remain of its walls ſurrounded by naked ſands [x].

Julia Strata paſſes through the remains of the antient borough of *Kynfig*, and ſo near Magdalen church and over Sandy Borrows to *Margam*, perhaps *Mairgoh*, q. d. *Vallis Mariæ*, as the church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and lies in a bottom [y].

"*Margan* abbey and village ſtandith two miles of "Kenfik by north eaſt. It is the beſt village of "Teryalch, and in it was an abbey of White monkes, "where is a very large and fair church [z]." Margam.

Giraldus [a] calls the monaſtery founded here before 1147, *nobile Ciſtercienſis ordinis monaſterium*, and ſays that it excelled all others of the ſame order in Wales in the reparation of liberality in relieving the diſtreſſed. In his time one Conin a learned and diſcreet man was abbot. It was founded by Robert earl of Glocester 1147, valued at £.181. 7. Its annals were printed by Mr. Gale inter Script. Ox. 1687, fol. On the ſite of the abbey ſtands the ſeat of Thomas lord Mansell, whoſe grandfather was G created by queen Anne. He died unmarried 1744, and was ſucceeded by his uncle Chriſtopher who died alſo unmarried 1744, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother Baſſy, who dying 1750 without iſſue male the title became extinct. The coheireſs of this family was m. Mr. Talbot of Lacock, to whom it now belongs. The houſe ſeems to be on ſide of the quadrangle ſpoiled. Among the offices is the handſome circular chapter-houſe adjoining with two pointed windows, the roof reſting on a ſingle ſcarce cloiſtered column. Behind it are the cloiſters which joined it to the church, the arches of which have been cloſed. The ſtables and offices retain marks of antiquity in their ſtructure, &c. I ſaw here 1761 the head of an antique ſewer or drain. Pl. XVIII. fig. 1. In the garden under the ſouth ſide of the houſe the coloſſal Orange-tree, where the trees of the number of about 100, the largeſt 50 feet high, and in the thickeſt part of their trunks from 15 to 17 inches in circumference, ſtand in the ground, and near 200 planted round. In the ſheet is a rude ſtatue, part of the pedeſtal remains with knee and the top of the figure. On the top of the hill covered with [illegible] Plan of the ground as it

[m] Caradoc's Hiſt. of Wales.
[n] Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p.
[o] Pembroke, a beautiful large family picture of this lady with
[p] Lel. IV. 68, 69.
[q] Wyndham, p. 32.
[r] Hasted, Archæol. II. 17.
[s] Ib. V. 12.
[t] Leland, l.c.
[u] Wyndham, p. 32.
[x] Ib. VI. 69.
[y] Leland, l.c.
[z] Ib. VI. 69.
[a] Ib. IV. 68.

Fig. 1 p. 501.

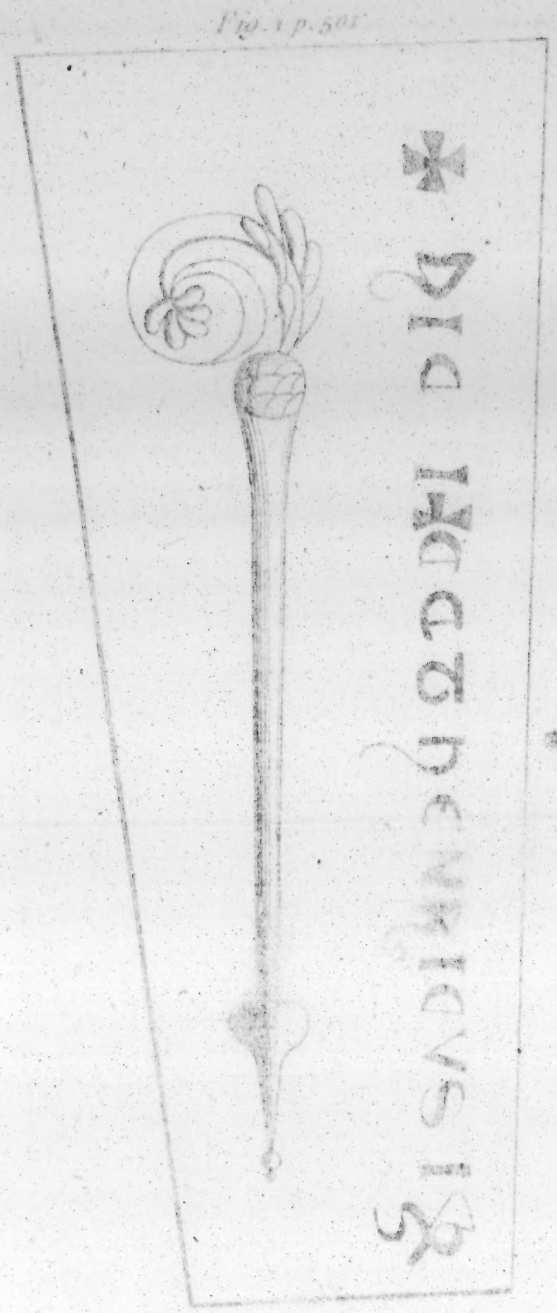


Fig. 3 p. 502.

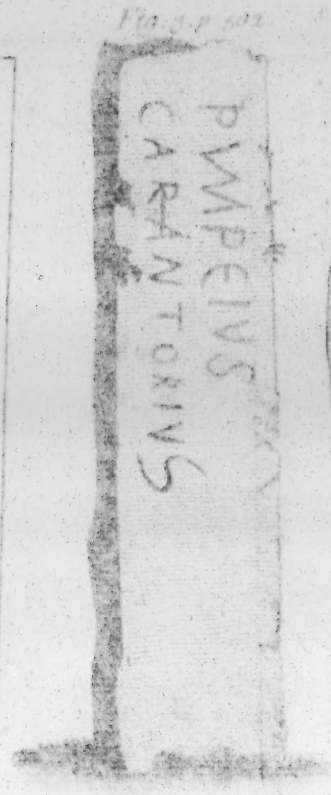


Fig. 2 p. 501.

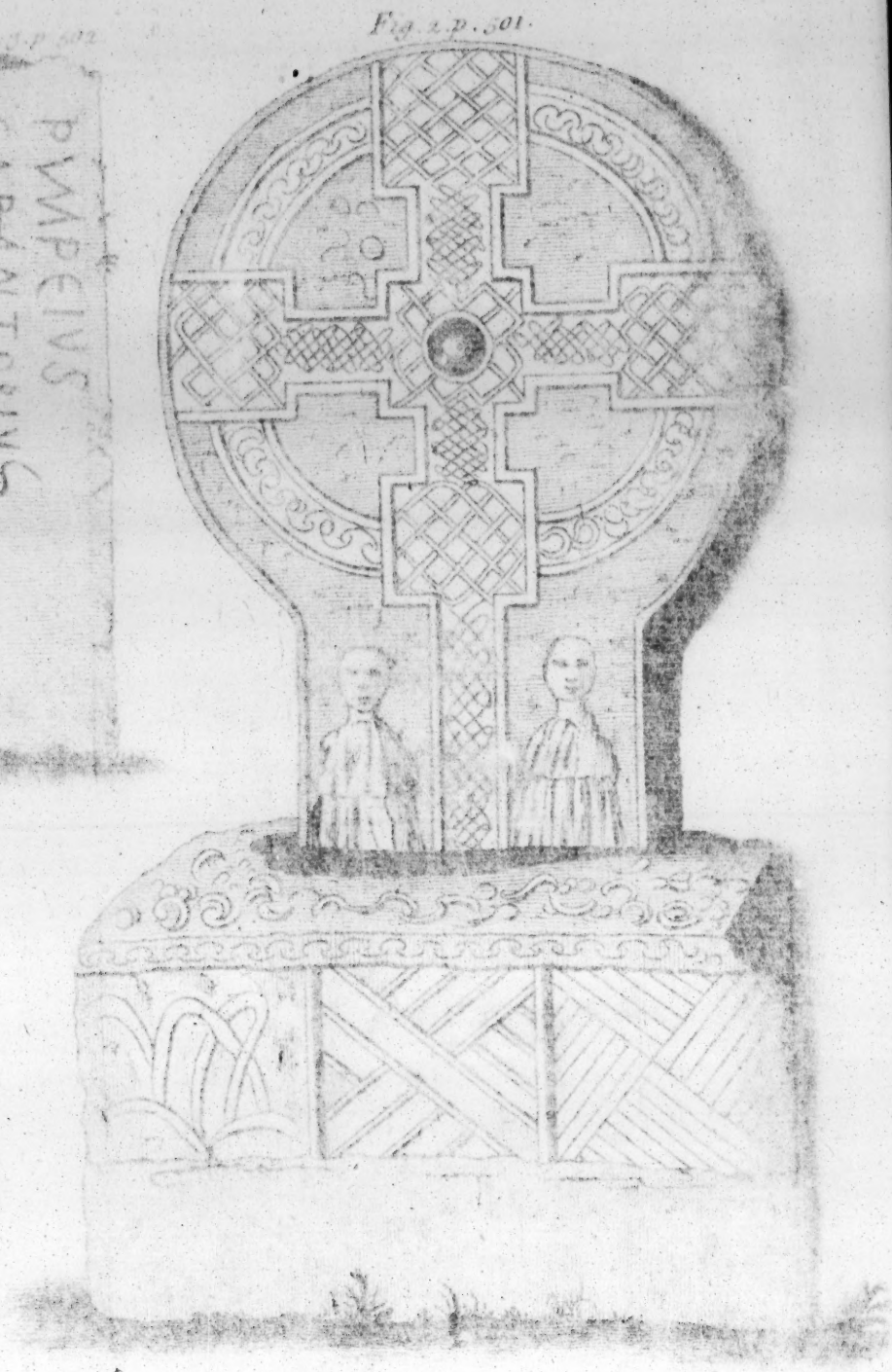


Fig. 4 p. 503.

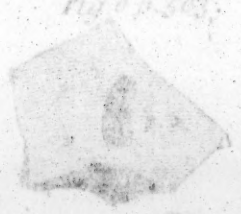


Fig. 5 p. 503.

Fig. 6 p. 503.

Fig. 7 p. 503.

Fig. 8 p. 503.

Fig. 11 p. 504.

Fig. 12 p. 504.

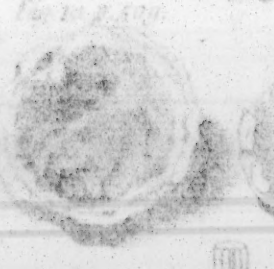


Fig. 13 p. 504.

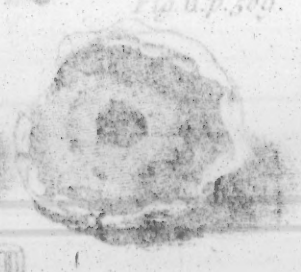


Fig. 14 p. 504.

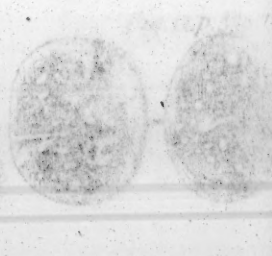


Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 15.

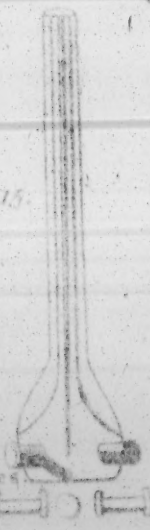


Fig. 20 p. 505.

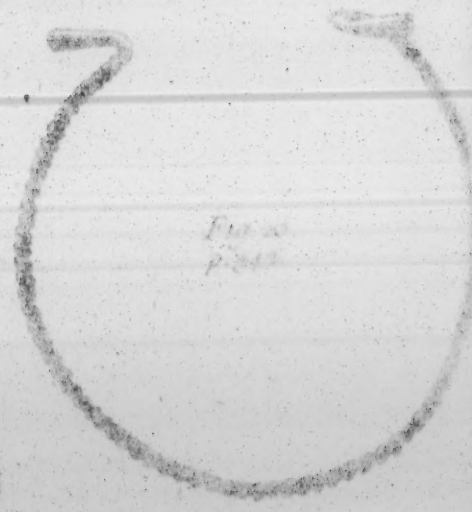


Fig. 19.

Fig. 21.

Brafs weapons found in North Wales.

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Julia Strata paſſes through the remains of the antient borough of *Kynfig*, and ſo near Magdalen church and over Sandy Burrows to *Margam*, perhaps *Mairgwn*, q. d. *Vallis Mariæ*, as the church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and lies in a bottom [a].

"*Morgan* abbey and village ſtandith two miles of Margam. "Kenfik by north-eaſt [b]. It is the beſt village of "Teryalth, and in it was an abbay of White monks [c], "where is a very large and fair church [d]."

Giraldus [e] calls the monaſtery founded here before 1147, *nobile Ciſtercienſis ordinis monaſterium*, and ſays that it excelled all others of the ſame order in Wales in the reputation of liberality in relieving the diſtreſſed. In his time one Conan a learned and diſcrete man was abbot. It was founded by Robert earl of Gloceſter 1147, valued at £.181. [f]. Its annals were printed by Mr. Gale inter Script. Ox. 1687, fol. On the ſite of the abbey ſtands the ſeat of Thomas lord Manſell, whoſe grandfather was ſo created by queen Anne. He died unmarried 1743, and was ſucceeded by his uncle Chriſtopher who died alſo unmarried 1744, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother Buſſy, who dying 1750 without male iſſue the title became extinct. The coheireſs of this family married Mr. Talbot of Lacock, c. Wilts, to whom it now belongs. The houſe ſeems to be one ſide of the quadrangle rebuilt. Among the offices is the beautiful circular chapter-houſe 50 feet diameter with twelve pointed windows, the roof reſting on a ſingle central cluſtered column. Behind it are the cloiſters which joined it to the church: the arches of whoſe nave are round [g]. The ſtables and offices retain marks of antiquity in their doors, &c. I ſaw here 1761 the tomb of an abbot laid over a drain. Pl. XVIII. fig. 1. In the gardens under the ſouth ſide of the hill is the celebrated Orangery, where the trees to the number of about 100, the largeſt 10 feet high, and in the thickeſt part of their trunks from 15 to 17 inches in circumference, ſtand in the ground, and bear well-flavoured fruit. In the ſtreet is a croſs which, with its pedeſtal, is covered with knots and fretwork, and ſome characters, and near the top two figures. On the top of this hill covered thick with trees, which humour the aſcent as if

See Pl. XVIII. fig. 2.

[m] Groſe. [n] Caradoc's Hiſt. of Wales. [o] Groſe. [p] Lel. IV. 66.
[q] Tan. 712. [r] Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 153. [s] Lel. IV. 71.
[t] At Penſhurſt is a beautiful large family picture of this lady with her three ſons and four of her eight daughters.
[u] Groſe. [x] Lel. IV. 66, 67. [y] Ib. VIII. 83.
[z] Wyndham, p. 32. [a] Harris, Archæol. II. 17. [b] Lel. IV. 67.
[c] Ib. 72. [d] Ib. V. 12. [e] I. c. 7. [f] Tan. 713.
[g] Wyndham, p. 33. 35.

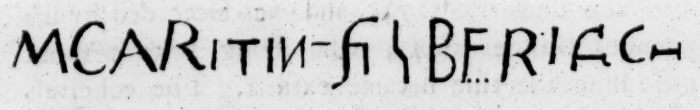
cut by art, is the ſtone mentioned by Mr. Camden, well known by the name of *Maen Lhythyrog*. The inſcription is to be read thus: *Bodvocus hic jacit filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternalive domau*, i. e. *eternali in domo*. Reineſius[h] gives an inſcription at Niſmes to *Boduacus*, which he ſays is the Gauliſh way of writing the Roman *Betulius*. But it ſeems rather an original Gauliſh or Britiſh name, and *Boadicea* may have the ſame original. *Domus æterna* is not unfrequent in inſcriptions for a ſepulchre. *Æternalis* ſeems a corruption of *æterna*, and occurs in Reineſius[i], as does *æterna* in the epigram.

Docta lyræ grata & geſtu formoſa puella
Hic jacet æterna Sabis humata domo.

in both inſtances ſynonymous with our *long home*.

Baidon *hill.* On *Baidon* hill, weſt of Margan hill, is a Roman camp, and near it houſes called *Bryn a gunnan*, q. d. *Beginning of the battle*; a ſpot called *Kevan Rhydvawr*, q. d. *Sounding to arms*; another *Gaed Leos*, q. d. *Gathering of the Army*; a third, *Maes y cadal Chŵar*, q. d. the *Defeat*. Theſe may relate to ſome of the battles fought between the Silures and the Romans, or the Welſh and Normans. In ſome ſkirmiſh between the two firſt of theſe nations probably was ſlain the perſon commemorated in the ſecond inſcription which is plainly ſepulchral. The ſtone on which it is inſcribed lay as a bridge over a ditch ever ſince Mr. Lluyd copied it for biſhop Gibſon. The rev. Mr. Williams of Margan cauſed it to be ſet up as it now ſtands. I copied it 1761, as in Pl. XVIII. fig. 3.

There is another monument, which Mr. Lluyd thinks more remarkable than either of the preceding, at a place called *Panwen Byrdhin*, in the pariſh of *Cadocſton*, or *Llan Gadoc*, about ſix miles above Neath. It is well known in that part of the county by the name of *Maen dau Lygad yr ych*, and is ſo called from two ſmall circular intrenchments like cock pits; one of which had lately in its centre a rude ſtone pillar, about three feet high, with this inſcription, to be read downwards.



which Mr. Lluyd reads *Marci* (or *Memoriæ*) *Caritini filii Berici* (or *Bericii*), and ſuppoſes a duel was fought here, and that each party having previouſly prepared his grave, this ſtone was ſet up over the perſon ſlain. The name being in the ſingular number ſeems to imply there was but one ſtone here, and that is now removed to a gate in the road. But, query, if theſe pits do not reſemble Arthur's round table near Penrith.

On a mountain called *Mynydh Gelhi Ounen* in *Llavo Gynelack* pariſh, Mr. Lluyd ſaw a monument which had ſtood in the middle of a ſmall karn or heap of ſtones, but had been thrown down and broken in three or four pieces; differing from all he had ſeen elſewhere. It was a flat ſtone, three inches thick, two feet broad at bottom, and about five feet high. The top was formed round like a wheel, and thence to the baſe it became gradually broader. On one ſide it was carved with more labour than art. The round head was adorned with a kind of flouriſh, or knotted work; below this on each ſide was a man's face and hands; and thence almoſt to the bottom neat fret-work, beneath which were two feet as rude and ill-proportioned as the hands and face. It is ſurpriſing Mr. Lluyd could not ſee that this was evidently a croſs. We ſhall ſee ſuch a ſtone, but without human features at Langholm in Cumberland, and there are ſeveral ſuch in Cornwall; and at St. Burien's one leſs rude, with the wheel at top, and a human figure. That at Penrith had the wheel open. The heap of ſtones at the baſe ſeems paralleled by that at Weſt Lilford in Northumberland, where only the baſe and ſteps of the croſs remained.

Karn Lechart. Not far from hence within the ſame pariſh (continues Mr. Lluyd) is *Karn Lechart*, a monument which gives name to the mountain on which it is erected. It is a circle of rude flattiſh ſtones, ſuch as are here called *Lechen*, pitched in a diſorderly manner in the ground, about 17 or 18 yards diameter, the higheſt ſtone now ſtanding not above a yard high. There is but one entrance into the circle, about four feet wide, and in the centre of the area is a kiſtvaen, which is common in many parts of Wales, and like St. Iltyt's cell in Brecnocſhire. This before us is about five feet long, and four feet wide, and its large top ſtone is fallen off. *Y Giſtvaen*, on *Mynnedh Drymmen* mountain by Neath, ſeems to have been a ſimilar but ſmaller monument, and the circle about it was formed of maſon's work, as Mr. Lluyd heard from a gentleman who ſaw it intire. Q. if not ſuch an one in Angleſey.

Giraldus, who with his companions was in imminent danger of being ſwallowed up by the quick-ſands of the river Neath, and loſt in them the only ſumpter mule he had, calls them *fabuloſi littoris & maris influentis alternæ viciſſitudines*. They were forced to wait till the tide was out before they could croſs the Avon. This laſt river flows from the north-eaſt with a very winding courſe parallel to the river Neath, which enters the ſea at *Briton ferry*, a parcel of houſes, with an exceeding good inn, and the ſeat of —— Manſell, eſq; proprietor of large coal works here. The mouth of the Neath is here very wide, and on the ſouth ſide the ſands come up to great blocks of a kind of iron ſtone, mixt with grit, out of the clefts of which and others detached from the reſt, and forming as it were ſo many iſlands in the rivers mouth grow alders and ſuch kind of aquatic ſhrubs. This river conveys coals and iron from Neath. The road hither from Aberavon lies through Aberavon marſh, a ſandy plain on which the ſea is continually gaining and heaping up pyramids of ſand.

" There is a poor village on the weſt ripe of Avon,
" about two miles from its mouth called *Aberaven*.
" The grounds about it be barren and ſower. The vil-
" lage lieth in the great highway through Glamor-
" ganſhire. There is an haven for ſhips at the mouth
" of this Avon. From the mouth of Avon to the
" mouth of Neth river is about two miles and a half,
" chokid with Severn ſandes and ſome marſh
" grounds[k].

" *Neth* abbey of white monks a mile above Neth
" town ſtanding alſo in the ripe of Neth. It ſeemed
" to me the faireſt abbay of all Wales[l]."

" The little town and caſtle of Nethe ſtands four
" miles from the mouth and on the eaſt ripe of Neth,
" and on the weſt ripe a little lower than the town
" was the abbey. There be coles half a mile above
" the town in a more, and again a little benith the
" town. Shiplets come up almoſt to the town from

[h] Synt. Inſc. p. 932. [i] Ib. p. 716. [k] Lel. IV. 68. [l] Lel. V. 12. " the

"the Severn, and boats to the timbre bridge, some-
"what lower on the water than the town. At the
"very mouth of Neth, on the east side, is a little
"village of three or four houses, called *Britanne*
"*fery* to pass to Swansey and Pembrokeshire. One
"Lysan a gentleman of antient stock but now of
"mean lands dwelleth in the town of Nethe. The
"Lysans say there family was there in fame afore
"the Conquest [m]." The landscape about Britan ferry exceedingly rich [n].

Neath is a large town, but overhung by the smoke of forges and coal works. The abbey, which seemed to Leland the fairest abbey of all Wales, founded for White Monks by Richard Granville, valued at £.132. *per annum* [o], stood on the east side of the river, not quite a mile from the town, and shews the shell of its church, built of rough stone, with lancet windows, which formed the north side of a quadrangle. The abbey house, or what succeeded it, is now converted into copper forges. The gates, hall, and gallery remain, and on the front of a contiguous room were in stone the arms of England and of John of Gaunt, and three chevrons quartering three horsemen's rests, *Granville*. In this abbey the unfortunate Edward II. sheltered himself till he was taken [p]. The castle on the opposite side of the river is a square building entered by a lofty arch. In the
VIII. coal pits near this town they find the fossile plants,
6, 7. which are chiefly fern, reeds, and small flowers like daisies: they lie in the uppermost strata, which are very flaky, and resemble slate.

Swansea is a pleasant well built sea port on the river Tawi, which must be forded or ferried over to come at it. The town makes a handsome appearance from the approach to it, built on a semicircular rising bank near Tawey mouth, populous, with wide streets, a considerable trade in coals, pottery, and copper [q]. The castle, now the goal and workhouse, and burnt by Griffin prince of South Wales soon after its erection, was probably built by Henry earl of Warwick, when he fortified the town, of which one has a fine bird's eye view from a high round tower at one end. The market place is said to be covered with the lead of St. David's cathedral, given by Cromwell to a gentleman of this town. The old mansion of the lords of the manor built round a quadrangle is converted into a malthouse and stables. Over the gate the arms of William earl of Pembroke, t. Henry VIII. quartering sir George Herbert, lord of Swansea. Here was an hospital founded by bishop Gower 1332, valued at £.21. *per annum* [r]. Here is a very good harbour and dock, and a great trade in coals and culm.

r. "*Lochor* river parteth Kidwelli lordship from West
"Gower land [s]." Ward places LEUCARUM at *Glastonbury* in this county [t].

Logher, or *Lwchur* [u], eight miles from Neath, is a poor village on the river of the same name, which at low water is fordable for a considerable breadth. It has the shell of a square castle [x], fortified by a double trench. The antient church and part of the town are supposed to have stood nearer the river on the other side of the castle. Upon the north-west point of *Kevyn bryn*, the most noted hill in Gower, is a vast stone of alabaster, 20 tun weight, supported by six or seven others, about four feet high, and set in a circle, some on end, some edgewise. They are all like the rest of the mount of the mill-stone kind, and from the largest have been broken off several fragments for mills. The common people call this stupendous cromlech *Arthur's stone*, ascribing the fixing it as every other effort of extraordinary strength to that hero. Under it, if we may credit the tradition of the neighbourhood, is a well which ebbs and flows with the sea [y]. The duke of Beaufort is now lord paramount of *Gowerland*.

Llangennith. Robert de Bellomont, earl of Warwick, is said to have conquered Gowerland, and founded a priory at *Llangennith*, dedicated to St. *Kenned* [z].

Cungar, or Docuin, is said to have founded about A. D. 474. a monastery for 12 monks, or canons, dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed by Paulentus king of Glamorganshire [a].

Morelay castle. "*Morelay* castle stands in a good valley for corn
"and grass on the ripe of *Morelay* brook. It is in
"ruin, and longeth to the king [b]." Among its ruins Mr. Strange discovered an intire circular room, 30 feet diameter, the sides adorned with 12 flat arches for the doors and windows, and the roof supported by a central pillar like the chapter house at Margam. This room, which is one of the greatest curiosities on this side the country, is so buried by the ruins that there is scarce any appearance of it above ground [c].

Oystermouth castle. *Oystermouth* castle is finely situated on an eminence near the sea, five miles south-west of Swansea. It belonged to the lords of Gower, and now to the duke of Beaufort. "There is in *Gowerland* betwixt Swansey
"and Lochor a little promontory called Wormshead,
"from the which to Caldey is commonly called *Sinus*
"*Tinbechicus* [d]." On an eminence by this point stands Webley castle. *Webley* castle late belonging to the lord Mansel.

Pennarth castle. *Pennarth* castle stands in *Oxwich* bay, eight miles south-west of Swansea, and with its lordship passed from the lords of Gower to the duke of Beaufort.

Penrise. *Penrise*, a market town, has another strong castle near the west side of this bay, and came from the Penrises to the Mansels, and their representatives the Talbots.

Lords of Glamorgan. Edward Somerset lord Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland and Gower obtained of Charles I. 1645, the title of earl of Glamorgan in the life-time of his father marquis of Worcester. See the succession at the end of Worcestershire [e]. He died 1667 and was buried at Ragland, but the patent was cancelled 1660.

[m] Lel. IV. 68.
[n] Wyndham, p. 36.
[o] Tan. 714.
[p] Walsingh. p. 124.
[q] Wyndham, p. 36, 37.
[r] Tan. 714.
[s] Lel. V. 24, 25.
[t] Horsley, 464.
[u] British *Kas Lychwr*. Lluyd.
[x] Larger than Neath. Harris.
[y] Lluyd in Gibson.
[z] Tanner, 714. Dugd. Bar. I. 69.
[a] Tan, 712.
[b] Lel. IV. 57.
[c] Archæologia I. 500.
[d] Lel. V. 25.
[e] G. Sandford, p. 357.

Rare Plants found in Glamorganshire.

Adiantum *capillis veneris*. True Maidenhair; on rocks and moist walls: at *Barry* island and *Porth Kerig*.

Polypodium *vulgare* γ Cambricum. Jagged Polypody; on a rock in a wood near *Dennys Powis* castle not far from *Caerdiff*.

DIMETÆ.

DIMETÆ.

West Wales. THE reſt of this country, which extends farther weſt, is called by the Engliſh *Weſt Wales*, and comprehends the counties of *Caermarden*, *Penbrok*, and *Cardigan*. Pliny ſuppoſed it to have been occupied by the *Silures*; but Ptolomy, who was better acquainted with Britain, places here another people, whom he calls DIMETÆ and DEMETÆ *, and both Gildas and Ninnius uſe the name of DEMETIA for this country; whence the Britiſh inhabitants call it at preſent [a] *Difed*, by a change of M into F common to their language.

If it would not appear falſe curioſity, I ſhould be for deducing this name of the Demetæ from *Deheu Meath*, q. d. *the Plain to the ſouth* [b], as the Britans themſelves called all this South Wales *Deheubarth*, or the *ſouth part*, and the inhabitants of any other champain country in Britain *Meatæ*. Nor is the ſituation of the country at all againſt this derivation, the mountains as one approaches it gently ſloping down to a plain.

* Horſley agrees with Camden in the ſituation of the *Demetæ*, p. 368.

[a] Dyved.

[b] There is no ſuch word as *Meath* for a *champain* country, either in the antient or modern Britiſh language, nor is this county deſcribed as ſuch. It is more probable the Romans made the name *Dimetæ* out of *Dyved*. Lluyd in Gibſon.

CAERMARDENSHIRE.

THE county of Maridunum [a], called by the Engliſh *Caermardenſhire*, produces plenty of corn, abounds with flocks, and yields tolerable quantity of coal. It is bounded on the eaſt by Glamorgan and Brecknockſhires, on the weſt by Penbrookſhire, on the north by Cardiganſhire, from which it is parted by the river *Tivy*, and on the ſouth by the ocean, which forms ſo great a bay inland, that this county ſeems to have withdrawn itſelf for fear of it.

Kidwelly. On this bay firſt preſents itſelf *Kidwelly*, whoſe territory was a long time poſſeſſed by the ſons of *Keianus* the Scot till driven out by Cuneda [b] the Briton. It is now become the property of the houſe of Lancaſter, by the heirs of Maurice de *Londres*, who, invading it from Glamorganſhire, after a troubleſome war made himſelf maſter of it, and fortified the old town of *Kidwelly* with walls and a caſtle, which is now deſerted and decaying with age. For the inhabitants croſſing the little river *Vendraeth Vehan* [c] built new *Kidwelly*, invited by the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, which is now, however, almoſt choaked up with ſandbanks. When Maurice invaded theſe parts Guenlian, wife of prince Gryffin, a woman of uncommon intrepidity, in order to recover her huſband's declining affairs, fell furiouſly on Maurice, but was ſlain in battle with her ſon Morgan, and other noble perſonages, as Giraldus [d] relates. By Hawis, daughter and heireſs of *Thomas de Londres*, this fine eſtate came with the title of lord *Ogmor* and *Kidwelly* to Patric *Chaworth*, and by his ſon Patrick's daughter to Henry earl of Lancaſter. But the heirs of Maurice de *Londres* were, as an old inquiſition ſets forth, "bound for this eſtate whenever the king, or his chief juſtice came into theſe parts of Kidwelly with an army to conduct the ſaid army with its banners and all its train through the middle of the country of *Neth* to *Loghor*." A few miles below *Kidwelly*, the river *Tovy*, which Ptolomy calls TOBIUS [e], falls at length into the ocean, after croſſing this country from north to ſouth, firſt by *Lanandiffry* [f], ſo called, I believe, from the confluence of rivers, and deſtroyed by Hoel ap Rhys, out of hatred to the Engliſh. Thence by *Dinevor*, a royal caſtle of the princes of South Wales in their proſperity, ſituated on the top of a high mountain; then by *Caer-Marden*, which the Britans call *Caer Firdhin* [g], Ptolomy MARIDVNVM [h], Antoninus MVRIDVNVM; beyond which his Itinera are not continued, his work having here been greatly injured by tranſcribers, who have ſtrangely confounded the two Iters from Galena to Iſca, and from Maridunum to Viroconium [i]. This is the principal town of the whole county, pleaſantly ſituated among meads and woods, conſiderable for its antiquity, "nobly fortified with brick walls, part of which are yet ſtanding, ſays Giraldus, upon the noble river Towy," which is navigable by ſmall veſſels, though there has been for ſome time a bar of ſand at its mouth. Here was born the Britiſh Tages, our Merlin: for as that

The heroine Gwenliana.

[a] Kaer Vyrdin. Lluyd.
[b] Kynêdhav. L.
[c] Gwendraerh Vechan. L.
[d] It. I. c. 9,
[e] So Horſley, 376.
[f] Lhan ym Dhyvri. L.
[g] Caer Vyrdhin. L.
[h] So Horſley, 372.
[i] *Viroconovium*. L.

ſon

ſon of a genius antiently taught his countrymen the Etruſcans ſoothſaying, ſo this ſon of an incubus invented for our Britans prophecies or rather phantaſtical dreams; for which the ignorant credulous vulgar in this iſland account him a famous prophet. On the entrance of the Normans into Wales this town fell into their hands, but under whoſe conduct I know not; and long ſtruggled with many difficulties, being often attacked, and more than once burnt, firſt by Griffin ap Rhys, then by Rhys the ſame Gryffin's brother, at which time Henry *Turbervill* of England relieved the caſtle, and cut down the bridge. It was afterwards reſcued from theſe miſeries by the aſſiſtance of Gilbert de *Clare*, who repaired its walls and the neighbouring caſtles, and being freed from apprehenſions it more eaſily ſuſtained the ſucceeding ſhocks of war in future. The Princes of Wales, eldeſt ſons of the kings of England, have here their Chancery and Exchequer for South Wales.

To this town on the eaſt adjoins *Cantred Bichan*, q. d. the *Leſſer hundred* (the Britans giving the name of Cantred to a diſtrict containing 100 villages) in which beſides the ruins of caſtle *Careg* on a ſteep craggy rock, and ſeveral large pits or cavities now overgrown with freſh turf, which in war time ſerved as retreats to the weaker part of the people, is alſo according to Giraldus "a ſpring which twice in a "day is dry and as often overflows like the ſea "tides."

On the north ſtretches away *Cantred Maur*, q. d. the *Great hundred*, antiently a ſafe retreat for the Britans, being covered with woods, craggy, and the roads impracticable among the hills. On the ſouth are the caſtles of *Talcharn* and *Llan-Stephan*[k] on the cliffs, witneſſes of the valor both of the Engliſh and Welſh. Below Talcharn the river *Taf* runs into the ſea; on whoſe banks ſtood formerly the famous *Tŷ Gwin ar Taf* or *the white houſe on the Taf*, built of white hazel rods for a ſummer reſidence, where A. D. 914 Hoel ſurnamed *the Good*, prince of Wales, held an aſſembly, whereat aſſiſted 140 eccleſiaſtics beſides others, and abrogating the antient laws he enacted new ones for his people as the preamble to theſe laws ſets forth. On this ſpot was afterwards built a monaſtery called *White Land*. Not far from it is *Kilmayn Lhoyd*, where the country people lately found an earthen pot containing a great quantity of Roman coins of baſe ſilver, from the time of Commodus the firſt Roman emperor that debaſed the ſilver, to the 5th tribuneſhip of Gordian III. or A. D. 243. Among them were ſome of Helvius Pertinax, M. Opellius, Antoninus Diadumenianus, Julius Verus Maximus ſon of Maximinus, Cælius Balbinus, Clodius Pupienus, Aquilia Severa wife of Elagabalus, and Salluſtia Barbia Orbiana, which are highly valued by antiquaries for their ſcarcity.

Taf river.
Tŷ Gwyn.
White Land abbey.
Kilmaen Lhoyd.

I muſt juſt obſerve that on the river *Tivy*, which divides this ſhire from *Cardiganſhire*, ſtands *New Caſtle* as now called, rebuilt by Rhys ap Thomas, a great warrior, who aſſiſted Henry VII. in gaining the crown, and was by him rewarded with the honor of the garter. It was before called *Elmelin*, which name if given it by the Engliſh from *Elms*, they are not out in their conjecture who ſuppoſe it the LOVENTIVM *Dimetarum* of Ptolemy, *Llwiffen*[l] ſignifying Elms in Britiſh.

Tivi r.
New Caſtle.
LOVENTIVM.

As I cannot diſcover from hiſtory who of the Normans firſt wreſted this country from the princes of Wales, the order of my deſign calls me now to Pembrookſhire.

This ſhire contains 87 pariſhes.

[k] *Llanſtefan* and *Talcharn* counties on the ſea cliffs fell an eaſy prey to Rhys ap Gryffyd after the death of Henry II. the garriſons deſpairing of relief. (Gir. I. 9.)
[l] *Llowyven.* L.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Caermarthen is 35 miles long by 20 miles broad, and 102 in circumference, contains ſix hundreds, eight market towns, and 87 pariſhes. It was reckoned the ſtrongeſt part of all South Wales, being full of high mountains, great woods, and fair rivers: and in it were atchieved ſome of the nobleſt acts that the Britiſh hiſtory treats of [a]. The air is reckoned milder and more healthy than that of the neighbouring counties, and the ſoil more fruitful; ſo that it is well ſupplied with proviſions, and at a cheap rate. Coals alſo and lime are extremely plentiful. Gentlemen's ſeats ſtand thick about Caermarthen, eſpecially on the north and north-weſt ſides, where the country is beautifully wooded and hilly. The ſame landſcape preſents itſelf on the north ſide of the Tave and Towy, quite to the bottom of the dreary hills about Newcaſtle Emlyn, and all along the road from the town of Caermarthen to Brecknockſhire.

Kidwelly. "*Kidwely*, otherwiſe *Cathweli*, i. e. *Cattilectus*, is "a litle town now but newley made between *Ven-* "*draeth vawr* and *Vendraith vehan* rivers, but hard "upon Vendraith vehan. Vendraith vawr is half "a mile off. There is between New and Old Kid- "welly but a bridge over little Wendrath. The old "town is prettily walled, and hath hard by the "wall a caſtle, and three gates, over one of them "the ruin of a town hall, and under it a priſon. "The old town is nere all deſolated, but the caſtle "is metely well kept up, It longgid to the duke of "Lancaſter, is very fair, and double walled. Alice "de Londres, wife of ..... duke of Lancaſter, lay "in the caſtle, and repaired it, and it was again re- "paired againſt the coming of Henry VII. into "Wencelande. In the new town, which is three "times as big as the old, is only a church of our "lady, and by is the cell of black monks of Shir- "burne. Ther the prior is parſon of our lady church [b]." The priory of black monks was founded by Roger biſhop of Saliſbury 1130, a cell to Sherburn abbey, valued at £. 22. [c] "Since the haven of Vendraith Vehan "decayed the new town is ſorely decayed, and Caer- "marthen increaſed [d]." The intire ſhell of the caſtle ſtands on a high ground on the north-weſt ſide of the river, and appears to have been very extenſive. The church on the other ſide of the river in the preſent town has a lofty ſpire and two ruined tranſepts, and large piles of ruins at its weſt end. This town is twelve miles from Lwchwr in Glamorganſhire by a different road, a long ford at the mouth of the river, and ſo along the ſands by *Penbre* a ſmall village with a large church, and a little lordſhip belonging to Kidwelli land, two miles ſouth-eaſt from it [e].

"Vendraith Vaur and Vendraith Vehan riſith both "in Eſkenning commote, the leſs an eight miles "from Kidwelly, the other about 10 [e], and goith "into the ſe about a mile below the town, only a "little neſch of ſand dividing their mouth [f]."

Llanethli. "At *Llanethli*, a village of Kidwelli lordſhip, ſix "miles from Kidwelli, the inhabitants dig coles, els "ſcant in Kidwely land. Ther be ii maner of thes "coles; ring coles for ſmith be blowed and waterid; "ſtone coles be ſumtime waterid, but never blown, "for blowing extinguiſheth them. So that Vendraith "Vawr coles be ſtone coles, Llanethle coles ring "coles [g]. In Kidwelli is little wood, but in the "very little foreſt of Kidwelli, within a mile of the "town, on Vendraith Vehan towards the ſe ſide in "Kidwelli land is good corn [h]."

Some place at Kidwelli the battle which Bede ſays was fought at *Catgwaloph* between Aurelius Ambroſius and Vortigern, A. D. 458.

"*Towe* riſith four miles ſouth from Llintyve, and Tow "runs 22 miles eer he come to *Llanamdevery* [i]."

Llanimdovery, 13 miles from Caermarthen, is a neat Llan- town on the river Towy, of which, as well as of dove the town, we have a beautiful view opening from the end of the road which lies between hedgerows. It has a handſome ſtone bridge over the river, which in ſummer is almoſt dry, and two ſides of a ſmall caſtle on a mount with one trench at the back of the town. The pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance on a hill, at the eaſt end of which have been found Roman bricks, &c. In Leland's time it had but one ſtreet, and that poorly builded of thatcht houſes, and a poor market much ſtanding by repears that carry fiſh from Caermarthen to the lower parts of Wales. One church within and another four miles out of the town [k]. The caſtle hath on one ſide *Brane* river, on the other *Every* brook.

Llandilovaur, "a lordſhip of the biſhop of St. Llan- "David's, a mile from Dinevor [l]," is a conſiderable en. market town, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground on the river Towy, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge. The pariſh is 13 miles long, and ſeven or eight broad. There are two good inns in the town, and a very good one called the New Inn a mile off. The deciſive battle between Edward I. and Llewellin is ſuppoſed to have been fought here [m]. A mile further on the ſummit of a woody hill which commands an extenſive and delightful proſpect, and is hid with beautiful woods, ſtand the poor remains of *Dinevaur* caſtle, built by prince Din- Rhys ap Theodore, t. William the Conqueror, who caſt removed hither from Caermarthen the reſidence of the princes of South Wales, whoſe kingdom took its name from it [n]. It is circular, fortified with a double moat and rampart, and on the left ſide of the aſcent is an outwork with a lodge whoſe arch fell down about 20 years ago. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle they ſhew the ruins of the chapel between two round towers, and on the eaſt ſide a dungeon at bottom of a ruined tower. The view from the walls to the north and weſt preſents a country diſpoſed into agreeable landſcapes, and on a leſſer hill *Druſ-* Dr *wllyn* or *Dryſton* caſtle, whoſe name imports a place of difficult acceſs and defiles [o], belonged to the antient princes of this county, but is now a ſmall heap of ruins. Dinevaur caſtle ſtands in a park belonging to George Rhys, eſq; a lineal deſcendant of theſe princes. His ſeat called *Newton*, built as ſuppoſed Ne of brick, with ſmall vaulted roofs and earthen floors, at the time the ſovereignty ceaſed in the family, was

[a] Price's Deſcription of Wales, p. xix. [b] Lel. It. V. p. 12. 24. [c] Tanner, 701.
[d] Lel. V. 24. [e] Lel. Ib. [f] Ib. 25. [g] Ib. [h]
[i] Lel. V. 79. [k] V. 73. [l] Lel. V. 23.
[m] Wyndham, p. 46. [n] Lloyd's Brev. of Britain [o] Lel. V. 22. 74. Wyndham, 52.

rebuilt

rebuilt by his grandfather, but very lately caſed and modernized. The eſtate being ſeized by one of our kings on a falſe charge of treaſon, only this caſtle and the lands about it were reſtored. The ruin of the caſtle was compleated in the late civil wars by a third battery after two had been erected without ſucceſs. Near Dinevaur Giraldus mentions a ſpring dry and filled twice a day. He adds, that the artifice of a prieſt ſaved this caſtle from being taken by Henry II.[p] Here was ſometime a long ſtreet, now ruinous[q]. The ſcenery around this caſtle is very beautiful, conſiſting of a rich profuſion of wood and lawn. The woods, which are clumped with great beauty, conſiſt chiefly of the fineſt oak, ſome of them of large Spaniſh cheſnuts, and a few young plantations[r].

Caraigcennin caſtle three miles from Dinevaur, occupies ſcarce an acre of ground on the point of an inſulated rock inacceſſible on three ſides, four miles eaſt from Llandilovawr. Mr. Wyndham[s] compares its ſituation to one deſcribed by Salluſt[t]. Inſtead of a gateway as uſual between two towers in front, the approach to it from the eaſt is by a ſtrong covered way on the brink of the rock leading to the gate on the ſouth ſide. In this caſtle is an extraordinary well, 150 feet deep, deſcended to not perpendicularly but by a large winding cave bored through the ſolid rock, from ſix to twelve feet wide; an arched paſſage 84 feet long on the northern edge of the precipice leads along the outſide of the caſtle to the opening, but the well contains very little water. At the foot of the rock were lately ploughed up 150 coins of Elizabeth and Charles I. Rhys Fychan 1248 won this caſtle from the Engliſh, to whom his mother had privately delivered it[u]. It was given by Henry VII. to ſir Rice ap Thomas, whoſe grandſon forfeited it; and it was given to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery.

Caermarthen, nine miles from Kidwelly, is a populous well-built market and borough town, though its trade has been greatly reduced by the violence of party. The caſtle ſtood on a ſteep rock commanding the river Towy. The gate, which is all that remains of it, is uſed as the county gaol. No part of the town walls remains, except the eaſt gate. The church is a large building without the town, and further eaſt in the ſuburbs are ſome remains of the priory of black canons, founded before 1148, valued at £. 164. *per annum*[x], down in Leland's time[y], delightfully ſituated on the river Gwily, on the oppoſite ſide of which is a range of well wooded hills following its courſe till it falls into the Towy, over which laſt river is a beautiful but narrow ſtone bridge. Here was alſo a houſe of Grey friars, cell to Briſtol[z].

Merlin, or, as the Britiſh writers call him *Merdhin Emrys*, flouriſhed A. D. 480. The firſt of our hiſtorians who mentions him is Nennius[a], who ſuppoſes him to have been called *Embreys Gleutic*. He ſays nothing of his fabulous diabolical birth; but tells us expreſsly that his mother [being a nun in a nunnery there, whoſe ſite was ſhewn to Leland[b]], was afraid of owning his father, leſt ſhe ſhould be put to death, but that the boy confeſſed to king Vortigern that his father was a Roman. He adds that Vortigern's meſſengers found him *ad campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur Gleviſing*, which by no means fixes his birth to this place. All our monkiſh writers make him either a prophet or a magician. But H. Lluyd[c] repreſents him as a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and that his ſkill in mathematics gave riſe to certain fables which were tranſmitted in writing to poſterity[d]. All we know of the writings aſcribed to him are certain prophecies[e].

They ſhew a grove called *Merlin's* on a hill about a mile from Caermarthen, and near it a cave and ſpring or ſmall lake. To this cave Spenſer[f] alludes, but places it among the woody hills of Dinevawr.

> It is a hideous hollow cave-like bay,
> Under a rock that lies a little ſpace
> From the ſwift Barry tumbling down apace
> Emongſt the woody hills of Dinevawr.

Caermarthen gave title of marquis to Thomas Osborn, earl of Danby, ſo created 1674, 26 Charles II. and advanced to the more honourable title of duke of Leeds 1694, 6 William and Mary, which is ſtill enjoyed by his grandſon Thomas, third and preſent duke, whoſe eldeſt ſon Thomas had the additional title of baron Oſborne of Kiveton conferred on him 1777.

Morlaſh.

"*Marleis* (q. *Morlaſhe*) broke maketh no grete "courſe, but coming through the park that he "givith name onto goith into Tewi. In Marleis "parke is a well favorid ſtone place motid, new "mendid and augmentid bi ſir Rheſe ap Thomas. "There now dwellith Thomas ap Jonys an eſquier[g]."

"Coming from Abremarlais, two miles towards "Cairmardine, I ſaw on the right hand about three "miles off, the deſolate priory of White canons "communely called *Talley*[g]." This houſe was founded for Premonſtratenſes by Rheſe ſon of Griffith prince of South Wales, who died 1197. At the diſſolution it had eight canons, and was valued at £. 36. 9s. 7d.[h]

Towy r. Llanſtefan caſtle.

"*Towe* river at *Llanſtufan* caſtle comes into the "Severn ſe, which at full water beats on the point of "Llanſtufan. It is five miles from Caermardine, "and about four miles above Llanſtufan on the ſame "ripe is a place or cliff called *Grene* caſtle, wherein "ſhips uſe to lye at ancre[i]." It is alſo called *Caſtle Mole*, and ſuppoſed the *Humfreys* caſtle of Dr. Powel[k], and built by Uchtred prince of Merioneth 1138. Grene *caſtle*.

Returning from Dinevawr into the road a noble ſcene opens before you. It is a diſtant view of a grand circular part of the vale of Towi (circular at leaſt in appearance), ſurrounded by hills one behind another, and forming a vaſt amphitheatre. Through this expanſe (which is rich to profuſion with all the objects of cultivation melted together into one maſs by diſtance), the Towy winds in various meanders. The eye cannot trace the whole ſerpentine courſe of the river, but ſees it here and there in glittering ſpots, which gives the imagination a pleaſing employment in making out the whole. The neareſt hills partake of the richneſs of the vale; the diſtant hills, which riſe gently above the others, ſeem barren[l].

Lacharne *caſtle*.

"*Lacharne* caſtle, at the mouth of Tave, which "a litle lower goith into Tewe. It longid ſometime "the earl of Northumberland[m]."

St. Clere.

Ten miles from Caermarthen is the town of *St. Clere*, now conſiderable only for a good inn. It had in Giraldus's time[n] a caſtle, whoſe ruins Leland[o] ſaw hard by the church, and an alien Cluniac priory founded before 1291, but ſuppreſſed 20 Henry VI. and given to All Souls College, Oxford[p].

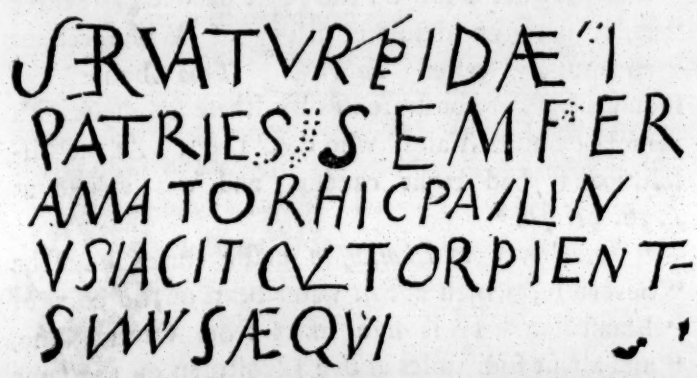
[p] I. 9. [q] Lel. V. 22. 73. [r] Gilpin, ubi ſup. p. 62, 63. [s] Tour, p. 48.
[t] Bello Jug. c. 92. [u] Wyndham, Ib. p. 47. 51. Leland calls it *Kerikennen*, V. 22. [x] Tan. 702.
[y] V. 23. [z] Tan. 703. [a] Eulog. Brit. c. 42. &c. [b] De ſcript. in art.
[c] Com. Brit. deſcript. p. 65. [d] Tanner Bib. Brit. in art. [e] Fairy Queen, III. 5.
[f] Lel. It. V. 73. [g] It. V. 23. 73. Collect. I. 45. [h] Tan. 702. [i] Lel. V. 25.
[k] p. 106. [l] Gilpin, p. 65. [m] Lel. V. 22. [n] I. 10. [o] V. 22. [p] Ib. 12. Tan. 703.

About

Abergwilly.

About two miles north-eaſt of Caermarthen, in *Diffrin Towe*, is *Abergwily*, which had once a collegiate church of 14 prebends longing to St. David[q], tranſlated to Brecon by Henry VIII. and here is now the only habitable palace belonging to the biſhop of St. David's. Leland ſays the collegiate church of was tranſlated hither for vitiating a maid, the canons being either killed or fleeing for it[r]. Bec, biſhop of St. David's, made this church collegiate for 22 prebends, 4 prieſts, 4 choriſters, and 4 clerks. Biſhop Gower, 1334, augmented it, but Henry VIII. annexed it to his new college at Brecknoc. It was valued at £. 42. *per annum*.[s]

The caverns mentioned by Mr. Camden in *Cantred mawr* are ſuppoſed to have been copper mines worked by the Romans. The place where they are is called *Kaio* (Q. if *Kynvil Gaio* four miles from Caermarthen, where 3000 coins of Allectus, &c. were found[t]), and as *Caer Gai* in Merionethſhire was a Roman ſtation, and the places whoſe names terminate in *i* or *io* as *Bod Vari*, *Kevn Korvyni*, *Lhannio*, *Keidio*, *Kaio*, are ſuppoſed to have been viſited by the Romans, the above conjecture receives additional confirmation[u]. Mr. Saunders alſo of Jeſus college, Oxford, communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following inſcription, which he copied from two ſtones at a place called *Pant y polion* in this pariſh. The firſt belonging to one Paulinus, whence undoubtedly the place takes its name, lay on the ground acroſs a gutter.



The other, which ſeems to be of ſomewhat later date, was about a yard in height and pitched on end.

Whether Odin in the ſeveral names of places in this neighbourhood be from the ſame *Advent* or *Adven*, whoſe monument this was, or ſome other origin, is recommended to the obſervation of the inhabitants. Certain it is there are more of them hereabouts than in all Wales beſides, as *Galht yr Oding Pant yr Odin*, &c.

"I cannot, ſays Mr. Lluyd, conjecture, what might be the original ſignification of the word *Tav*, but it may be worth our obſervation that the moſt noted rivers in South Wales ſeem to have been thence denominated. For beſides that there are three or four rivers of that name, the firſt ſyllable of *Tawy*, *Towy*, *Teivi*, and *Dyvi*, ſeems to me only ſo many different pronunciations of it: and for the latter ſyllable I have already obſerved in Radnorſhire that it only denotes a *river* or perhaps *water*. Nor would it ſeem to me very abſurd if any ſhould derive the name of the river *Thames* from the ſame original. For ſince we find it pretty evident that the Romans changed *Dyved* (the antient name of this country) into *Dimetia* and *Kynedhav* (a man's name) into *Cunotamus*, as in an inſcription in Pembrokeſhire, and alſo that in many words where the Latins uſe M the Britons uſe V, as Firmus, *Firv*; Terminus, *Tervin*; Amnis, *Avon*; Lima, *Lhiv*, &c. it ſeems not unlikely (conſidering we find the word *Tav* uſual in the names of our rivers) that the Britans before the Roman conqueſt might call the river *Tàv*, *Tàvwy*, or *Tàvwys*, which they afterwards called *Thameſis*. And this ſeems to be more than mere conjecture when we conſider further that the word *Tàv* was, according to the Britiſh orthography, written *Tam*; which ſhews not only that *Tav* or *Taff* in Glamorganſhire, &c. is originally the ſame word with *Thame* or *Thames*, but alſo that the Greek word Ταμος in Ποταμος is probably no other[x]."

Ty Gwyn five miles weſt from St. Clere was the palace of Hoel Dha the firſt ſovereign of all Wales. Here he ſent for the archbiſhop of St. David's with the reſt of the biſhops and principal clergy to the number of 140, all the barons and nobility and ſix of the ableſt and moſt conſiderable men of each commot. They paſſed the ſeaſon of Lent in prayer and faſting, imploring the divine aſſiſtance on their deſign of reforming the laws: and at the cloſe of the ſeaſon the king choſe twelve of the graveſt and moſt experienced men of this aſſembly, whom in concert with Blegored a very learned man and able lawyer he commiſſioned to examine the old laws, retain the good, explain the obſcure, and abrogate the improper and unneceſſary ones. So the preface to an antient MS. of the new code at Jeſus college, Oxford, ſets forth that "according to the "advice of his council, he retained ſome of the an-"tient laws, corrected others, and quite diſannulled "others, appointing others in their ſtead." *Ac o gynghor y doethon hynny, rei or hen gyfreitheu a gynhalyaud ef, ereill a wellaawd, ereill a dileawd o gubyl, a goſſot kyfreitheu newyd yn eulle*[z]. Theſe laws were divided into three claſſes, the firſt relating to the king's houſhold and court, the ſecond to the ſtate, and the third to particular cuſtoms of individuals and places. The whole body being publicly proclaimed and allowed of, three copies were written, one for the king's own uſe, and the others to be laid up in his palaces of Aberfraw in North Wales and Dinevwr in South Wales, that all the provinces of Wales might recur to them. To complete the confirmation of them, the king with the archbiſhop and others went to Rome and obtained the Pope's ſolemn ratification of them[y]. This was the firſt ſyſtem of *written laws* in Wales. The learned Mr. Clarke's preface to "Wotton's Leges Wallicæ," fixes this aſſembly to A. D. 942.

The remains of the Ciſtertian monaſtery of *Whitland* erected on the ſite of this palace are ſmall and indiſtinct. Here is a conſiderable iron work which has given to the ſpot the name of the *Forge*. Leland[a] ſays the Benedictine abbey of Teguin ar Tave was ſtanding in his time; and that "in "no place between Caernarvon and Whitland was "ſuch plenty of wood as at Whitland ſtanding in "a vaſt wood as in a wildernes[b]." The country is woody, hilly, and agreeably diſpoſed.

Not far from *Kilmaen Lluyd* at a place called *Bronyskawen* in *Lhan Boydy* pariſh, two ſhepherd

[q] 20. Lel. V. 23.
[r] V. 23.
[s] Harris, Archæol. II. p. 18.
[t] Lluyd.
[u] G.
[x] Powel's Hiſt. of Wales, p. 50, 51.
[z] V. p. 23.
[a] Tan. 702.
[b] Archaion. Brit. p. 40. col. 2. and p. 268.

boys

boys 1692, found at the entrance of a ſpacious camp called *the Gaer* 200 Roman ſilver coins buried juſt under the ſurface of the ground in two very rude round leaden boxes, weighing about 5lb. with a round hole of the ſize of a ſhilling; one of which is here engraved Pl. XVIII. fig. 9, 10, 11. They were ſome of the moſt antient Roman coins found in this iſland, and of about thirty ſeen by Mr. Lluyd the lateſt were of Domitian's 15th Conſulate A. D. 91. He ſent biſhop Gibſon the following catalogue of them, in which thoſe marked * were in his poſſeſſion:

1 ANT. AVG. IIIVIR. R. P. C. *Navis prætoria.*
NS LEG. V . . . *Duo vexilla caſtrenſia cum tertia in medio longe breviori in cujus ſummo aquila alis altius erectis.*

2 *ANT. AVG. *Navis prætoria.*
LEG. X. *Duo ſigna caſtrenſia cum aquila legionaria.*

3 ANT. AVG. IIIVIR. R. P. C. *Navis prætoria.*
LEG. XIII. *Tria vexilla caſtrenſia.*

4 — — — — *Caput forte Neptuni cum tridente a tergo.*
INS. CVC. RE. *Victoria in dorſo Delphini.* Hic nummus etiam M. Antonii videtur.

5 *Q. CASSIVS VEST. *Imago Virginis Veſtalis.*
AC *Templum Veſtæ cum ſella curuli & urna.*

7 GETA IIIVIR. *Imago Dianæ.*
— — — — Nummus ſerratus.

8 *C. HOSIDI C. F. *Aper venabulo trajectus cum cane venatico.*
GETA IIIVIR. *Imago Dianæ cum pharetra & arcu.*

9 *MARC. *Caput Romæ.*
ROMA. *Quadrigæ.*

10 C. III. NAE. B. *Victoria in trigis.*
Deæ cujuſdam imago.

11 *L. PROCILI F. *Juno Soſpita in bigis: infra, ſerpens Lanuvinus.*
Juno ſoſpita. Nummus ſerratus.

12 M. THORIV. BALBV. *Taurus decurrens.*
I. S. M. R. *Juno Soſpita.*

13 * . . . TORI . . *Victoria in quadrigis.*
SC. R. *Caput Romæ.* Nummus ſerratus.

14 *CAESAR. *Elephas cum Dracone.*
Capeduncula, Aſpergillum, Securis, & Albogalerus; ſigna pontificis maximi & Flaminis dialis.

15 **Caput Auguſti, ſine Inſcriptione.*
CAESAR DIVI F. *Figura ſtolata ſtans, dextrâ ramum, ſiniſtra cornucopiæ.*

16 TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVG.
Figura ſedens, dextra haſtam, ſiniſtra ramum.

17 T. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. TRIB. POT. P. P.
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. *Caput Agrippinæ.*

18 NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS.
IVPITER CVSTOS. *Jupiter ſedens, dextra fulmen tenens, ſiniſtra cathedræ innixa.*

19 NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS.
SALVS. *Figura cathedræ inſidens, dextra pateram.*

20 IMP. SER. GALBA CAES. AVG.
SALVS GEN . . . . MANI [*forte* Generis humani] *Figura ſtans coram ara accenſa, ſiniſtra temonem, dextra pede globum calcans.*

21 *IMP. M. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P.
SECVRITAS P. R. *Figura ſtans, dextra corollam, ſiniſtra bacillum.*

22 IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVSTVS.
PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. *Caduceum alatum.*

23 CAESAR AVG. DOMITIANVS.
COS . . . . . *Pegaſus.*

24 IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. TR. P.
IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P. P. P. *Pallas navi inſiſtens, dextra jaculum, ſiniſtra ſcutum.*

The camp where theſe coins were found was of an oval form and about 300 paces in circumference. The rampart at the entrance near three yards high, but in general much lower. At the entrance, which is about four yards wide, the ends of the rampart are not directly oppoſite, but one is continued farther out than the other ſo as to render the paſſage oblique. On each ſide the camp is a tumulus, one ſmall and near it; the other larger and 300 yards diſtant: both hollow at top.

Newcaſtle Emlyn.

"*New Caſtel*, alias by the old name *Elmelin*, almoſt "on the very banke of Tyne, but in Carmardenſhire, "repaired or new builded by ſir Rheſe ap Thomas. "In this lordſhip of Elmelin is other litle fair build-"ing. Ther is a litle foreſt by Elmelin, and a park "was there ons palid[b]."

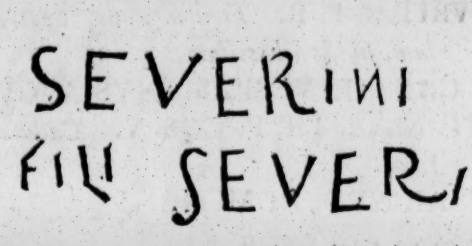
Newcaſtle Emlyn on the river Tewi and edge of Cardiganſhire is a miſerable town 20 miles north of Caermarthen, with an hotel de chaſſe much reſorted to in the ſhooting ſeaſon. No remains of its caſtle are now to be ſeen. The ſituation of this town and the road to it from Caermarthen is in general dreary and mountainous. Of two other roads between theſe towns one is extremely dangerous on account of a bog whoſe fair outſide deceives the unwary traveller, who is expoſed to equal hazard from innumerable turf-pits as they are called made by rain in ſpots where peat has been dug. Mr. Lluyd has ſhewn that *Emlin* is the true name of this town, its antient Britiſh name being *Dinas Emlin*, the moſt obvious interpretation of which appeared to him to be *Urbs Emiliani*, from ſome lord or proprietor of it. This name antiently common among the Britans and ſtill in part retained was Roman and the ſame with *Æmilinus* written on an inſcription in Denbighſhire *Aimilini* [or Aimilinus]. As he could not find it ever was called *Elmlin* either in Welſh or Engliſh he doubts of its being Ptolemy's *Loventium*, which he ſaw ſome reaſons to place in Cardiganſhire at *Llandewi brewi* or *Cardigan*[c], of which hereafter. 19 Charles I. Richard earl of Carberry in Ireland, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of lord Vaughan of Emlyn[d]. His ſon Francis married Rachel, ſecond daughter of Thomas Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, re-married to the illuſtrious William lord Ruſſel. The title became extinct 1713.

Beſides the inſcription already noticed at *Kaio*, there are three or four others which deſerve our notice in this county. The firſt is not far from Caermarthen in *Lhan Newydh* pariſh; which by the names in it ſhould be Roman, though the form of the letters and the rudeneſs of the ſtone would make us ſuſpect it to be the epitaph of ſome perſon of Roman deſcent, but who lived later than their time. It is on a rude pillar erected near the highway, flattiſh, five or ſix feet high, and about three feet broad

Lhan Newydh.

[b] Lel. V. 22. [c] Horſley, 372. [d] Dugd. H. 470.

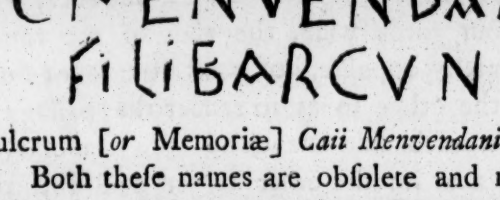
broad. The inſcription is to be read from left to right:



Hen lhan amgoed.

i. e. Sepulcrum [*or* Memoriæ] *Severini filii Severi.*

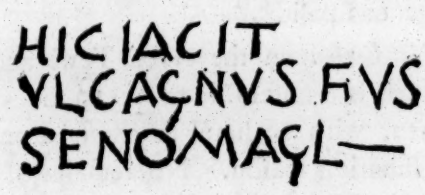
The ſecond is in the pariſh of *Hen lhan amgoed* in a field belonging to *Parkeu*, and almoſt like the former. At preſent it lies on the ground, but conſidering its form it probably once ſtood upright, and then the inſcription muſt be read downward.



Sepulcrum [*or* Memoriæ] *Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni.* Both theſe names are obſolete and not to be found in any MS. genealogies. But near this monument is a place called *Kevn Varchen* perhaps from this Barcun or ſome other of the name.

Lhan Vihangel Jenverth.

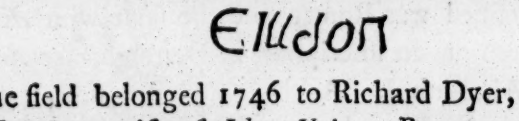
The third inſcription was copied by Mr. Saunders beforementioned from a poliſhed free-ſtone at the weſt end of the church of *Lhan Vihangel Jerverth.*



i. e. *Hic jacet Ulcacinus filius Senomacili.*

The fourth, which ſeems leſs intelligible than any, was communicated by the ſame hand. The ſtone whence he copied it is neatly carved on all ſides, ſeven feet high and two feet broad, and has a cavity on the top one inch and an half deep, and another within three inches deep, which makes it ſeem to have been the baſe of a croſs. It is to be ſeen at a place called from it *Kaer Maen* or the *Great Stone field*, not far from *Aber Sannan.* The meaning of the inſcription, if any other than the ſtonecutter's name, muſt be left to the reader's conjecture:

Llan Vair y Bryn.



The field belonged 1746 to Richard Dyer, eſq.[e]

In the pariſh of *Lhan Vair y Bryn* we find manifeſt traces of the Romans. Not far from the eaſt end of the church labourers frequently dig up bricks and other marks of Roman antiquity; and there is a very notable Roman way of gravel and ſmall pebbles from that church to *Lhan Brân*, the ſeat of a family of the *Gwyns*, which may be traced as they ſay between Lhan Vair and Llan Deilovawr, and in ſeveral other places.

Krig y Dyrn.

This country abounds with antient forts, camps, and barrows. The moſt remarkable of the latter is called *Krig y Dyrn* in *Trèlêch* pariſh. The circumference of it at bottom may be about 60 paces, the height about ſix yards. It riſes with an eaſy aſcent, and is hollow on the top, gently inclining from the circumference to the centre. It is ſuch an heap of ſtones as are called in Wales *Karnedheu*, covered with turf. In the centre of the cavity at top we find a vaſt rude *Lhech* or flat ſtone of an oval form, about three yards long, five feet over where broadeſt, and 10 or 12 inches thick. Mr. William Lewis of Lhwyn Derw having employed ſome labourers to ſearch under it, found after removing a large quantity of ſtone that it covered a kiſtvaen or ſtone cheſt about four feet and an half long and about three feet broad, but ſomewhat narrower at the eaſt than the weſt end. It was compoſed of ſeven ſtones, the cover, two at each ſide and end, and one behind each of the end ſtones to keep them up, all equally rude and about the ſame thickneſs, except the two laſt which were conſiderably thicker. They found both within and without the cheſt ſome rude pieces of brick (or ſtones burnt like them) and freeſtone, ſome of which were wrought, alſo ſome pieces of bones which they imagined had been brought thither by foxes: but they did not go to the bottom of the cheſt. *Krig y Dyrn* though a name now ſcarce intelligible Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed to mean the King's barrow. He juſtifies the ſingularity of his conjecture by obſerving that *Teyrnas* the common word for a kingdom is only a derivative from the old word *Teyrn*, originally the ſame with *Tyrannus*, and ſignifying a king or prince. Conſidering the labour and ſtrength exerted about this rude mountain he thinks it the barrow of ſome Britiſh prince before the Roman conqueſt, after which it is not probable they had any chief of that denomination.

Gwaly

Gwal y Vilaſt or *Burdh Arthur* in *Lhan Boudy* pariſh is a rude ſtone about 10 yards in circumference and above three feet thick ſupported by four others about two feet and an half high.

Buarth Arthur

Buarth Arthur or *Meineu Gwyr* on a mountain near *Kil y maen llwyd* is one of thoſe circular ſtone monuments which the Engliſh hiſtorians aſcribe to the Danes, [though here they are plainly druidical.] The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. The ſtones are extraordinary rude pitched on end at uncertain intervals of three, four, or ſix feet, and from three to ſix feet high. Only 15 are ſtanding, but 7 or 8 ſeem to have been carried off. The entrance for about three yards is guarded on each ſide by lower and ſmaller ſtones contiguous to each other. Oppoſite to this avenue at the diſtance of about 300 paces ſtand three other large rude ſtones, ſimilar to thoſe four or five at the ſame diſtance from that circle of ſtones called *King's Stones* near Little Rollrich in Oxfordſhire. The name of *Buarth Arthur* is derived from the vulgar notion of aſcribing every extraordinary monument not accounted for to that hero; as other ſtones of ſeveral tons weight are called his *Coits*, *Table*, *Chair*, &c. But *Meineu gwyr* is ſo old a name that it ſeems ſcarce intelligible. *Meineu* is indeed the common word for large ſtones; but *gwyr* in the preſent Britiſh ſignifies only *crooked*, which is ſcarce applicable to theſe ſtones, unleſs we ſuppoſe it reſpects their preſent inclining poſition. Perhaps it may refer to the *bowing* or adoration practiſed at theſe Druid temples. Near *Capel Kirig* in Caernarvonſhire is a ſingle upright ſtone called alſo *Maen gwyr*, which may be the only ſtone now remaining of a circle like this: and it has by it ſuch a Kiſtvaen (but ſmaller) as that obſerved in the centre of the monument called *Karn Lhechart* in Glamorganſhire.

[e] G. Ant. Soc. min. 1746.

Rare Plant found in Caermarthenſhire.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Narrow-leaved Carraway; in moiſt paſtures.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE ſea now turning back ſouthward with a vaſt compaſs and breaking in upon the ſhore with a variety of receſſes waſhes the county of *Pembrook*, commonly called *Penbrokſhire* (in old records the *lawful county of Penbrok*, and by ſome *Weſt Wales*) on all ſides except the eaſt where it borders on Caermardenſhire, and on the north on part of Cardiganſhire. It is a good corn country, well ſtocked with cattle, and furniſhed with marle and ſuch kind of manure, as alſo with pit coal. "It is, "as Giraldus[a] expreſſes it, a wheat country, plen- "tifully ſupplied with ſea-fiſh, wines imported, and "which is beſt of all its nearneſs to Ireland makes "the air extremely healthy."

The firſt place on the coaſt as you go ſouthward is *Tenby*, a neat walled town on a dry rock commanding the ſea, very conſiderable for its port and plenty of fiſh, (whence it is called in Britiſh *Tenby-y-piſcoid*[b]) and governed by a mayor and bailiff. The ſhore retreating to the weſt one ſees the poor remains of *Manober*[c] caſtle, which Giraldus calls Pyrrhus' manſion, and which in his time was, as he tells us, "ex- "cellently furniſhed with towers and bulwarks, "having on the weſt a ſpacious harbour, on the "north and north-weſt cloſe under its walls a fine "fiſh-pond, conſiderable both for its beauty and the "depth of water in it."

The ſhore runs hence not many miles, and the ſea at length cauſing the land to retreat enters a great way in, forming a harbour called by the Engliſh *Milford haven*, the nobleſt and ſafeſt in Europe for its many creeks and good anchorages which cleave the banks like ſo many fibres, and to uſe the poet's words,

Hic exarmatum terris cingentibus æquor
Clauditur, & placidam diſcit ſervare quietem.

The ſea defended by ſurrounding lands
Inclos'd a univerſal calm commands.

They reckon in it (to ſpeak in the ſea phraſe) 16 creeks, five bays, and 13 roads, each having diſtinct names. Nor is this haven more remarkable for its ſecurity than for the landing of Henry VII. of glorious memory, who here ſet up his ſtandard for the encouragement of England then expiring under inteſtine calamities. "On the lower and eaſt bay "of this haven in the pleaſanteſt ſpot of all Wales, "ſays Giraldus[d], ſtands the chief town of the "county and head of Dimetia (theſe are Giraldus' "words) on the ſtony and long ridge of a rock run- "ning out into the ſea from *Milverd* haven with "two ſummits, whence it is called by the Britans "*Penbro*[e] which ſignifies a *ſea-head*, and by us *Pen- "broke*. Arnulphus de *Montgomery*, brother of "Robert earl of Shrewſbury, in the reign of king "Henry I. of England, built a poor ſlight caſtle "here of ſtakes and turf, which afterwards on his "return to England he left to the care of a diſcrete "man Giraldus de *Windeſor*, his conſtable and chief "officer, with a ſmall garriſon, who were preſently "beſieged by the whole force of South Wales." But Giraldus made ſuch a vigorous defence rather by courage than ſtrength that they were obliged to retire without ſucceſs. The caſtle as well as the town were afterwards fortified by this Giraldus, who from thence ſcoured the neighbouring country, and to gain a firmer footing for himſelf and followers in theſe parts he married Neſt[f] ſiſter of prince Griffin, by whom he had a fine iſſue, "by whoſe means (as "Giraldus[g] ſays) the coaſts of South Wales were "ſecured to the Engliſh and the walls of Ireland "forced." For all thoſe noble families of the Giralds or Giraldines called Fitz-Gerald in Ireland derive their deſcent from this Girald. "By tenure "of this caſtle and town, the caſtle and town of "*Tinbigh*, the Granges of Kingſwood, the Commot "of Croytareth, and the manor of Caſtle Martin "and Tregoire," Reginald *Grey*, at the coronation of king Henry IV. claimed to carry the ſecond ſword *; but his claim was rejected, and he was anſwered, that at that time thoſe caſtles and lands were in the king's hands, as is at preſent *Penbrook*, which is a corporation with its mayor and bailiffs.

Origin of the *Geralds* in Ireland.

On another bay of this haven one ſees *Carew* caſtle, which gave name and riſe to the illuſtrious family of the *Carews*, who affirm themſelves to have been antiently called *Montgomery*, and believe themſelves deſcended from that Arnulph de *Montgomery* before-mentioned.

Carew caſtle.

Into this haven fall two rivers almoſt at one mouth, which the Britans call *Gledawh*[h], as much as to ſay *ſwords*, whence they name it *Aberdugledhau* or the *Port of two ſwords*. On the eaſtermoſt ſtands *Sle- bach*, antiently a *commandery* of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, which Wizo and his ſon Walter formerly gave with other lands to that ſacred order that they might ſerve God for the recovery of the holy land.

Slebach.

That part of this country which lies beyond the haven, and is watered only by theſe rivers is called by the Britans *Roſe* or *Ros*, a name taken from the nature of the place, it being a graſſy plain. This is inhabited by the Flemings, who ſettled here by leave of Henry I. when the ſea breaking its banks over-

Rhos.

Flemings when ſeated in Wales.

* Roll of Services.

[a] I. c. 12. p. 852. [b] Dinbech y Pyſkod. Lluyd. [c] or *Manurbwr*.

[d] I. c. 12. Holland gives the ſentence thus. "In the moſt pleaſant country of all Wales ſtandeth Pembroke the ſhire town, one "direct ſtreet, upon a long narrow point all rock, and a forked arm of Milford haven ebbing and flowing cloſe to the town walls on "both ſides. It hath a caſtle, but now ruinate, and two pariſh churches within the walls, and is incorporate of a mayor, bailiffs, and "burgeſſes. But hear Giraldus."

[e] R. Brooke in Catal. p. 272, cenſures Mr. Camden for admitting this etymology, and will have *Pen bro* to mean the head or principal part of the valley or fruitful plain.

[f] Giraldus Cambrenſis was ſon of Angareth ſon of this Neſt who was daughter of Rhys and ſiſter of Griffin prince of South Wales. Ware de Script. Hib. I. c. 2. or of her ſon Maurice. Godw. de epiſ. Menev.

[g] I. c. 12. [h] *Cledhau*. L.

flowed great part of Flanders. They are ſtill diſtinguiſhable from the Welſh by language and manners, and in point of ſpeech are ſo connected with the Engliſh, whoſe language approaches nearly to that of Flanders, that this their little territory is called by the Britans *Little England beyond Wales.* " Theſe people (ſays Giraldus[i]) are ſtrong and ro- " buſt, and by a courſe of continual war inveterate " enemies to the Welſh, well experienced in woollen " manufactures and trade, inured to every kind of " labour and danger, and to get a living by land or " ſea. They are a very powerful people, and, ac- " cording to the various circumſtances of place and " time, they are alike expert at huſbandry or war, " and, for a concluſion, are extremely devoted to the " kings of England, and very faithful to the En- " gliſh." In Giraldus' time[k] they were wonderful maſters of the art of divining by the entrails of beaſts, and a work of theirs which proves they were a very induſtrious people is ſtill viſible here in the *Flemings' way* carried on for a great length. The Welſh have frequently with all their force attacked theſe Flemings to recover this their antient property, and have ravaged their borders; but the others have always been ready to defend their fortunes, fame, and perſons. Hence our hiſtorian Malmeſbury[l] makes this obſervation on them and William Rufus. " Many times was king William Rufus repulſed by " the Welſh, which may ſeem extraordinary as he " had ſuch good ſucceſs everywhere elſe. But I " aſcribe it to the roughneſs of the ſoil and incle- " mency of the air, which at once encouraged them " in rebellion and checked his progreſs. But king " Henry, that diſcerning prince, now on the throne, " has found out an expedient to diſconcert their " contrivances, by ſettling among them the Flem- " ings to ſerve as a barrier againſt them and to keep " them always in order." And in his 5th[m] book he ſays, " King Henry, by frequent expeditions, " drove the Welſh, who were continually rebelling, " almoſt to ſubmiſſion, and by a wiſe meaſure to curb " their inſolence, tranſplanted thither all the Flem- " ings from England. Many of thoſe people had " concealed themſelves in England, to which they " reſorted on account of their relation to his mo- " ther's father[n]; ſo that they were become a burden " to the kingdom by their numbers. The king " therefore cleared them all away to *Ros* a diſtrict " of Wales, as to a receptacle, both to rid his own " dominions and ſerve as a check upon the enemy."

Little England beyond Wales.

On the weſternmoſt of the two rivers called Cledheu, in a very unequal ſituation, ſtands *Harfordweſt*, called by the Engliſh antiently *Haverford*, by the Britans *Hulphord*, conſiderable for its neatneſs and populouſneſs, and for being a *county of itſelf*, governed by a *mayor*, *ſheriff*, and two *bailiffs*. The earls of Clare are reported to have fortified it with works and walls on the north; and I have read that Richard earl of Clare made Richard Fitz Tancred governor of this caſtle.

Haverfordweſt.
Hulford.

Beyond Roſeland runs out with a bold front to the Iriſh ocean a promontory called by Ptolemy OCTOPITARVM[o], by the Britans *Pebidiauc* and *Cantred Devi*; by us *St. David's land.* " A ſtoney, " barren, unimprovable territory (as Giraldus[p] repreſents it) " undecked with woods, undivided by " rivers, unadorned with meadows, expoſed only to " wind and ſtorms." It was, however, the retreat and nurſery of very holy men: for Calphurnius a Britiſh prieſt (as ſome, how truly I know not, relate) here in *Rhos vale* by Concha his wife ſiſter of Martin of Tours had Patric[q] the apoſtle of Ireland, and Devi that moſt religious biſhop transferred the archiepiſcopal ſee from Iſca Legionum to the moſt remote corner of this country *Menew* or *Menevia*, called afterwards by the Britans from him *Twy Devi*, q. d. *the houſe of David*, by the Saxons Dauid Mynſtep, and by the preſent Engliſh *St. David's*. It for a long time had an archbiſhop, but the plague making terrible ravages in this country the pall was transferred to Dole in Bretagne[r], which put an end to this dignity here. In later ages the Welſh brought a claim againſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury, metropolitan of England and Wales, for this dignity, but loſt their cauſe. What was the extent and condition of this town formerly is not eaſy to ſay, it having been ſo often deſtroyed by pirates. At preſent it is a very ſmall city, and has nothing to boaſt but a handſome church dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, often ruined, but rebuilt in its preſent form by biſhop Peter in the reign of king John and his ſucceſſors, in *Rhos Vale* as they call it below the town. Near it is the biſhop's palace, and within a ſtrong fair wall handſome houſes for the præcentor (who is next to the biſhop, here being no dean) chancellor, treaſurer, and four archdeacons who make up the number of the two canons.

St. David's land.
St. Patric.
Ty Dewi.
St. David's.

OCTOPITARUM prom.

This promontory runs out ſo far to the weſt that in a clear day Ireland may be ſeen from it, and the paſſage acroſs is very ſhort, though Pliny falſely meaſures 30 miles from the Silures, whom he ſuppoſed to reach hither. But from Giraldus' account one may ſuppoſe the land to have run out further, and that its form of a promontory has been altered. " When Henry II. was in Ireland (ſays he[s]) an un- " uſually violent ſtorm on this ſandy coaſt[t] blowing " back the ſand diſcovered the appearance of the " land concealed for ſo many ages: ſtumps of trees " ſtanding in the ſea with the marks of the hatchet " as if done but the day before, a very black earth " and wood like ebony, ſo that it appeared not ſo " much like the ſea coaſt as a grove by the wonder- " ful alteration of things cut down probably from the " time of the deluge, or long after, but certainly from " remote antiquity, or gradually carried off by the vio- " lence of the ſea always gaining upon and waſhing " away the land." The ſaying of William Rufus ſhews that the land here was not divided by a wide channel; for that prince ſeeing Ireland from the rocks here ſaid, as Giraldus relates, he could eaſily build a bridge of ſhips in England on which to walk from thence to Ireland.

In theſe rocks build excellent and generous falcons, which our Henry II. as Giraldus[u] ſo often quoted reports, preferred to all others. They are of that ſort, if the natives do not miſinform me, which the

[i] I. c. p. 848. [k] P. 849. [l] De geſt. reg. IV. 68. b [m] P. 89. b.
[n] Maud, mother of Henry I. was daughter of Baldwin 5th earl of Flanders. [o] Horſley, 373.
[p] It. II. c. 1. [q] He founded this ſee about 470 at Caerleon, and David tranſlated it in the 6th century hither. Tanner.
[r] By archbiſhop Sampſon about 930. The biſhops of that ſee are ſaid to have conſecrated the Welſh biſhops, and to have been primates to them till t. Henry I. when Bernard, a Norman, biſhop here, profeſſed obedience to the ſee of Canterbury. The revenues of the ſee were valued at the diſſolution at 426*l.* and of the chapter at 193*l.*
[s] I. c. 13. [t] of *Newgil.* Giraldus. [u] I. c. 11.

ſportſmen

ſportſmen call Peregrines [z], to uſe no other words than thoſe of the beſt poet of our age [y] Auguſtus Thuanus of Eſmer in his excellent piece on Falconry, intitled HIERACOSOPHION.

Depreſſus capitis vertex, oblongaque toto
Corpore pennarum ſeries, pallentia crura,
Et graciles digiti ac ſparſi, nareſque rotundæ.

Low is the creſt, the body oblong rows
Of plumage grace, pale-coloured legs, whoſe toes
Are thin and wide, round beak.

The ſea beats with great violence upon a ſmall tract of this point, called *Keimes* [z], and accounted a barony. In it is firſt *Fiſgard*, ſo called by the Engliſh from the fiſhery there, by the Welſh *Aber-gwain*, q. d. the mouth of the river *Gwain*, ſtanding on a craggy rock, where is pretty good riding for ſhips. Next *Newport* on the river *Nevern*, Britiſh *Trefdraith*, q. d. *the town on the ſand* [a], built by Martin de *Tours*, incorporated by his poſterity, who beſtowed many privileges on it, conſtituting a *portreve* and bailif, and building a caſtle for themſelves above the town, which was their chief ſeat. They alſo founded a monaſtery of St. Dogmael [b] on the river *Tivy* in a valley ſurrounded with hills, to which the adjoining town owes its origin, as many other towns do to monaſteries. This barony was firſt wreſted from the Welſh by force of arms by Martin de *Tours*, from whoſe deſcendants called *Martins* it came by marriage to the lords *Audley*, who long held it till in the reign of Henry VIII. William *Owen* deſcended from a daughter of ſir Nicholas *Martin* proſecuting his claim by a long ſuit at laſt obtained it, and left it to his ſon George, who, by his great ſkill in antiquity, informed me that in this barony, beſides the three burroughs of *Newport*, *Fiſhgard*, and *St. Dogmael*, are 20 knights fees, and 26 pariſhes.

More inland on the *Tivy* before-mentioned is *Kilgarran*, which ſhews remains of a caſtle built by Giraldus, but being now reduced into one ſtreet, is remarkable only for a moſt plentiful ſalmon fiſhery. There is alſo that famous ſalmon-leap, where the river falls down a precipice, and the ſalmon making up the river from the ſea meeting with this obſtacle turn their tail to their mouth, and ſometimes to give themſelves a greater ſpring take it in their mouth, and in releaſing themſelves from this circle with a force like that of a bent rod ſpring from the bottom to the top to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders. Auſonius [c] deſcribes this circumſtance very exactly.

Nec te puniceo rutilantem viſcere, ſalmo,
Tranſierim, latæ cujus vaga verbera caudæ,
Gurgite de medio ſummas referuntur in undas.

Nor muſt I paſs the muddy bellied fiſh,
Whoſe broad tail daſhing on the extended wave,
Raiſes them from the boſom of the ſtream
Up to the top.

There have been earls of Pembroke of different families. I hardly give this title to Arnulph de Montgomery, who firſt reduced it, and was afterwards attainted, or to his Caſtellan Giraldus, whom Henry I. afterwards made governor of the whole country. King Stephen firſt gave the title of earl of Pembrook to Gilbert *Strongbow*, ſon of Giſlebert de *Clare*. He left it to his ſon Richard *Strongbow*, conqueror of Ireland, who, as Giraldus expreſſes it, "was deſcended from the famous family "of Clare [d]." His only daughter Iſabel conveyed it to her husband William, ſurnamed *Mareſchall* (from his anceſtors having been hereditary marſhals of the king's palace), a man diſtinguiſhed both in the field and cabinet; on whom there is this epitaph in Rudburne's annals [e]. 1138.

Sum quem Saturnum ſibi ſenſit Hibernia, *Solem*
Anglia, *Mercurium* Normannia, Gallia *Martem.*

Me Mars the French, their ſun the Engliſh own'd,
The Normans Mercury, Iriſh Saturn found.

His five ſons were ſucceſſively earls of Pembrook, viz. William, ſurnamed *the Younger* [f], Richard, who, revolting from king Henry III. retired to Ireland, where he fell in battle [g]. Gilbert unhorſed and killed in a tournament at *Ware* [h]; Walter [i], and Anſelm [k]. All theſe dying in a ſhort time without iſſue Henry III. gave this earldom by girding on a ſword to his own brother William *Valence* [l], of the family of Luſignan in Poitou, who took to wife Joan daughter of Gwarin de *Mont Cheſney* by the daughter of William Mareſchall. William Valence was ſucceeded by his ſon Audomar [m], who, under Edward I. was governor of Scotland, whoſe ſecond [n] ſiſter and coheir Elizabeth marrying John lord *Haſtings* carried the title into a new family. For Laurence *Haſtings*, his ſon's ſon [o], lord of *Abergavenny*, was confirmed earl of Pembrook by writ of king Edward III. which I ſhall here ſubjoin, that we may ſee what right heirs female gave to theſe titles of honour. "The king to "all, &c. greeting. Know ye, that the proſpect "we conceive of prudence and virtue [p] from the "promiſing appearance of our dearly beloved couſin "Laurence *Haſtings*, deſervedly induce us to pre-"vent him with our free favour in the grant of what "reſpects the due maintenance of his honour. For-"aſmuch, therefore, as the inheritance of Audomar "de Valence, of happy memory, commonly called "earl of Pembrook, long ſince deceaſed without "heirs of his body, is devolved to his ſiſters to be "divided between them and their heirs in due pro-"portions, we being well aſſured that the ſaid Lau-"rence who ſucceeds to part of the inheritance of "the ſaid Audomar is deſcended from the elder "ſiſter of the ſaid Audomar, and ſo by the informa-"tion of the learned ſkilled in thoſe matters, whom "we have conſulted upon this affair, is entitled to the "prerogative of name and honour, we think it juſt and "due that the ſaid Laurence, having a ſufficient right "from the elder ſiſter, ſhould aſſume and bear the "name of earl of Pembroke, which the ſaid Audo-"mar in his life time held, which, as far as in us "lies, we confirm, ratify, and approve to him: "willing and granting that the ſaid Laurence ſhall "have and hold the prerogative and honour of earl "palatine in the lands which he holds of the inhe-"ritance of the ſaid Audomar as fully and in like "manner as the ſaid Audomar had and held them "at the time of his deceaſe. In token whereof, "&c.

[z] See Pennant Brit. Zool. I. 156* 4to. Ed.
[y] I believe the Hiſtorian. See Hoffman Lex. voc. Jacob Auguſtus Thuanus.
[z] *Kemaes.*
[a] and in Latin records *Novus portus.* Holland.
[b] Brit. St. *Tegvael.*
[c] Moſella, f. 97.
[d] *e clara Clarenſium familia.*
[e] and Matthew Paris, 304. Dugd. I. 602. He is buried in the Temple, where ſee his monument. He died 1219.
[f] He died 1231, buried in the Temple.
[g] in Ireland 1234, 18 H. III. buried at Kilkenny. Dugd. Bar. I. 605.
[h] 1241. 25 Henry III. buried in the Temple. Ib. 606.
[i] He died 1246. and his brother ſoon after him. Ib. 607.
[k] who enjoyed this honour but a few days. Holland.
[l] Dugd. Bar. I. 774. He was ſlain at Bayonne 1296, 23 E. I. and buried in St. Edmund's chapel Weſtminſter, where ſee his tomb.
[m] murdered in France 1323, 17 Edward II. Dugd. Ib. 776. buried in Weſtminſter abbey on the north ſide of the choir, where ſee his tomb.
[n] *eldeſt.* Holland.
[o] Lord of Weiſhford and Abergavenny. Ib.
[p] *elegantiæ.*

"&c. Witneſs the king at Montmartre 13 Oct. "A. R. 13[p]." He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who was taken in a ſea fight by the Spaniards, and after his redemption died in France 1375[q]. To him ſucceeded his ſon John, ſlain in a tournament at Woodſtock 1391[r], and it was obſerved by a ſingular fate, that for five generations in this family the father never ſaw his ſon. Upon failure of this line many conſiderable revenues devolved to the crown, as our lawyers ſpeak, and Pembroke caſtle was given to Francis *Ati Court*, a favourite courtier, who was thence commonly called *Lord of Pembroke*. Not long after John duke of Bedford, and after him Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, his brother, ſons of king Henry IV. obtained this title. Afterwards William *De la Pole* was created marquis[s] of Pembroke, and, upon his death, Henry VI. created his own brother Jaſpar[t] *de Hatfield* earl of Pembroke, to whom, being deprived of all his honours, Edward IV. ſubſtituted William *Herbert*[u], who loſt his life at the battle of Banbury [1469][x]. He was ſucceeded by a ſon of the ſame name, whom Edward IV. after he recovered the crown, created earl of Huntingdon, conferring the title of earl[y] of Pembroke on his own eldeſt ſon Edward prince of Wales. A long time after Henry VIII. upon his engagement with Anne *Bollein* created her marchioneſs of Pembroke[z]. Laſtly in our time Edward VI. beſtowed the ſame honour on William *Herbert*, lord of *Caerdiffe*[a]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry[b] preſident of Wales under queen Elizabeth, and he by his ſon William[c], poſſeſſed of every perſonal and mental accompliſhment, who at preſent enjoys it. The family of *Herbert* is by far the moſt noble in Wales, and certainly very antient. For it derives its origin from Henry *Fitz Herbert*, who was chamberlain to king Henry I. and married that prince's miſtreſs, mother of Reginald earl of Cornwall, as I am informed by Robert Glover, a perſon eminently verſed in genealogical matters, by whoſe untimely death the ſtudy of genealogy has ſuſtained a very great loſs.

Families of Herbert

In this county are 145 pariſhes.

[p] 22 Edward III. Dugd. Bar. I. 576.
[q] buried at Hereford. Ib. 577.
[r] by ſir John St. John caſually. He was buried at the Greyfriars Newgate. Ib. 578.
[s] *Earl.* Dugd. II. 187, 188. Vincent, p. 422.
[t] Vincent, 424. Sandford, 292. Dugd. I. 241.
[u] for his good ſervice againſt Jaſpar in Wales.
[x] buried at Tintern. Vincent, 425. at Abergavenny. Dugdale II. 256.
[y] Kniveton MS. n. in Vincent, p. 426. takes him to have been both *marquis* and earl of Pembroke.
[z] Vincent, 427. with a mantle and coronet in regard both of her nobility and alſo her virtues, for ſo are the words of the patent. Holland,
[a] a. r. 5. He died 1569, and was buried in St. Paul's. Dugdale II. 259.
[b] He died 1601, and was buried at Saliſbury. Ib. II. 250.
[c] He died 1630. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

PEMBROKESHIRE is above 30 miles long by 22 miles broad and 120 miles round, contains one city, ſeven market towns, and 145 pariſhes. It is the moſt maritime in point of ſituation of any county in Wales; abounds with venerable veſtiges of antiquity, and is the moſt agreeable to a traveller unacquainted with the Welſh language, which conſidering the ſituation of the county intirely ſurrounded by Wales and cut off from England, is here ſurprizingly worn out, and ſucceeded by a better kind of Engliſh than ſir John Price would allow; for in his deſcription of Wales[a], he ſays, "the Normans and Flemings about "Tenby, Pembroke, and Rhôs, can ſpeak neither "Welſh nor good Engliſh to this day."

In the road from St. Clare in Caermarthenſhire to Tenby is the *Green bridge of Wales*, ſo called from a ſtream running under a cavity or natural bridge.

"*Tenbigh* town ſtandith on a main rokke but not "very high, and the Severn ſea ſo gulfeth in about "it that at the fall ſe almoſt three quarters of the "town is incloſed with water. It is ſtrongly wallid "and well gated, every gate having his portcollis *ex* "*ſolido ferro*. But that leading to Caermarthen is "moſt ſemelieſt as circled without with an embatled "but open roofid tower after the faſcion of the eſt "gate of Pembrook. Without this gate is a prety "ſuburb. In the midſt of the town is a fair paroch "church[b]. There is a ſinus and a pier made for "ſhips: The town is very wealthy by merchandize, "but not very big having but one paroch church. "It is ſaid there is no well in the town, ſo that they "are forced to fetch their water from St. John's well "without the town[c]." In the extremity of the town ſtood the caſtle, now reduced to a ſingle tower affording an extenſive ſea view. The harbour was always accounted a good one, and occaſions a good market for proviſions, corn, and fiſh, and dry goods from Briſtol. Here are large remains of the town walls with a breaſtwork on arches. The church is large.

"Againſt Manober, or between it and Tinby, "lieth *Iniſper*, i. e. *Inſula Pirrhi*, alias *Caldey*[d].

"There was in *Caldey* or *Pyr* iſland, a cell of "monks of S. Dogmail's," valued at £.5. 10s.[e]

"*Mainoper*, i. e. *Manſio Pirrhi*, is now commonly "called *Manober*, a town of huſbandry, the parſonage "whereof is impropriated to Chriſt college in Cam-"bridge. The ruins of Pirrhus caſtle there many "walls yet ſtanding hole do openly appear. This "place is three miles from Tenby and almoſt as "much from Pembrook[f]. It ſtandeth as it were "between two pointing hillets, between which the "Severn gulfith in almoſt half a mile[g]."

The ruins of *Manwrbwr* caſtle are not even now ſo ſmall as Mr. Camden deſcribes them. It is about three miles from Pembroke, and ſuppoſed to have been built by the Normans t. Rufi. Giraldus, who was born not far from Tenby[h], calls it *Manwr Pyrr*, q. d. the *Manſion of Pyrrus*. To his deſcription quoted by Mr. Camden, he adds, "a beautiful plantation of "trees, the prominency of the cliffs, and the height "of the hazles equally contributed to adorn it. On "the right ſide of the neck of land whereon ſtands "the caſtle between it and the church a conſtant "ſtream, ſupplying both the fiſh pond and the mill, "winds through a valley which the winds have "filled with ſand." The church here mentioned is that of *Leadſtep*. The caſtle belonging now to the Philips's[i] conſiſted of two courts: the ſhell of the hall and other apartments round the inner one remain, and ſeveral round towers in the circuit of both courts.

The road from Tenby to Pembroke is for the moſt part ſtrait along the *Ridgeway* a chain of hills; on ſeveral of which are artificial eminences, where have formerly been beacons. Both ſides of this ridgeway are cultivated.

Milford haven.

Milford haven looks like an immenſe lake, for the mouth not being at any diſtance viſible, the whole haven ſeems landlocked. Though it is a mile and three quarters wide it could not be defended againſt an enemy, nor is there a ſufficiency of timber in the neighbourhood[k]. This haven is formed by a great advance of the ſea into the land, it being above ten miles from the ſouthernmoſt point at Nangle to Pembroke, beyond which the tide comes up to and beyond Carew caſtle. It is capable of holding the whole navy of England, and the ſame is ſaid of Cork harbour[l]. The ſpring tides riſe 36 feet, the neap above 26. Ships may be out of this haven in an hour's time, and in eight or ten hours over at Ireland or at the Land's end, and this with almoſt any wind by day or night. At the ſouthernmoſt point ſtands *Nangle*, in Leland's time a poor village who calls it *Angle*[m], yet ſhewing the ruins of a caſtle and nunnery. On the oppoſite point called *St. Anne's* is an old light-houſe and block-houſe. The intention of erecting a fort on a rock in the middle of this haven has not ſucceeded.

Nangle.

Bangerſton.

More inland is *Bangerſton*, a modern houſe belonging to John Hook Campbell, eſq. Lyon king at arms, whoſe father has a ſeat at *Stackpole court* in the ſame peninſula. Near this is *St. Gowen's* point and chapel, a ſtone building deſcended into by many ſteep ſteps, having in it a niche ſhaped like a man, in which they ſay Chriſt, or more properly St. Gowen, *turned himſelf*. The well near it is very deep, the water freſh with an oily taſte, and good for agues and fevers.

St. Gowen's point.

Humberſtone.

Humberſtone priory is a ruin as of a gate-houſe, not

[a] P. xix. [b] Lel. V. 75. [c] Ib. 26. [d] Ib.
[e] Lel. V. 12. Tan. 720. [f] Lel. V. 26. [g] Ib. 75.
[h] Lambarde's dict. ex Gir. Lel. de ſcript. [i] Groſe. [k] Wyndham, p. 72.
[l] Philoſophical Survey of Ireland. [m] Lel. V. 28.

far from Milford haven, but not mentioned as a religious houſe by Dugdale or Tanner[o].

Pembroke. "*Pembroke* ſtandith on an arm of Milford, which "about a mile beyond the town crekith it ſo that it "almoſt peninſulateth the town that ſtandith on a very "main rocky ground. The town is well watulled, and "hath three gates, of which the eaſt gate is the "faireſt and ſtrongeſt, having afore it a compaſed "tower not roofed, in the entering whereof is a port-"cullis *ex ſolido ferro*. The caſtle ſtands hard by "the wall on a hard rock, and is very large and "ſtrong, being double warded. In the utter ward I "ſaw the chamber where Henry VII. was born, in "knowledge whereof a chimney is now made with "his arms and badges. In the botom of the great "ſtrong round tower in the inner ward is a marvel-"lous vault called the *Hogan*. The top of this "tower is gathered with a roof of ſtone almoſt *in* "*conum*, the top whereof is covered with a flat mil-"ſtone. In the town be two pariſh churches. The "town has been well built, and the eaſt ſuburb, "almoſt as great as the town, now totally in "ruins[p]."

Pembroke conſiſts of one long ſtreet reaching from the eaſt to the weſt gates. On the north ſide are the church, caſtle, and market-place; but the houſes at the eaſt end are for the moſt part mean and ruinous, the trade declining as at Tenbigh, ſo that it is but half inhabited. It has a corporation, and market, and ſends one member to parliament.

The chamber in the caſtle where Henry VII. was born is now called the *Queen's nurſery*, and the wainſcot remained within theſe 80 years. To this adjoins the *Dungeon tower*, and weſt of that is a very large round tower, from whoſe top is an extenſive proſpect. In the weſt wall is a round tower and ſally port, near which was found a large parcel of leather money. In 1648 the colonels Langhorn, Powel, and Poyer, who thought themſelves ill requited by parliament, intended to declare for the king as ſoon as they heard the Scots had entered England. The arrival of a new governor here anticipated their deſign, and though ill provided with ammunition and victuals, and deſerted by their friends who promiſed them relief, they held out the town and caſtle four months till Cromwell obliged them to ſurrender. Poyer was ſhot in Covent garden, and the caſtle diſmantled. Many round ſtones, which the beſiegers fired againſt the caſtle to kill the beſieged by ſhivering the pavement, have been found in the area now a bowling-green. Many bones of the beſiegers killed in a purſuit, and buried on St. Cyrian's hill two miles from Tenbigh, were found 1761. The priory was founded for Benedictines by Arnulph earl of Pembroke about 1098, cell to Sayes abbey in Normandy, afterwards to St. Alban's, valued at 57*l*.[q]

Monkton. *Montaine*[r] or *Monkton* is a ſuburb on the other ſide of the harbour, which is croſſed by a bridge: part of the church and a granary called the *Monkhouſe* ſtill remains. The trenches againſt Pembroke caſtle were opened in this church-yard. This church and a third are all in Pembroke pariſh. R. Brooke, in his Catalogue, p. 272, quarrels with Mr. Camden for not interpreting Pembroke *the head or principal part of a fruitful valley or plain.*

Carew caſtle was given as a portion with Neſt before mentioned to Girald de Carrio, whoſe deſcendants by the name of Carew enjoyed it ſeveral generations till ſir Edmund mortgaged it to ſir Rhys ap Thomas. It was afterwards forfeited to Henry VIII. who granted it out by leaſes for terms of years to ſir John Perrot and others; the remainder of which terms were purchaſed by ſir John Carew kinſman and heir to ſir Edmund, to whom Charles I. granted the fee ſimple and inheritance, and from him it deſcended to the preſent owner his great great grandſon Thomas Carew, eſq.[s] Leland ſays it was repaired or magnificently builded by Rheſe ap Thomas[t]. It is beautifully ſituated on a branch of Milford haven, which incloſes it in a kind of fork. It conſiſts of a range of apartments built round a quadrangle with a round tower at each corner. The ſouth ſide is down: the north conſiſts of a noble hall 102 feet by 20, built by ſir John Perrot, who had like to have loſt the whole under queen Mary, and who entertained here the duke of Ormond 1533, and retired to it at the expiration of his deputyſhip of Ireland[u]. Above and under this hall and a room 52 feet long, are apartments and offices. In the weſt ſide is the gateway with the arms of England, duke of Lancaſter, and Carew, and contiguous to it a room 80 feet by 30. The church has a lofty ſquare tower, and in the farm-yard adjoining is a ruinous ſtone building called the parſonage.

A mile on this ſide Pembroke is the village of *Lanſty*, where among pleaſant fields are ruins of a palace of the biſhop of St. David's, good part of which was built by biſhop Gower 1335, but it was ſtormed and deſtroyed in the civil war. Here is a great hall or room 76 feet by 20, aſcended to by ſteps from without, and another beyond it 60 feet by 26, alſo the chancel of the chapel and a round tower: the whole was moated round and the bridge and ſouth gate remain. This was a lordſhip Marcher, and has adjoining to it a fine deer park. Henry VIII. alienated it with the manor from the ſee to William Devereux viſcount Hereford, afterwards earl of Eſſex, whoſe heirs ſold it to ſir Hugh Owen of Orielton, bart. whoſe ſon poſſeſſes it. Leland[x] calls it *Llanfeth*, and ſays this was "a place of ſtone after caſtle faſhion, on a brook "that goeth to the ſalt water by Pembroke."

"*Dueglevi* lordſhip is conteynid bytwixt the two "rivers of Glevi. In this lordſhip be few or none "notable buildings[y]."

"*Llanhadein* lordſhip on the eaſt ſide Gledi where "is a caſtle builded on a rock longing to the biſhop "of St. David and a village by, alſo a foreſt of red "deer called *Lloydarth*[z]." The biſhop of St. David's takes his baronial title from this caſtle which was his principal ſeat, and of which there are ſtill ſome remains. Biſhop Vaughan repaired it, and built a chapel, which biſhop Milbourn 1616 obtained the archbiſhop's licence to demoliſh. On the left hand of the road are the fine woods of *Slebach*[a].

"*Slebych* comaundry of the [knights of] Rodes "liith upon the *E. Glevy*[b]." It was founded in the cloſe of the 13th century, and valued at *£*.184. 10*s*[c].

"*Roſe* market. The market is loſt, and is now a "poore village in the mid way betwixt Harford Weſt "and Penbrok. *Rowſe* lordſhip hath corn ſufficient

[o] Groſe.
[p] Lel. It. V. 12. 74.
[q] Lel. V. 12. Tan. 719.
[r] Leland. ubi ſup.
[s] Groſe.
[t] Lel. V. 74.
[u] Life of ſir John Perrot, p. 39. 140. 290.
[x] V. 74.
[y] Lel. V. 28.
[z] Ib.
[a] Wyndham, p. 67.
[b] Lel. V. 28.
[c] Tan. 720.

"and

" and to ſell to other, and eſpecially toward Milford " haven. There is wood alſo competent[d]."

" *Gwalwin* caſtle and lordſhip perteineth to Har- " ford Weſt. It longgid to the lord of Northum- " berland, and now to Perot[e]."

" *Pille* otherwiſe *Pille Roſe*, a houſe of monks of " St. Dogmael's order, ſtanding in *Roſe* country four " miles above Arford Weſt upon the further ſhore " of the haven of Milford[f]." It was founded about 1200 by Adam de Rupe for monks of the order of Tyron changed to Benedictines, valued at £52. 2s. 5d.[g]

" Towards this extrem part of Penbrokſhire be " the veſtigia of *Martin caſtle*[h]."

" *Narbarth* a little pretty pile of old ſir Rheſes, " given unto him by king Henry VIII. There is a " poor village, and by it a little foreſt[i]." Not far from it is *Whiſton* caſtle.

Giraldus further obſerves of the Flemings, that they were a brave and happy people, whether our ſovereigns were well diſpoſed to the Welſh, or provoked by their diſobedience and faithleſsneſs. Prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth reduced them to his obedience 1217, Jorwerth biſhop of St. David's mediating a peace on condition they ſhould ſwear allegiance to the prince and acknowledge his ſovereignty, defray the expences of his expedition, and give 20 hoſtages of the principal men among them. Three years after they again revolted, but were ſoon reduced by the devaſtation of their country[k]. Beſides the Flemings' way many caſtles remain monuments of their induſtry. Of theſe *Roch* caſtle in Rouſeland[l] to the right of the road to St. David's, ſhews a round tower and ſome double outworks viſible at a great diſtance. It belonged to the lords Ferrars and old Langeville, knt. of Bucks[m].

Mr. Wyndham[n] remarked a peculiarity in the women's dreſs here, being even in the midſt of ſummer a heavy cloth gown and a handkerchief tied inſtead of a cap under their chins, probably retained from the Flemings.

Picton caſtle now the ſeat of ſir John Philips by marriage with a deſcendant of ſir William Donne, eſcaped the fate of all other caſtles in Wales in the civil wars, and retains much of its original external form, and has been always inhabited.

" *Haverford Weſt* lordſhip hath the waullid town " of Haverford and caſtle. In the town three pariſh " churches, one of them without the town in the " ſuburb. Blak friars within the town. Chanons " without ſuppreſid[o]." The country from hence to St. David's preſents a dry, barren, and mountainous aſpect.

Haverford Weſt ſtands on the ſide of a hill, on whoſe ſummit is the ſhell of the caſtle commanding the town and the river Cledhew, over which here is a handſome ſtone bridge. All its fortifications were deſtroyed in the civil war. Here are three pariſh churches, a mean town-hall, and the ruins of a houſe of Black friars[p]. An image dug up in the ruins of the priory in the laſt century is ſuppoſed to belong to David Chirbury, biſhop of Dromore, who died 1429. He directed to be buried here[q], leaving a legacy to rebuild the cloiſters.

" There remain tokens of *Cairboias* caſtle by " *Alan* riveret about a quarter of a mile lower than " St. David on the ſame riveret, and ſome ſay " there hath been a caſtle at or about *Port Maure*, Port Maure. " but the tokens be not very evident. At Portmaur " is a great ſand with a ſhort æſtuary into the land. " St. David's land beginneth at *Newgalle*, a crek Newgal. " ſerved with back freſh water; there is a bay be- " fore this creek. There be divers other little " crekets betwixt Newgall and St. David head, and " betwixt St. David and Fiſchard. At *Llanrean* Llanrean. " the biſhop of St. David hath a place. About " *Llan*unda (q. Llanwrda), is herring fiſhing[r]."

" There appere in divers parts of *Pebidiauc* hills " and dykes, with bulwarks of erth as camps of men " of war, or cloſures for cattle. The ſoil of Pe- " bidiauc is ſtony, yet there is metely good corne. " There is plenty of fiſh becauſe of the creeks[r]."

St. David's, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and ſcarce a tolerable inn. They reckoned about 1200 inhabitants, and 261 within the pariſh, and theſe 290 inhabitants and 78 ſmall houſes in the town[s]. The cathedral and epiſcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarce viſible in the town. Theſe and the prebendal houſes are ſurrounded by a ſtone wall 1100 yards in circuit, with four gates. The cathedral having been often demoliſhed, the preſent was built according to Giraldus in the reign of Henry II. or, as Willis, 1110. It is a handſome pile, with two tranſepts, in length from eaſt to weſt 300 feet, and the body with the ailes 76 feet broad. Behind the choir is a moſt beautiful chapel, with a rich roof of carved ſtone, built by biſhop Vaughan, t. Henry VIII. as a kind of presbytery between the choir and Lady chapel. In the laſt, whoſe roof, as well as thoſe of the ailes of the choir and tranſepts have been down ever ſince the civil war, are monuments for three biſhops, and in the nave, &c. four or five more. In the north wall of the choir is the ſhrine of St. David, a kind of altar tomb, with a canopy of four pointed arches, and in front four quatrefoil holes into which the votaries put their offerings, which were taken out by the monks at two iron doors behind. In the choir are alſo the monuments of Owen Tudor, ſecond huſband of queen Catharine, Rhys ap Tudor[t], biſhops Jorwerth and Anſelm in the 13th century, and Edmund earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. This laſt monument is ſaid to have prevented Henry VIII. from removing the ſee to Caermarthen. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was archdeacon of Brecon, canon of Hereford and rector of Cheſterton, Oxford, was buried here 1213[u]. On the north ſide of the church are ſome walls of St. Mary's college, founded by biſhop Houghton and John of Gaunt 1365, valued at £. 106. *per annum*[x].

St. David's

The little river Alan divides the church on the weſt from the reſt of the cloſe. Over it formerly lay a large block of marble, 10 feet long, called *Lechlavar*, or the *ſpeaking ſtone*; becauſe attempting to ſpeak once as a corpſe was carrying over it ſplit in two, on which account no more corpſes were carried over it. Merlin had foretold that a king of England returning from the Conqueſt of Ireland wounded Lechlavar.

[d] Lel. V. 28. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. V. 12. [g] Tan. 719.
[h] Lel. V. 28. [i] Ib. [k] Powel's Hiſt. of Wales, p. 243—245. [l] Lel. V. 28.
[m] Ib. [n] Ubi ſupra. [o] Lel. V. 28. [p] Tan. 720.
[q] Ware ſays he was ſuppoſed to be buried at Ludlow in a monaſtery of his own order, which was the Carmelite, II. 261.
[r] Lel. V. 28. 29. [s] B. Willis, Hiſt. of St. Davids, p. 36.
[t] To whoſe ſon a MS. t. Elizabeth, quoted by Willis, p. 69. gives Owen's monument.
[u] Tan. Bib. Brit. [x] Tan. 720. Grose.

by a man with a red hand ſhould expire on this ſtone. Whereupon, when Henry II. paſſed over it in pilgrimage at his return from Ireland a woman exclaimed aloud, "Deliver us, Lechlavar, deliver the "world and the nation from this man." The king ſtopped ſhort, and looking earneſtly at the ſtone, paſſed boldly over it, and upbraided Merlin with falſehood: but he was preſently anſwered that he was not the king mentioned, nor was he to conquer Ireland. Thus Giraldus. John Hooker, who tranſlated his Hiſtory of Ireland for Hollinſhed, came on purpoſe to ſee for this famous ſtone, 1575, but an arched bridge had been built in its place, and "a "report remained among the common people of "ſuch a ſtone to have been there in times paſt[y]." Giraldus adds, that in his time, under archbiſhop David II. this river and Piſtyl Dewi, a ſpring in the churchyard, more than once ran with wine[z]. On the other ſide this river ſtands the ſhell of three ſides of a magnificent palace built by biſhop Gower. The hall is 58 feet by 23, to which adjoins a parlour 25 feet ſquare, with an oratory. The kitchen is 23 feet by 28, with a central pillar ſupporting four wide arches which occupy the four ſides of the room forming four vaſt chimnies. The ſouth ſide of the quadrangle conſiſts of a very noble hall, built as they ſay to entertain king John on his return from Ireland, 90 feet by 30, with a beautiful catharine-wheel eaſt window, and over the porch two ſtatues called king John and his queen. To this room adjoins another 30 feet by 28, and a ſecond 46 by 20, beſides other apartments and offices. Within the cloſe are four or five good prebendal houſes; thoſe of the minor canons being mere cottages; and north-eaſt of St. Mary's college are ruins of the vicars chorals college.

As to the antient name of St. David's there is not far from it a place ſtill called *Melin Meneu*, but the original ſignification of the word *Meneu* is now perhaps irretrievably loſt. Mr. Lluyd, however, recommends it to the curious in Ireland and Scotland, where the names of places agree much with thoſe in Wales, to conſider whether it may not ſignify a *frith* or narrow ſea. For we find the channel between Caernarvonſhire and the iſle of Angleſea called *Aber-meneu*, and there is alſo a ſmall *fretum* called the *Sound*, between this place and the iſle of Ramſey, and another place called *Meney*, not far from a frith in the county of Buchan in Scotland[a]. Beſides the inſtance of the ſands being waſhed off this coaſt, related by Giraldus, we find another in 1590 thus deſcribed by that eminent antiquary Mr. George Owen in his MS. hiſtory of this county. "About 12 or 13 years ſince it happened that the ſea ſands at Newgal, which are covered every tide, were by ſome extraordinary violence of the waves ſo waſhed off that there appeared ſtocks of trees doubtleſs in their native places: for they retained manifeſt ſigns of the ſtrokes of the ax at the falling of them. The ſands being waſhed off in the winter theſe buts remained to be ſeen all the ſummer following; but the next year the ſame were covered again with the ſands. By this it appears that the ſea in that place has intruded upon the land. Moreover, I have been told by the neighbours of *Coed Traeth* near Tenby that the like has been ſeen alſo upon thoſe ſands, &c." To this an ingenious and inquiſitive gentleman of this county added, that the ſame had been obſerved of late years near *Capel Stinan*, or St. *Juſtinian's*, where were ſeen not only the roots or ſtocks of trees, but alſo pieces of ſquared timber. As for roots or ſtumps Mr. Lluyd had often obſerved them at a low ebb in the ſands between *Borth* and *Aber Dyvwy* in Cardiganſhire, but remembered nothing of any impreſſion of the ax on them: but, on the contrary, that many of them, if not all, were very ſmooth, and that they appeared as to ſubſtance more like the coalblack peat or fuel turf than timber.

Rocking. About one mile from St. David's on a high ridge of rocks lies the once famous rocking ſtone, or *Y maen ſigl*, which, though 20 yoke of oxen could not move it, might be ſhaken by the ſlighteſt touch[b]. It is ſaid to have been thrown off its balance by the Parliament's ſoldiers. From this ſpot is an extenſive view of *Whitſand bay*, otherwiſe called *Porth maur*, or *the Great bay*, in which are the ſix rocks called the *Biſhop and his clerks*. South of them is *St. David's head*, an huge rock, with a ſmaller like a man's head on it, above which is a round broad ſtone reſting on another ſtone, and called *Coit y Artur*, being probably a ſepulchral monument. This bay is almoſt dry at low water. The cliffs above are very high, ſteep, and full of clefts. Between this place and St. David's is the ſhell of *Capel Stinen*, St. Stinan's or *St. Juſtinian's chapel*, which has been as ſtrong and well built as any church in Wales, "a mile ſtrait weſt from St. David's betwixt Port-"clais and Porthmaur[c]." It ſtands on the edge of the ſhore oppoſite to the north point of Ramſey iſland, and the current between them is called *the Sound*, half a league over, and ſuppoſed to have been once land. The tide runs here at the rate of ſeven knots an hour. It is the ſafeſt harbour on this coaſt, but difficult to enter. Near the entrance are dangerous rocks called *the Bitch and her Whelps*, ſtretching from the iſland croſs the ſound: another called the *Horſeſhoe*, and in the middle another called the *Horſe*, and covered at high water.

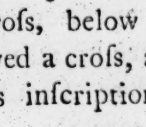
Kemaes. The lordſhip of *Kemaes* is a dreary track full of vaſt rocks and piles of blue ſtone, and having no other proſpect except the ſea.

Fiſkard. At *Fiſkard* in *Kemmiſland*, is a little haven, having a reſort of ſhips[c].

Fiſhgard ſtands on a ſteep rock, having a convenient harbour formed by the Gwain river, overhung by an exceeding high mountain, along whoſe ſide is cut a narrow road ſcarce wide enough to admit two horſes abreaſt, and without any fence to the ſea. From hence is a fine view of the ſea and harbour, and the road leads down to the river *Gwain*, which divides Pebidiauc from Fiſhgard, and is croſſed by a long ſtone bridge. Here is a great herring fiſhery, but the village, though it has a market, is as miſerable as Nangle before-mentioned. Six miles from Fiſgard is *Newport*, a mean market town, called by Giraldus[d] *Llanhever*, or *the town on the river Nevern*. Leland[e] ſays a monk of Stratfluer told him it was called *Tredraith*. The caſtle was built by the deſcendants of Martin de Tours; and in it Rhys ap Gryffith prince of South Wales, who was ever contriving how to oppreſs his own family, was

[y] Hollinſhed's Hiſtory of Ireland, p. 24.
[z] It. II. 1.
[a] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[b] Owen's MS. Hiſt. in Gibſon.
[c] Lel. V. 29.
[d] It. II. 5.
[e] V. 79.

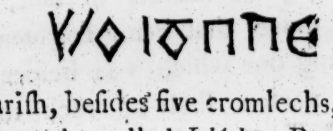
at laſt impriſoned. It was demoliſhed by Llewellyn, prince of South Wales, when poſſeſſed by the Flemings, and only the gateway left. In a cloſe between the church and the river is a vaſt ſtone of near five tons weight, and above nine feet diameter, reſting on three others. Mr. Lluyd ſays there are five of theſe cromlechs near one another, each on four ſtones placed edgewiſe, which from two ſtones ſtanding near them ſome ſuppoſed to have been ſurrounded by a circle of ſtones, and he thinks them rather kiſtvaens than cromlechs. Mr. Wyndham deſcribes them all four cloſe by the road within the circuit of about 60 yards, and one of them nearly perfect. In a field below this is an earthwork ſuppoſed to have been a battery againſt the caſtle. About one mile north-weſt of Newport is the village of *Nevern*, in whoſe churchyard, on the ſouth ſide, ſtands a ſingle ſtone, of a ſquare form, two feet broad, 18 inches thick, and 13 feet high, neatly carved on all ſides with knotwork of various patterns. The top is circular, charged with a croſs, below which on the eaſt and weſt faces are carved a croſs, and about the middle of the eaſt face this inſcription:



perhaps the initials of the names of the erectors. This ſtone, beſides being out of its perpendicular, appears to have a natural crookedneſs. On the north ſide of the ſame church-yard Mr. Lluyd mentions a rude irregular ſhaped ſtone, about two yards high, pitched on end, with this inſcription on its ſouth ſide:

i. e. *Vitaliani Emeriti.*

which evidently belonged to ſome Roman veteran: but the ſtone is now gone, as is that not 2 feet high round at the top, on which was the following inſcription, copied for biſhop Gibſon by Mr. William Gambold, of Exeter college, Oxford.



In this pariſh, beſides five cromlechs, is another monument commonly called *Llèch y Drybedh* (i. e. *Tripodium*), and by ſome the *Altar ſtone*. It is of an oval form, about 12 yards in circumference, placed on four ſtones ſcarce two feet high, one of which does not touch it. At the ſouth end it is about four feet and a half thick, diminiſhing at the other end to four inches, where is a duct or canal ſeemingly intended to carry off ſome liquor[f], and ſuch as Dr. Borlaſe calls a rock baſon.

Near *Pentre Evan* in this pariſh Mr. G. Owen's MS. hiſtory before cited deſcribes a monument called *y Gromlech*, conſiſting of a circle of ſeveral rude ſtones, whoſe diameter is about 50 feet ſurrounding a large ſtone, 18 feet long, and 9 broad, and 3 feet thick at one end, ſupported by three large rude ſtones about eight feet high, with five others which do not contribute to its ſupport. The area under this ſtone is neatly flagged. A piece about ten feet long, and five broad, and more than 20 oxen could draw, broken off the larger ſtone lay by it. The name of cromlech given to this monument, which was examined by a correſpondent of biſhop Gibſon's, and found to agree in the main with the above deſcription, is equivalent to that of *Meineu gwyr*[g], which we ſhall ſee given to a ſimilar one in Caernarvonſhire; *Crom*, as well as *Gwyr* ſignifying *crooked* or *bending*, and *Llech* a flat ſtone, which has induced late antiquaries to ſuppoſe them altars, or objects to which the antient inhabitants *bowed*. The Iriſh hiſtorians call one of their principal idols *Cromcruach*. This idol ſtood in the plain of *May-ſleuct* in *Breſin*, adorned with or wrought [*cælatum*] of gold and ſilver, and ſurrounded by 12 leſſer ones of braſs, all which, at the approach of St. Patrick, ſunk into the earth up to their heads, which remained above ground when one of the ſaint's biographers wrote[h]. We find monuments like the cromlechs in Scotland, where they are called chapels and temples, and ſaid to have belonged to the *Drounnich*, which ſome interpret the *Picts*, but by Dr. Garden, profeſſor of divinity at Aberdeen, the *Druids*[i]. In confirmation of the profeſſor's opinion, we may obſerve, that a village in Angleſea is called *Tre Drw*, or the *Druid's town*. Now the diminutive of *Driw* muſt be *Druvin* (whence perhaps *Caer Drewin* in Merionethſhire), and *ch* is well known to be an uſual Iriſh termination in ſuch nouns. Such monuments cannot belong to the Danes, who never were in Wales and the Highlands, where they are as frequent if not more ſo than in any other parts of Britain, and if that people landed in other parts of thoſe countries it was as pirates, and without making any ſettlement, or reſiding long enough to erect ſuch maſſive monuments, which ſeem to be rather the work of a ſettled people, and are alſo found in the mountains of Caernarvonſhire, and other places where the Danes do not appear to have been. And though there ſhould be a reſemblance between our ſtone circles and ſome in Saxo Grammaticus, Wormius, and Rudbeck, none of thoſe have a cromlech in the middle, ſo common in Wales both with and without circles of ſtones. But admitting an exact correſpondence in theſe monuments, we are not obliged to aſcribe them to the Danes: for as one nation ſince the planting of Chriſtianity imitated another in their churches, chapels, and ſepulchral monuments, ſo in the time of paganiſm the religious rites and cuſtoms muſt have been derived from one country to another. And ſome cromlechs occur in France and Italy, and probably on ſearch in Germany and Spain, if not alſo in Italy[k]. Mr. Aubrey in that article of his Monumenta Britannica intitled Druid Temples, gives inſtances of human ſkeletons found on the outſide of one or two of them in Wiltſhire, and Dr. Garden ſays that ſome perſons had dug aſhes out of the bottom of a little circle of ſtones ſet cloſe together in one of theſe monuments called the *chapel of Tillegone*, alias *Capel Mac Mulach*, which is full of graves, and was, till within memory, a burial place for poor people, and ſince continued for ſtrangers and children dying unbaptized.

St. Dogmael's abbey, about one mile weſt from Cardigan was founded in a vale encompaſſed by hills for Benedictines, or the reformed order of Tiron[l], by Martin of Tours, in the time of William the Conqueror, valued at £. 87. 8*s.* 6*d.*[m] Some ruins of the chapel remain: but the ſtone is not to be found, St. Dogmael's *abbey.*

[f] See before, p. 511. [g] Lluyd. [h] O Flaherty Ogygia, p. 196.
[i] See his letters to Mr. Aubrey, printed in the Archæologia I. p. 312, and extracted in the different parts of the Additions to Scotland. Mr. Aubrey firſt ſuſpected that theſe monuments belonged to the Druids.
[k] See one near Trent in Wright's Travels, p. 313. 493. See alſo Stukeley's Stonehenge and Abury, Keyſler, and Caylus, Recueil VI. pl. 115. 117. 120. 123.
[l] Leſ. V. 12. ſays *Bonhomes.* [m] Tan. 718.

whence Mr. Gambold copied the inſcription given by biſhop Gibſon.

SASRANI FILL
CVNOTAMI

the laſt of which words the biſhop ſuppoſes to be Britiſh, and the ſame as *Kynedha*, but the former not to be parallelled by any to be met with in preſent uſe or genealogical MSS.

Barrows. In Kemaes barony are four remarkable barrows, in one of which opened by order of Mr. Lloyd of Kwn Gloin in the cloſe of the laſt century were found five urns containing a conſiderable quantity of bones and aſhes: one of which, with its contents, was by John Philips, of Dol Haidh, eſq; depoſited in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. Another urn was found not many years before in a barrow in the pariſh of *Melineu*, and another later on a mountain not far from *Kil Rhedyn* [o].

On a farm called Hondre, in *Miline* pariſh, ſome labourers hedging came to a number of ſtones of different ſizes, ſome thrown together promiſcuouſly, but the uppermoſt lying over one another like tiles on a roof. At about nine feet depth they came to a very large ſtone about ſeven feet long, four or five broad, and 20 inches thick. At its eaſt and weſt end were placed two ſtones on edge, and others under the ſides, and in the middle was a cavity of about two or three feet and an half high, and of the length of the ſtone, containing only a little black earth. Over the whole the ſoil had been ſomewhat raiſed in a circular form as a barrow, but the field having been in conſtant tillage, had much reduced its height. In the ſame or neighbouring pariſh on a high mountain called from its ſugarloaf form *Voel dri gans*, are three cairns of looſe ſtones very near each other, and on the ſame mountain veſtiges of a camp, double ditched, and the ſites of the tenth hollowed out very viſible [n].

Scalmey, Great and Little. "A good deal upward above Milford haven, "lyeth *Great Scalmey* and *Little Scalmey*, one almoſt "joining to another, and both longing to the king, "but not inhabited *propter piratas & celi incle-* "*mentiam*. Great Scalmey hath no houſe in it "that I remember. Mr. Hogan ſaid that there "was a chapel. The farmers bring over thither "ſhepe and colts, which feed very wildly there, *Schoukold iſland.* "but the colts taken from thence be larger and "better fed than harted or apt for war. *Schoukhold* "iſle joineth to Scalmey bigger iſle than ſhe, only "a paſſage for ſhips divides them. As I remember "it lyeth ſouther than Scalmey. Theſe iſles lie not "far from the ſhore in the ſide of the mouth of "Milford haven. Beyond Scalmey, further into *Greſſeholme.* "the end of the Severn ſea lieth a great black and "high rock like an iſle. *Greſſe Holme* is a good way *Ramſey iſle.* "into the ſe, and is but ſmall, and without habi-"tation. *Ramſey* iſle containeth three iſlets, whereof "the biſhop of St. David's is owner of the greateſt, "but the chanter of St. David's claymeth another of "them, and the archdeacon of Caermardin the "third, In them is good feeding for ſheep and "horſes [o]." This iſland is half a mile long, and three quarters broad, and divided into two conſiderable farms.

The rev. Mr. Nicholas Roberts, A. M. rector of Llan Deivi Velfri, communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following account of ſome migratory ſea fowl that breed in the iſle of Ramſey, with other curious particulars. "This iſland, formerly called *Ynis Devanog*, from a chapel dedicated to that ſaint, now ſwallowed up by the ſea, ſeems by the proverb

Stinan a Devanog dau anwyl gymydog

to have been part of our Britiſh continent. In it is a ſmall promontory or neck of land iſſuing into the ſea, and called *Ynis yr hyrdhod*, or *Ram's iſland*, which I preſume is the name of *Ramſay*. To this iſland and ſome rocks adjoining, called by the ſeamen *the Biſhop and his clerks*, yearly reſort about the beginning of April ſuch a number of birds of ſeveral ſorts, that none but thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes can be prevailed upon to believe it, all which, after breeding here, leave us before Auguſt. They come to theſe rocks and alſo leave them conſtantly in the night time: for in the evening the rocks ſhall be covered with them, and the next morning not a bird to be ſeen: ſo in the evening not a bird ſhall appear, and the next morning the rocks ſhall be full. They alſo viſit us commonly about Chriſtmas, and ſtay a week or more, and then take their leave till breeding time. Three ſorts of theſe migratory birds are called in Welſh *Mora* [p], *Poeth wy*, and *Pâl*, in Engliſh *Eligug*, *Razorbill*, and *Puffin:* to which we may add the *Harry bird*: though I cannot at preſent aſſure you whether this bird comes and goes off with the reſt. The *Eligug* [q] lays but one egg, which, as well as thoſe of the *Razorbill* and *Puffin*, is as big as a duck's, but longer and ſmaller at one end. From this egg ſhe never parts unleſs forced till ſhe hatches it, nor then till the young one is able to follow her; but is all the while fed by the male. This and the *Razorbill* breed upon the bare rocks, making no manner of neſt, and ſometimes in ſuch a place, that being frightened thence, the egg or young one which was before upheld by the breaſt on a narrow ſhelving rock tumbles into the ſea. The *Puffin* [r] and *Harry bird* [s] breed in holes either thoſe of rabbits (wherewith Ramſey is abundantly furniſhed all black), or ſuch as they dig with their beaks. The *Harry birds* are never ſeen on land but when taken: and the manner of taking theſe and the *Puffins* is commonly by planting nets before their burrows, wherein they ſoon entangle themſelves. Theſe four ſorts cannot raiſe themſelves upon the wing from the land, but, if at any diſtance from the cliffs, *waddle* (for they cannot be ſaid to go, their legs being too infirm, and placed much more backward than a duck's, ſo that they ſeem to ſtand upright) to ſome precipice, and thence caſt themſelves off, and take wing: but from the water they will riſe to any

[o] G. [n] Rev. Mr. How l's letter to me, Sept. 6, 1777. [o] Lel. V. 27.

[p] *Murre.* Willoughby, 323. *Alca.* Hoieri epiſt. ad Cluſ. It is alſo called *Auk*, and in Cornwall *Murre.* Ib. In the Weſtern iſlands *Falk.* Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda, 33. and in Scotland *Marrot.* Sibald's Fife, 48. Pennant, Zool. 8vo. 403. calls this the Razor bill.

[q] *Lommia.* Hoieri epiſt. ad Cluſium. In Cornwall it is called a *Kiddaw*, and in Yorkſhire a *Skout.* Willoughby Ornith. p. 324. Pennant, p. 410.

[r] *Anas arctica* Cluſii. *Fratercula* Briſſonii. *Puphinus Anglicus*, Geſneri. Willoughby, p. 325. Pennant, 407.

[s] *Shearwater*, Sir Thomas Brown. Raii Synop. av. 134. Willoughby 334. Pennant, who mentions the Shearwater, p. 433, ſays nothing of the Harry bird.

height. The *Puffin* lays three white eggs: and the reſt but one, which is ſpeckled."

The other particulars which biſhop Gibſon thought proper to extract from his correſpondent's letter relate to a remarkable cavern and a ſea weed. "Near *Stackpool Boſher*, or *Boſherton*, on the ſea ſide, is a pool or pit, called *Boſherton mere*, the depth whereof ſeveral who have ſounded have not diſcovered. This pit bubbles and foams, and makes ſuch a noiſe before ſtormy weather, that it is heard above ten miles off. The banks are of no great circumference at the top, but broader downwards; and from the bottom there is a great breach towards the ſea, which is about a furlong diſtant. So that conſidering the bubbling and the extraordinary noiſe this pit makes againſt ſtormy weather, I am apt to ſuſpect it may have a ſubterraneous communication with the ſea water. But there is much more ſaid of this place than I ſhall trouble you with at preſent, becauſe I take ſome relations of it for fabulous: and living remote from it myſelf I have had no opportunities of being ſatisfied of the truth from others. Its noiſe is diſtinctly known from that of the ſea, which alſo on theſe coaſts often roars very loud. And the neighbouring inhabitants to the ſea can give a ſhrewd gueſs what weather will enſue by the noiſe it makes. For when it proceeds from ſuch a creek or haven they will expect this or that ſort of weather will follow. And by theſe obſervations I have been told the evening before what weather we ſhould have next day, which has happened very true, and that not once as by chance, but often. Near St. David's, eſpecially at *Eglwys Abernon*, and in other places, they gather in the ſpring time a kind of Alga, or ſea weed, with which they make a ſort of food called *Lhavan*, or *Lhawvan*, in Engliſh *Black Butter*. Having gathered the weed they waſh it clean from ſand and ſlime, and ſweat it between two tile ſtones. Then they ſhred it ſmall, and knead it well, as they do dough for bread, and make it up into great balls or rolls, which ſome eat raw, and others fried with oatmeal and butter. It is accounted ſovereign againſt all diſtempers of the liver and ſpleen, and the late Dr. Owen aſſured me that he found relief from it in the acuteſt fits of the ſtone." This ſea plant biſhop Gibſon took to be the *Oyſter green*, or *Lactuca marina*. He found the ſame cuſtom obtain in Glamorganſhire, where it is called *Laver bread*, as alſo in ſeveral parts of Scotland and Ireland, and probably in ſome counties of England.

Kilgaran, two miles from Cardigan, ſtands on a ſteep ſtoney hill, with the caſtle at the end of the ſtreet. This caſtle was built by William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, 1222[t]. The ſalmon leap is a mile or two from the town, between Kenmarth and Llan Dagwidh, and is occaſioned by a cataract over which the water runs out of the pool on the top of the rock above, formerly cultivated by St. Ludoc, and called *Canarch Maur*. Giraldus make the height of this fall equal to the height of the largeſt ſpear. The inhabitants of Cardigan differ in their accounts, and many of them repreſent it as no very extraordinary thing. Kilgaran.

William, the third earl of Pembroke of the name of *Herbert*, was ſucceeded 1630 by his brother *Philip*, and he 1649-50 by his 4th ſon and nameſake. He 1669 by his eldeſt ſon *William*; he 1674 by his half broiher *Philip*. To him ſucceeded 1683 his brother *Thomas*, the collector of the marbles at Wilton, who, dying 1732-3, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, and he 1750 by his ſon *Henry*, 19th and preſent earl. *Earls of* Pembroke.

[t] Wynne. Groſe.

Rare Plants found in Pembrokeſhire.

Cyperus *longus*. Sweet Cyperus or Engliſh Galingale; in and near a little ſtream that runs into *Whitſand* bay between *St. David's* town and *St. David's* head.

Melittis *Meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm or Balm-leaved Archangel; in the woods about *Haverford Weſt*.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-Graſs; in a brook near *Haverford Weſt*.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Narrow leaved Carraway; in meadows and paſtures: between *Trecaſtle* and *St. David's*.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Cardiganſhire. THE ſhore bending back obliquely from OCTOPITARVM or St. David's head to the weſt admits the ſea into a ſpacious bay in form of a half moon, on which lies the third diviſion of the Dimetæ, called by the Engliſh *Cardiganſhire*, by the Britans *Sire Aber-tivi*, by antient writers *Ceretica*, which if any one ſhould ſuppoſe derived from king Caratacus, it will be mere conjecture not founded on the authority of the antients; and yet we read that the famous Caratacus was king here. This is a champain country to the weſt on the ſea, as alſo to the ſouth where the river Tivy divides it from Caermarthenſhire. But on the eaſt and north where it joins to Brecknock and Montgomeryſhires is a long chain of mountains yielding plenty of graſs; at the foot of which are ſcattered ſeveral lakes. This country like the reſt of Wales ſeems to have formerly been diverſified rather with huts than towns, from that ſaying of king Caratacus, who viewing the magnificence and ſplendor of Rome when he was priſoner there, ſaid, "When you can call theſe and ſuch like buildings yours, do you covet our poor huts?" I ſhall briefly run over the places moſt conſiderable for their antiquity.

K. Caratacus.

Zonaras.

Turobius fl. The river Tivy called by Ptolemy TVROBIVS [a], corruptly for *Dwr Tivi*, q. d. the *river Tivi* riſes in *Lin-Tivy* a lake under the mountains above-mentioned, rolling firſt over ſtones with great noiſe without a regular channel through a very ſtoney country near which at *Roſs* is held a very great cattle fair among the mountaineers, till it comes to *Stratfleur* late a Cluniac abbey ſurrounded by mountains. Then recovering its chanel it runs by *Tregaron* and *Landevi brevi*, built and named in memory of David biſhop of Menevia, where by the authority of Scripture and by a miracle, the ground as they ſay lifting itſelf up under him into a hillock from whence he preached to a numerous audience, he confuted the Pelagian hereſy, which had begun to recover itſelf in Britain. To this place and further ſouth the river *Tivy* runs to the town of *Lan Beder*. Thence turning weſt with a broader chanel near *Kilgarran* it throws itſelf down a precipice forming the *Salmon leap* beforementioned. It yields great plenty of ſalmon and was antiently the only river in Britain as Giraldus [b] Cambrenſis believed that had beavers. This is an amphibious animal, with fore feet like a dog and hinder ones like a gooſe; its ſkin of a dity aſh colour, its tail oblong, broad, and cartilagineous, which when in the water it uſes as a rudder. Giraldus has many obſervations on their dexterity, but none are to be found here now.

Roſs.

Stratfleur.

Tregaron. Lhandevi brevi.

Lhan Beder.

Beavers.

Cardigan. Scarce two miles hence is *Cardigan*, called by the Britans *Aber Tivy*, q. d. *Mouth of Tivy*, the principal town of this county, fortified by Gilbert ſon of Richard Clare, and deſtroyed by Rhys ap Griffin, to whom it was betrayed, and the governor Robert *Fitz Stephens* or *Stephannides* as ſome call him, taken, who having long lived in a ſtate of uncertainty among the Welſh, his inveterate enemies, was at length releaſed upon condition that he ſhould renounce all his poſſeſſions in Wales. He was the firſt Norman that ſucceeded in the invaſion of Ireland with a few troops, and by his valour opened the way to the Engliſh.

Fitz S.

From the mouth of the *Tivy* the ſhore recedes gently interſected by many ſmall rivulets, among which in the upper part of the country the principal is that called by Ptolemy STVCCIA [c], whoſe name ſtill remains intire in common uſe, *Y-ſtwith*. It has at its ſource lead mines, and at its mouth *Aber-y-ſtwith*, the moſt populous town of the whole county which Gilbert de Clare fortified with walls and Walter *Bec* an Engliſhman held a long time againſt the Welſh. Contiguous to this is *Lhan Badern vawr*, q. d. the *church of great Paternus*, who was a native of Bretagne, as the writer of his life expreſſes it, "and by feeding governed and by governing "fed the church of Ceretica." To his memory in after ages was founded a church and an epiſcopal ſee here. But the biſhopric, as Roger Hoveden writes, "early declined, becauſe the pariſhioners ſlew "their paſtor [d]."

Stuccia r. Aberyſt.

Lhan Vawr.

At the ſame mouth the river *Ridol* falls into the ſea riſing from *Plinlimon*, a very high mountain which bounds the ſouth part of the county and pours from its boſom the noble rivers *Severn* and *Wye* already mentioned. Not much above the mouth of the river Stuccia the river *Devi* falls into the ſea, ſerving as a boundary between this county and *Mericnethſhire*.

Rhidol. Plinlim.

Dyvy.

The Normans were ſcarce ſettled in Britain when they invaded this coaſt with a fleet, and met with ſucceſs. For the maritime parts were gradually in the reign of William Rufus wreſted from the Welſh: But they gave the greateſt part of them to Cadugan ap Blethin, a diſcreet Briton of great and univerſal influence all over Wales, and a faſt friend to the Engliſh. But his hot-headed ſon Oen averſe to peace harraſſing the Engliſh and the newly-arrived Flemings, his unfortunate father was deprived of his poſſeſſions, for his ſon's offences, and the ſon being forced to fly retired to Ireland. King Henry I. gave Cardiganſhire to Gilbert Clare, who placed garriſons, and fortified the caſtles about it. But Cadogan and his ſon Oen being afterwards received into favour by the Engliſh, recovered alſo his pro-

Lords of Card.

[a] Τουριβιος. Horſley, 377.
[b] II. c. 3.
[c] Horſley, 376.
[d] The additions to Camden, 1695, ſuppoſe this biſhop Idnert.

perty.

perty. But Oen returning to his natural bent and raiſing freſh diſturbances was ſlain by Girald of Pembroke, whoſe wife Neſt he had carried off. His father was carried to England, where after long expecting a favourable turn of fortune he returned at laſt in his old age to his own country, and was ſlain by ſurprize by his nephew Madoc. Roger de *Clare* afterwards had Cardiganſhire given him by king Henry II. but Richard earl of *Clare*, his ſon, if I miſtake not[e], being ſlain by the Welſh in his way hither by land, Rhys prince of South Wales defeating the Engliſh with great ſlaughter, by his victorious army at length reduced it to his obedience. It ſoon after, however, fell by degrees into the hands of the Engliſh without bloodſhed.

In this county are 64 pariſh churches.

[e] Giraldus Cambrenſis, I. 4.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Cardigan is in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt above 40 miles, in breadth from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt 20, and near 100 in circumference, contains five hundreds, ſix market towns, and ſends to parliament one knight of the ſhire, and one burgeſs for Cardigan.

That Caratacus was ſovereign here does not appear from Tacitus, or any other author, unleſs we may preſume that the Silures were his ſubjects from theſe words of Tacitus[a]: *Itum inde in Siluras ſuper propriam ferociam Caractaci viribus confiſos.* And granting him to have been king of the Dimetæ, they who are concerned for the antient reputation of this country may fairly urge that even admitting the authority of Zonaras who lived 1000 years after Tacitus, nothing can be collected from that ſpeech of Caractacus to prove this country to have been more poorly inhabited than other provinces, ſince he ſpeaks of his dominions in general, and Tacitus ſays he was ſovereign of many nations[r].

Notwithſtanding Mr. Camden's aſſertion, that the ſouth ſide of this county is champain, all the way from Newcaſtle Emlin in Caermarthenſhire to Cardigan is over bleak hills like thoſe between the firſt of theſe towns and Caermarthen, but the vallies below to the weſt are more cultivated. Leland ſays the paſtures of the mountains of Cardiganſhire be ſo great that the hundredth parts of it rots on the ground, and makes ſogges and quick more by long continuance for lack of eating it[b]. The beef both in ſize and quality is greatly inferior to that of Monmouthſhire, whoſe inhabitants give this county the nickname of the *Devil's Grandmother's Jointure.* Coals and fuel are very ſcarce. Lime for manure is fetched from Caermarthenſhire. The wealth of this county lies in its mines, and ſcarce ſhews itſelf above ground. Though there are many gentlemen's ſeats ſcattered about it, it is perhaps as little reſorted to by ſtrangers as any part of South Wales.

Tyve r. "Of al the pooles none ſtandith in ſo rokky and "ſtony ſoile as *Tyve* doth, that hath alſo within him "many ſtones: the ground all about Tyve, and a "great mile off, toward Stratfler, is horrible with the "ſight of bare ſtones as Cregeryri mountains be[c]." "Tyve [river] runnith from the head ſtill almoſt "playne weſt untill he toucheth within a ſix miles of "Cairmardin, and then he turneth towards the "north[d]."

Stratefleur. "*Stratefleur* is ſet round with mountains not far "diſtant except on the weſt part where Diffrin Tyve "is. The church is large, ſide iſlid and croſs iſlid. "The foundation of the body of the chirch was "made to have been 60 feet longer than it is now. "By is a large cloyſter, the fratry and infirmary be "now mere ruines. The cemeteri wherein the "country about doth bury is veri large and meanly "walled with ſtone. In it be 39 great hue trees. "The baſe court or camp afore the abbey is veri fair "and large[e]. It is an abbey of white monks on "*Tine* [l. *Tive*][f]," founded by Rhys ap Griffith, prince of Wales 1164. It was burnt down in the wars of Edward I. 1294, and ſoon rebuilt, and at the diſſolution valued at £. 118. 17ſ. *per annum*[g]. Manv of the Welſh princes were buried here, and their records kept here from 1156 to 1270.

Llan C. "*Llan Clere*, a nunnery of white nuns, cell of Strat- "fleur, ten miles from Stratflur on the high way to "Cardigan. The village by is called *Taleſarne green*[h], This Ciſtertian nunnery was valued at £. 57.[i]

Llyn T. "*Llyn Tyve* is in compace three quarters of a mile, "and fed from higher places, with a little broket, "and iſſueth out again by a ſmall gut. There "are in it very good trout and eels, and no other "fiſh[k].

Llynlle. "*Llin Heligna*, or *Lignante*, has only trouts and "eels. The ſouth ſide of the pool has trouts as red as "ſalmon: the weſt ſide has white, likewiſe as hath "Lline Tyne[l]."

Devy r. "*Devy* divideth Cardiganſhire from Merioneth- "ſhire[m]."

A little below *Llechryd* bridge not far from Kilgaran are ſome large and expenſive works, lately erected by a company for making tin plates[n].

On the coaſt between *Llanarch* and *Aberayron* is the intrenchment of a ſmall caſtle, half of which has been long ſince waſhed away by the ſea. There are ſeveral old camps in this neighbourhood on the mountain tops and about the midway between Cardigan and Aberayron is a very large round one double trenched. About two miles beyond *Llanrŵſted* are two druidical monuments, upright ſingle ſtones, one of them 11 feet and an half above the ground and five feet and an half broad[o].

Llanſ. "There is a church called *Llanſanfride*, ſeven "miles from Aberuſtwith upper to Cardigan on "the ſea ſide, and there hath been great building. "But whether this was the abbey of Llanfride, of "the which mention is made in the book de dota- "tione eccleſiæ S. Davidis or no I cannot tell. Ther "is another Llanſanfrid in *Comytother*, and perad- "venture this is that Llanſanfride nunnery made in "a newer world, of which Giraldus ſpekith. There "hath bene great building at *Llanruſtyt*, a mile "lower on the ſe bank than Llanſanfride in Cardi- "ganſhire, and ſome ſuppoſe there had been a "nunnery[p]."

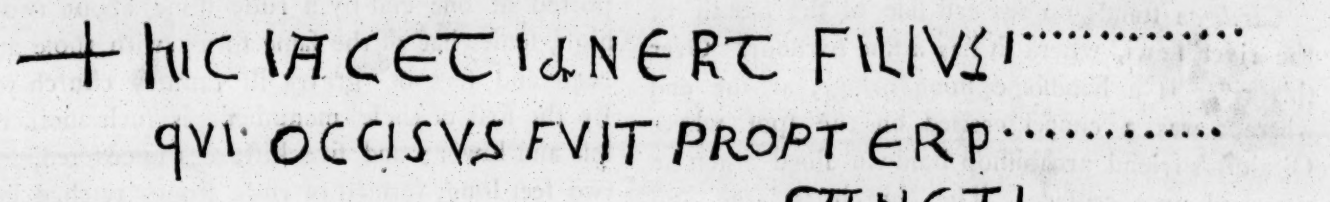
Treg. "At *Tregaron*, the chief town of Pennarth lordſhip, "is a church ſtanding on a round coppe of caſt erth[q]."

[a] Annal. XII. c. [r] G. [b] V. 78. [c] Lel. V. 77.
[d] V. 79. VII. 30. [e] Lel. V. 75, 76. [f] Ib. 12. VII. 31. [g] Tan. 706.
[h] Lel. V. 12. [i] Tan. 706. [k] Lel. V. 76. [l] Lel. Ib. 76, 77.
[m] Lel. V. 78. [n] Wyndham, p. 99. [o] Ib. 102, 103.
[p] Lel. V. 79. Tan. 707. [q] Lel. V. 75. 77. VII. 30.

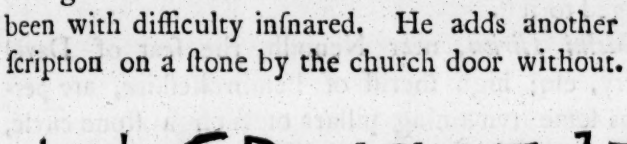
"*Llandewi brewi* is but a ſimple or poor village "ſet among mountains on every way but the weſt, "where is the vale of Tyve. I paſſid over a little "brook to enter into it. The collegiate church of "prebendaries ſtandeth ſomewhat upon a high ground, "but it is rude[r]." It was founded for a precentor and 12 prebends by Thomas Bek, biſhop of St. David's 1187, in honour of St. David, who preached at the council held here 519, and thereby put an end to the Pelagian hereſy. It was valued at £. 38. 11s.[s] Biſhop Uſher ſays the ſynod for ſuppreſſing the Pelagian hereſy was held about the year 474 or 475, others 522. For we find in ſome Britiſh records, that St. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Caerleon, having aſſiſted at it, and reſigned his biſhopric to St. David, betook himſelf that year with moſt of his clergy who had met on that occaſion to a monaſtery at *Ynys Enlhi* or *Bardſey* iſland, where being free from the noiſe of the world they might with leſs interruption devote the remainder of their time to the ſervice of God. Of this retirement of St. Dubricius and his followers mention is alſo made by Aneurin Gwawdydh (or Gwawdrudh) Mychdeyrn Beirdh, q. d. Aneurin the ſatyriſt, king of the bards, an eminent poet of that age, in theſe lines:

Pan oedh ſaint Senedh Bhrevi,
Drwy arch y prophwydi,
Ar ôl gwiw bregeth Dewi,
Yn myned i ynys Enlhi, &c.[t]

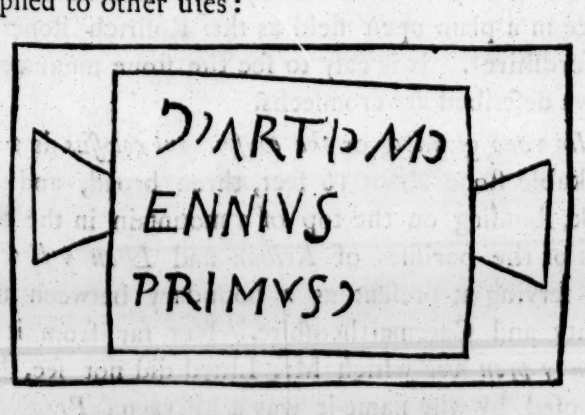
At the church of Llan Devi Brevi Mr. Lluyd found this antient inſcription on a ſtone ſet over the chancel door.



He ſupplies the firſt line *acobi*, the ſecond *redam*, and the third *Dawid*. The inhabitants pretend this commemorates a perſon ſtruck dead by St. David for letting looſe a moſt miſchievous beaver after it had been with difficulty inſnared. He adds another inſcription on a ſtone by the church door without.



The ſexton ſhewed him a rarity called *Matkorn yr ych bannog* or *Matkorn ych Dewi*, which he ſaid had been preſerved there ever ſince the time of St. David, adding the fable of the Oxen called *Ychen bannog* which drew away a monſtrous beaver dead. If this Matkorn is not the interior part of an Ox's horn as its name imports, it very much reſembles it, and is ſo heavy that it ſeems abſolutely petrified. It is full of large cells or holes, and the circumference at the root is about 17 inches. At *Lhannio i ſav* in this pariſh about one mile from the church Mr. Lluyd found the two following inſcriptions, and was told that ſeveral others had been diſcovered by digging, but that they were diſregarded, and the ſtones were applied to other uſes:



He reads the firſt *Caii Artii manibus* [or *memoriæ*] *Ennius Primus*, and imagines the name of *Brevi* given to this church from this *Primus*; the Latin word *primus* being commonly expreſſed in Welſh by *Priv.* as *forma* by *fyrv*; *turma* by *twrv*; *Terminus* by *Terwyn*, &c. A Roman inſcription circumſcribed by lines like this may be ſeen in Reineſius, Syntag. Inſc. Cl. 3. LXIV. The C reverſed denotes frequently *Caia* and ſometimes alſo *Caius* in the ſame author, p. 722. ↄ SEMPRONIO, &c. This character added to the 1ſt, 5th, 6th, and laſt letters, is ſometimes obſerved in Roman inſcriptions[u]. The ſecond letter of this inſcription is frequent on ſtones and coins. Reineſius, p. 3. has HERCVLI L. ARTIVS, &c. which he is for reading *Herculi Lartius*; but as we have the name of *Artius* it may be two names. Roman coins, bricks, and large pieces of freeſtone neatly wrought, are ſometimes found here in a place called *Kaer Keſtilh*, which literally ſignifies *the field of the caſtle*, though there neither are nor have been for ſeveral ages any ſigns of building above-ground. This name, however, and theſe marks of Romanity, will not ſuffer us to doubt of there having been a fort, if not a conſiderable Roman town here. And probably what we now call *Lhannio* was the ſame with that which Ptolemy places among the Dimetæ by the name of *Lovantinum* or *Lovantium* which Mr. Camden before placed at *Llandevi brevi*. If the ſuppoſition that it was a caſtle and not a city or town is contrary to this conjecture, it may, Mr. Lluyd replies, perhaps be as unwarrantable to take all the places in Antoninus or Ptolemy for towns or cities inſtead of forts with a few houſes as occaſion required[x]. Mr. Ward ſays *Cardigan*, the principal town in the county, ſeems to ſuit Ptolemy's ſituation better, but the antiquities found in the other juſtly merit the preference[y].

That the mixture of fable which obtains in Giraldus's writings may not impeach his credit in general, it may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that the exiſtence of beavers antiently in Wales is confirmed by the laws of Howel Dha which fix the price of the ſkin of the *Lloſtlydan* or *the broadtailed animal* at 120 pence, a great ſum for that time[z]. Two or three lakes here ſtill bear the name of *Llyn*

[r] Lel. V. 75. [s] Tan. 77. [t] MS. of R. Vaughan of Hengwrt. G.
[u] Reineſius, p. 755. [x] Lhuyd in Gibſon. [y] Horſl. 372.
[z] Leges Wall. p. 261.

yr

yr Avangk or the beaver pool: *Avangk* being obviouſly derived from *Avon*, a river, and an abbreviation of *Avonag*, q. d. *fluviatilis*. Some old poets deſcribe the animal in terms exactly anſwering to the beaver: though the name is now ſo little known that ſome have fancied it a ſpectre haunting rivers. Other animals are now extinct which were known to have been here. The *Roebuck* or *Iwrch* is valued in the old Welſh laws at the ſame price as a ſhe goat [a], and ſeveral places retain their name as *Bryn yr Iwrch*, *Phynon yr Iwrch*, *Lhwyn Iwrch*, &c. [b] *Wolves* ſwarmed in Wales and the bordering counties of England, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Shropſhire, and Staffordſhire, ſo lately as Edward I. [c] Howel Dha permitted his grand huntſman to chace the *Wild boar* from the middle of November to the beginning of December [d].

Cardigan. *Cardigan* ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the river Tewi, where it has a fine harbour. Over this river is a handſome ſtone bridge, at the end whereof was a chapel erected on the ſpot where Giraldus's friend archbiſhop Baldwin ſtood when he preached up a cruſade. The church is large and handſome, but too near the river, and contiguous to it are ruins of a priory of black monks cell to Chertſey in Surrey, valued at £.13. 4s. 9d. [e]. The town is large and regular having ſome good houſes. Its chief trade is in lead exported to Ireland.

Aberiſtwith. "*Aberuſtwith* a market town, once walled, "and hath greater privileges and a better market "than Cardigan [f]. *Uſtwith* riſith out of a mariſh "ground called Blain Uſtwith three miles from "Llangibihe on Wye. It is in Comeuſtwith, and "runs good ſix miles through it and ſix or ſeven "more to Aber Uſtwith [g]." The valley of Uſtwith "is ſo narrowly incloſed with rockky mountains that "in winter the ſtream occupieth all the bottom of "the valley [h]."

Aberyſtwith carries on an inconſiderable trade, the bar being practicable for large veſſels only in ſpring tides. The herring fiſhery flouriſhed here about 30 years ago, but that fiſh is now a ſtranger to the coaſt. In the warm months the beach favours bathing. Part of the old wall of the town remains ſtripped of its facing, and the caſtle built by Gilbert Strongbow 1107 and rebuilt by Edward I. 1277, is now reduced to a tower ſerving as a ſea-mark: before the gate is a regular modern raveline, probably the work of Cromwell's garriſon [i]. Here was a mint in the reign of Charles I. for the convenience of paying the miners.

Lead mines. "There hath been in times paſt a great mine "digging for lead in Comeuſthith ſix miles from "Stratefleur, wher is a grange longing to Stratefleur, "but ſome men ſuppoſed that it ceaſed: the wood is "ſore waſted [k]."

The moſt conſiderable lead mine within this county is that of *Bwlch yr Eſkir his*, diſcovered in 1690, late the property of ſir Carbery Pryſe of Gogherdhan, bart. who dying without iſſue the title became extinct, but the eſtate devolved to Edward ſon of Thomas Pryſe of Lhan Vred, eſq. The ore here was ſo near the ſurface that the moſs and graſs in ſome places juſt covered it, which ſeems to authorize Pliny's aſſertion [l], *Nigro plumbo ad fiſtulas laminaſque utimur, laborioſius in Hiſpania eruto: ſed in Britannia ſummo terræ corio, adeo largo, ut lex ultro dicatur ne plus certo modo fiat.* Mr. William Waller, ſteward to ſir Carbery Pryſe, publiſhed a map and particular account of theſe mines, 8vo. [m]

Lhech yr Aſt. In the pariſh of *Lhan Goedmor* ſtands *Lhech yr Aſt*, a vaſt rude ſtone eight or nine yards in circumference and at leaſt half a yard thick, in a reclining poſition, one ſide on the ground, the other ſupported by a ſtone about three feet high. Mr. Lluyd ſaw a ſomewhat ſimilar monument near Llan Edern in Glamorganſhire, called by a name of the ſame ſignification *Gwal y Vilaſt*, which literally means the *Bitch's kennel*. This laſt ſtone is much longer and of an oval form about four yards long and two broad, ſupported at one end by a rude ſtone about two feet high, ſomewhat of the ſame form, with thoſe at the head and feet of graves in country church-yards. By the firſt of theſe monuments is ſuch another but leſs and lower; and five kiſtvaens uncovered, ſcarce two feet long, formed of rude ſtones pitched in the ground; as likewiſe a circular area of the ſame kind of ſtones about four yards diameter, but moſt of the ſtones of this circle are now fallen; and about ſix yards from it lies a ſtone on the ground, and another beyond it at the ſame diſtance, which doubtleſs belonged to it [n].

Meinihir. *Meini Hirion*, near Nenodh, the ſeat of David Parry, eſq; high ſheriff of Pembrokeſhire, are perhaps ſome remaining pillars of ſuch a ſtone circle, though much larger, as that deſcribed in Caermarthenſhire by the name of Meini gwyr [o].

Meinkyvriol. *Meini Kyvriol* or the *numerary ſtones* near the ſame place ſeem to be the remains of ſome ſuch monument. They are 19 ſtones lying on the ground in ſuch diſorder as not to be eaſily numbered by the vulgar: only two of them ſeem to have ſtood upright [p].

Lech y gowres. *Lhech y Gowres* or the *Gianteſs's ſtone*, well known in this neighbourhood is a vaſt ſtone placed on four other large ones about five or ſix feet high. Beſides theſe four there are two others pitched on end but too low to bear any of the weight. Two large ones and a ſmall one lye on the ground at each end of this monument, and at ſome diſtance from it another rude ſtone which probably related to it. This Lhech y Gowres ſtands on ſuch a ſmall eminence in a plain open field as the Rollrich ſtones in Oxfordſhire [q]. It is eaſy to ſee the ſtone monuments above deſcribed are cromlechs.

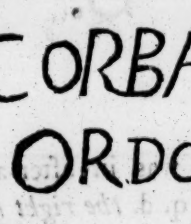
Hir v. gwydhog. *Hir vaen gwydhog* or *the conſpicuous coloſſus* is a remarkable ſtone about 16 feet, three broad, and two thick, ſtanding on the top of a mountain in the confines of the pariſhes of *Kelhan* and *Lhan y Krwys*, and ſerving at preſent as a boundary between this county and Caermarthenſhire. Not far from it is *Maen y pren vol* which Mr. Lluyd did not ſee, but ſuppoſed by the name it was a kiſtvaen; *Prenvol* in this county (*Prennol* in North Wales) ſignifying a ſmall cheſt [r].

Gwyl Talieſin. *Gwyl Talieſin*, q. d. *Talieſin's bed* in the pariſh of

[a] P. 258. Pennant Zool. I. 39, 40. 8vo. [b] Lluyd in Gibſon. [c] Pennant, Ib. 62 ex Rymer.
[d] Leg. Wall. 41. Pennant, Ib. 44. See end of Davies's Dict. Lluyd in Gibſon.
[e] Tan. 706. Lel. V. 13. [f] Lel. VII. 30. [g] Lel. V. 78. [h] Ib. 76.
[i] Wyndham, 105—106. [k] Lel. V. 79. [l] N. H. XXXIV. c. 17. [m] G.
[n] Lluyd. [o] Lluyd. See before, p. 511. [p] Lluyd.
[q] Lluyd. [r] Lluyd.

Lhan Vihangel geneu'r glyn by the high road about four miles from Aberyſtwyth by its name and the tradition of the neighbourhood about it ought to be the grave of the celebrated poet Taliesin ben beirdh, who flouriſhed about the year 540. It ſeems to be a ſort of kiſtvaen four feet long and three broad, compoſed of four ſtones, one at each end and two ſide ſtones: the higheſt about a foot above ground. It has within theſe five years been entirely plundered and the broken ſtones converted to gate poſts[r]. But all theſe monuments ſeem to be much older than Taliesin and prior to the coming of the Romans among us[s].

In *Penbryn* pariſh not far from the church on a rude hard ſtone, which once ſtood in a ſmall heap of ſtones, cloſe by which it now lies, is the following inſcription in large and very fair letters.



Mr. Lluyd was at firſt for reading it *Cor Balencii jacit Ordous*, and interpreting it *The heart of Valenetus of North Wales lies here*, ſuppoſing ſuch a perſon to have been ſlain there in battle. In old inſcriptions we often find B put for V as *Balerius* for *Valerius*, *Bixſit* for *Vixſit*, *Militabit* for *Militavit*, &c. and the word *Ordous* ſeems not very far from *Ordovices*. But that great Britiſh antiquary declares himſelf by no means ſatisfied with this conjecture. In the ſame pariſh he adds was found a Britiſh gold coin weighing he imagined about a guinea, and in the poſſeſſion of John Williams, eſq. of Aber Nantbychan, who communicated a drawing of it to biſhop Gibſon, inſerted in our Pl. XVIII. fig. 12. It is of the ſame kind with the coins found at Carnbre in Cornwall, engraved in our plate of Britiſh coins in the firſt volume, particularly fig. 52 and 54. Biſhop Gibſon compared it with three others leſs perfect in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. From this and many like coins found in other parts of the kingdom Mr. Lluyd concludes the Britans had gold and ſilver money of their own before the Roman conqueſt. For as ſuch of theſe coins as want inſcriptions are always a little hollow on one ſide, and have alſo characters different from the Romans, it is plain the art of coining them was not learnt of the Romans, for had that been the caſe we ſhould have rather met with Roman letters, ſuch as by ſome coins of Caſſivelaun (Britiſh *Kaſwalhawn*) and Cunobelin (Britiſh *Kynvelyn*) we find they made uſe of after their conqueſt[t].

Llanbadan Vaur is thought to have been alſo called *Mauritanea*, where Paternus in the 6th century founded a monaſtery and epiſcopal ſee afterwards united to St. David's. The church ſeems to have been given 1111 to St. Peter's at Glouceſter, and afterwards to Vale royal in Cheſhire[u]. Llanbadan Vawr.

"Paſſing over Wy and ſtying up a hill I looked "back and viewed *Penlimnon* the head of Wye. It "ſeemed to me a very high mountain and was diſ-"tant by gueſſe 16 miles[w]."

Leland[x] enumerates ten different lakes in this county: *Llyn lanabeder, Llynrytthen Llyn Yridde, Llyn Creghant, Llynduy, Llynygorres, Llyngynon, Llyn Creglloydon, Llyn Winge*, and another whoſe name is wanting.

Thomas Brudenel baron Brudenel of Stoughton was created earl of Cardigan by Charles II. April 20, 1661, and ſucceeded 1663 by his ſon Robert who was ſucceeded 1703 by his grandſon *George*[z], and he 1732 by his ſon *George*, who having married Mary youngeſt daughter of the duke of Montague after the death of his father-in-law aſſumed the name and arms of Montague, and was 1766 created duke of Montague and marquis Monthermer[y]. *Earls of* Cardigan.

[r] Wyndham, p. 107. [s] Ib. 77. [t] Lluyd. [u] G. [w] Tan. 706. [x] Lel. V. 80. [y] See before in Northamptonſhire.

Rare Plants found in Cardiganſhire.

Euphorbia *Peplis*. Small Purple Sea Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores, near *Aberyſtwith*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; on maritime and alpine meadows and rocks, near *Aberyſtwith*.

NORTH WALES.

ORDEVICES.

THE country of the Silures and Dimetæ, which we have hitherto been ſurveying, was in after-ages, when Wales was governed by three princes, called in their language *Deheu-barth*, q. d. *the right hand part*, by the Engliſh *South Wales*, as has been before obſerved. The other two principalities (which they called *Guineth* and *Powis*, we *North Wales* and *Powis land)*, were formerly inhabited by the ORDOVICES, called alſo ORDEVICES and ORDOVICAE, and ſometimes by corruption *Ordobicæ*: a robuſt and powerful people, keeping cloſe to their mountains, and deriving their temper from their ſoil, who long lived independant both of the Roman and Engliſh government, not being ſubdued by the Romans before the time of Domitian, when Julius Agricola reduced almoſt the whole nation; nor made an Engliſh province before the time of Edward I. They long enjoyed their liberty, truſting to their own bravery and faſtneſſes, which ſeem formed by nature for ambuſcades and to prolong a war.

It is not difficult to mark their limits: but extremely ſo to define their name properly. I was of opinion, however, that as they ſettled above the two rivers *Devi*, which riſe from contiguous ſprings, and run different ways, and [a] *Oar Devi* ſignifies in Britiſh *upon the rivers Devi*, they might thence be called *Ordevices*; as the *Averni* received their name from their ſituation upon the Garonne, the *Armorici* upon the ſea, and the *Horeſci* upon the river Eſk. Nor indeed is the name of Ordevices totally extinct in this track, great part of it which lies on the ſea being ſtill called by the inhabitants *Arduduwy*, which the Romans ſeem to have ſoftened into *Ordovic* and *Ordevices*. But the whole country except one ſmall part is comprehended under the modern Latin name of *Guinethia* and *Venedotia*, by the Britiſh *Guineth*, as ſome ſuppoſe from the Veneti of Armorica, who, according to Cæſar, uſed frequently to come over in their ſhips. If I may be allowed to change one letter, I ſhould ſuppoſe this name to have been known to the Greeks and Pauſanias, who, in his Arcadica, relates that Antoninus Pius puniſhed our Brigantes for invading GENOVNIA, the Roman province in Britain. If I might ſubſtitute *Genouthia* to *Genounia*, that word comes ſo near to *Guinethia*, and this Guinethia lies ſo contiguous to the Brigantes, that unleſs Pauſanias meant this country, the ableſt critic cannot tell what he means.

But to return: To the Ordevices belonged thoſe countries which now go under the Engliſh name of *Montgomeryſhire*, *Merionethſhire*, *Caernarvonſhire*, *Denbighſhire*, and *Flintſhire*.

[a] *Ar-Dhyvi.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, called in Britiſh *Sire Tre-Faldwin* [a], from the chief town, has on the ſouth *Cardigan* and *Radnorſhire*, on the eaſt *Shropſhire*, on the north *Denbighſhire*, and on the weſt *Merionethſhire*. Though very mountainous, it is agreeably interſperſed with fruitful vallies, paſtures, and corn fields: and formerly produced horſes that were greatly eſteemed, which, as Giraldus expreſſes it, "deriving from nature a graceful figure, are "highly admired for ſtatelineſs of limbs and match-"leſs fleetneſs."

Fine horſes.

In the extremity of this county, to the weſt, where it terminates in a kind of cone, ſtands *Machleneth*, perhaps the MAGLONA of the Romans, where, in the reign of the emperor Honorius, under the Dux Britanniarum, was quartered the captain of the

Machlen
Machyn
MAGLO

[a] *Sir Dre' Valdwin*; Lluyd.

Numerus

7

Macblai
Macbyn
Maglo

MAP of NORTH WALES from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

IRISH

CARNARVON BAY

Llanhaiarn Road

BARMOUTH Bay

CARDIGAN BAY

HOLYHEAD

CARNARVON

BANGOR

NEWBURGH

CONWAY

LLANRWST

HARLECH

ABERISTWITH

CARDIGANSHIRE

Llanaelhaiarn

Llanwenllwyfo

Llanerchmedd

Llanfechell

Llanfechell

Llanwaethly

Gronant

Llanwacraith

Llandifrydog

Llaneigrad

Bodedern

Llanvaier

Gwindu

Llangaffo

Llanbeder

Llandisnan

Enbol

Llanynewen

Llanbulan

Honeglos

Tresdraeth

Pennyuid

Llansdarn

Llandegvayne

Aberfraw

Hendre Gadock

Llandisilio

Llan Geinwen

Llanedwyn

Llanvaier Castle

Dinasorwerg

Llanvaglan

Llanhangel Enrage

Delbadern Castle

Llanuda

Llandurog

Glynn Llevon

Llevon R.

Bodichen

Llanihangel

Clenoc Vawr

Llanhaiarn

Llangyby

Penmorvay

Pennarth

KREKITH

Porthdinllaen

Llansylvadwy

Llanvihangel

Breach Church

Rodyan

Llangenvri

Llanesten

Llanberis

Penlas

Bryncrois

Bodvean Chap.

Blue Man

Tinwals Chap.

Penrhyn

Llanvihangel Tre-Tuth

Llandekwyn

Llyn Tekwyn

Trauswenith

Derr R.

Llyn Eytha

Llyn Comb

Llanvaier

Llanbedr

Llandanwg

Llandura

Llanvihangel

Llanaber

Barmouth

Llanvihangel-y-Tenant

Llangelynyn

Lingeril R.

Derwyn R.

Llandegai

Tower Hill

Llanyllin

Avonvawr R.

Llandogel

Llanrhyc wlien

Chapel Keiriog

Bettus Sreinon

Bryn Moyles

Llyn Lagoch

Llanwenmachno

Llanrwst

Llanrighlas

Eglos Rhos

Llochdre

Llanghynin

Crostworth

Llan Eligon

Llansanfraid

Dolenog

Bettus

Llanvyth

Melindidder

Eglos Vach

Llangurrow

Tregervul

Llanrhye wlien

Llandogel

Chwyrn Lake

Gwecherin

Llyn Alw

Llankeriged

Spitty Evan

Llyn Conwy

Farting og

Marnlurog

Llyn Tekwyn

Trauswenith

Derr R.

Llandekwyn

Llanvihangel Y Traeth

Llyn Eytha

Llyn Comb

Llanvaier

Arden R.

Llanbedr

Llandanwg

Corsceddau

Llandura

Llanvihangel

Llanaber

Barmouth

Llanvihangel-y-Tenant

Lingeril R.

Llangelynyn

Derwyn R.

Llandegai

Tower Hill

Llanyllin

Avonvawr R.

Llandogel

Llanrhye wlien

Chapel Keiriog

Bettus Sreinon

Bryn Moyles

Llyn Lagoch

Llanwenmachno

Llanrwst

Llanrighlas

Eglos Rhos

Llochdre

Llanghynin

Crostworth

Llan Eligon

Llansanfraid

Dolenog

Bettus

Llanvyth

Melindidder

Eglos Vach

Llangurrow

Tregervul

Llanrhye wlien

Llandogel

REFERENCES to the COUNTIES.

1 Anglesey
2 Carnarvon
3 Denbigh
4 Merioneth
5 Flint
6 Montgomery

E A

CHESHIRE

RIVER DEE

SHROPSHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

CARDIGANSHIRE

RADNORSHIRE

Nant
Warren Ho.
Mosty
Prestattyn
Meliden
Llan Asaph
Whitford
Dyfsart
Rhuddlan
Lodge
Rudland
Newmarket
Comb
HOLYWELL
Park Gate
Coal Pits
Mountain
ST ASAPH
Llanerch
Bodrhyn
Llanrhaiadr
Henllan
Foxhall
DENBIGH
Llanrhaiadr
Llandrinog
Llannunis
Llanbedr
Llanbedr
Llanrhaiadr
Wimbren R.
Llan Rayder
Llanbedr
RUTHIN
Llanvarog
Cloghnocke
Veneghtid
Llanikangel
Llanvaier
Castle
Melynwig
Llan Elidan
Derwen
Bettus
Gruyddel Wan
Pont Alliven
Kevenreage
Llansanfraid
Dole
Corwen
Llangor
Crogen
Llandervel
Gadern
Llandrillo
Llanvaier
BALA
Llangkil
Ruddock
Pimble Mere
Llangower
Llanycil
Pont Raven
Pennant Melangil
Llangunnog
Tannat R.
Llansilin
Llangadwin
Pen y Pont
Llansunfraid
Llanvyllin
Llanyhangel
Llanuthin
Llanvyllin
Llanvyllin Monthey
Llanvyllin Wells
Llanvyllin
Llanvyllin
Llanvyllin

Numerus Solenſium, to awe the mountaineers, and two miles from it near *Penall*[b]. they ſhew a place called *Keven Caer*, or the *Ridge of the city*, where Roman coins are frequently dug up, and a circular fortification of no ſmall extent is to be ſeen.

Five miles from hence Mount *Plinlimon*[c] before-mentioned riſes to a great height, and on that ſide where it bounds this county pours forth the Severn, the ſecond river in Britain next to the Thames, and called by the Britans *Haffren*, The origin of this name I have not met with. Jeffrey's ſtory of Sabrina a virgin drowned in it ſeems fabulous: though copied from him by the poet:

——— *in flumen præcipitatur Abren,*
Nomen Abren fluvio de virgine, nomen eidem
Nomine corrupto deinde Sabrina datur.

——— Aber into the river caſt,
The river from the virgin takes its name,
Sabrina after called, though ſtill the ſame,
Whence after by corruption Severn came.

Immediately after its riſe it forms ſo many meanders that one would often think it was running back, though it is all the while advancing, or rather ſlowly wandering through this county, and thoſe of Salop, Worceſter, and laſt of all Glouceſter, greatly enriching the ſoil as it paſſes, and at laſt calmly emptying itſelf into the Severn ſea. In this county ſhrouded with woods it makes its way northward by *Lanidlos*, *Trenewith*, or *Newtowne*, and *Caer-fuſe*[d], which boaſts antiquity and antient privileges. Not far from its eaſtern bank it leaves *Montgomery*, the chief town of the county, ſituate on a bold rock, with a pleaſant plain below, built by Baldwin, warden of the marches of Wales, under William the Conqueror, whence the Britans call it *Tre Baldwin*, or *Baldwin's town*. But the Engliſh gave it the name of *Montgomery*, and *Mons Gomerici*, from Roger *Montgomery*, earl of Shrewsbury, whoſe property it was, who, as appears from Domeſday book, built its caſtle. But Henry III. recovering it from its aſhes in which it lay many years after the Welſh had ruined it, and ſlain the garriſon in the year 1095, Florilegus pretends he gave it the name of *Mount Gomery*, from the ſituation of the place. Certain it is that Henry III. by charter granted that the "Burgh of Montgomery "ſhould be a free Burgh, enjoying other liberties."

Near this *Corndon* hill riſes to a great height, on whoſe ſummit are certain ſtones placed in form of a crown * in memory probably of ſome victory: whence it has its name. Higher up Severn runs by *Trellin*[e], q. d. the *town on the lake*, whence the Engliſh call it *Welch pool*, with a caſtle contiguous to the ſouth called from the red ſtone of which it is built *Caſtle Coch*, containing within the compaſs of its walls two caſtles, one belonging to lord Powis, the other to baron *Dudley*. Cadugan, the renowned Britan already mentioned, ſon of Blethin, while engaged in building this caſtle, was ſlain by his nephew Madoc, as we read in Lancarvon's epitome. Oppoſite to this, on the other ſide of the river, lies *Buttington*, remarkable for the Danes wintering there, from whence Marianus tells us Adhered, earl of Mercia, diſlodged them A. D. 894. The Severn leaving theſe parts turns eaſt to meet the little river *Tanet*[f] after its union with which it enters Shropſhire. *Tanet r.*

I am firmly perſuaded, and I think I have truth on my ſide, that in this region of the Ordevices ſtood MEDIOLANUM celebrated by Antoninus and Ptolomy, whoſe traces I carefully ſought for, but with little ſucceſs, ſo completely does time prey upon cities. If I might, however, form a conjecture from ſituation, as the other towns placed here by Antoninus are eaſy to find, viz. BONIVM on one ſide, now *Bangor* on the Dee, and on the other RVTNNIVM now *Rowton caſtle*, from the latter of which he makes it 12 miles diſtant, and from the former 20 miles, the lines of poſition if I may ſo call them, or rather of diſtance interſect each other between *Mathrafal* and *Lan-Vethlin*, which are ſcarce three miles aſunder, and point out the ſituation of our Mediolanum almoſt to demonſtration. For this method of finding the ſituation of a third place by two already known cannot be liable to uncertainty, when neither mountains interpoſe, nor the courſe of the roads is obſtructed. This *Matrafal*, which is five miles weſt from the Severn, and (which in part proves its antiquity), though now but a bare name, was the ſeat of the princes of Powis, and is celebrated by writers who relate that in it, after the princes had abandoned it, Robert de *Vieux pont* or *Vipont* of England, built a caſtle. But *Lan-vethlin*, q. d. *the Church of Vethlin*, a ſmall market town, though ſomewhat further from the interſection of the lines, is yet nearer allied by name to our Mediolanum: for *Vethlin*, by the idiom of the Britiſh language, is formed out of *Methlin*, as *Caer Verden* from *Caer Merden*, *Arvon* from *Ar-mon*. Nor is *Methlin* further remote from Mediolanum than *Milan* in Italy, *le Million*, in Xaintoigne, or *Methlin* in Flanders, all which towns are generally allowed to have had antiently the name of *Mediolanum*. The reader is to judge which conjecture comes neareſt the truth, it being enough for me to propoſe the conjecture. If I ſhould ſay that this our Mediolanum, with the other towns of the ſame name in Gaul were founded by duke Medius, or prince Olen, or that while it was building, a ſow, half wooly *(mediatim lanata)* was dug up, I ſhould paſs for an egregious trifler: and yet all theſe fancies have been broached by the Italians about their Mediolanum. But ſince it is out of diſpute that theſe were built by people of the ſame language (as we have ſhewn the Gauls and Britans uſed one common language), it is very probable they had the ſame name on the ſame account. I know, however, of no agreement between our Mediolanum and that in Italy except that both ſtand in a plain among rivulets, and a learned Italian derives the name of his Mediolanum from its ſituation among *Lanæ*, which he explains *rivulets*.

MEDIOLANVM. *Matbraval.* *Llan Vethlin.*

This county gave name, title, and honour, to no earl till lately in 1605 king James, out of his ſingular affection for him, and the great hopes he formed of his virtues, created at Greenwich Philip *Herbert*, younger ſon of Henry earl of Pembroke by Mary *Sidney*, at the ſame time baron *Herbert of Shurland*, and earl of *Montgomery*.

Earls of *Montgomery*.

But the princes of Powis deſcended from the third ſon of Roderic Mawr[g], held this county with others

Princes of *Powis*.

* commonly called *Magifold*.

[b] *Penalht* in Merionethſhire. Lluyd.
[c] Vulgo *Plynlymmon*, an rectius *Pen Llhuman*, i. e. *Jugum vexillare*. L.
[d] Kaer Sws. L.
[e] *Myrwy*. L.
[f] from Bledhyn ap Kymyn. Powel, p. 109.

in

Lords of *Powis.*

in uninterrupted ſucceſſion to Edward II's time, though Roger and Hugh Montgomery [h] had lopt off parcels of it. At that time Oen ap *Gryffin ap Gwenzwinwyn*, laſt lord of Powis of Britiſh race, left an only daughter Hawiſia, whom John *Charleton*, of England, the king's *Valet* married, and in her right was created lord of Powis by Edward II. and as we have ſeen in many places bore a lion rampant G. in a field O. Four of his male deſcendants enjoyed this honor till the male line ended in Edward. He by Eleanor daughter and one of the heireſſes of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, had Jane wife of ſir John *Grey*, knt. and Joyce wife of John lord *Tiptoft*, from whom the barons *Dudley* and others derive themſelves. This ſir John *Grey* by his bravery in the field, and by favour of king Henry V. had the earldom of *Tanquerville* in Normandy, "to hold to him "and his heirs male paying one baſſinet at the caſtle "of Rouen on the feaſt of St. George yearly." He had a ſon named Henry, lord of Powis, in whoſe family the title of Powis continued with honour till Edward Grey, who died in our time without legitimate iſſue.

This county has 57 pariſh churches.

[h] *brothers.* G. Q.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Montgomery is bounded by Shropſhire on the eaſt, Radnor and Cardiganſhire on the ſouth, Merioneth on the weſt, and by part of Merioneth, Denbigh, and Shropſhires on the north, is 30 miles from eaſt to weſt, 25 from north to ſouth, and 94 in circumference, contains ſeven hundreds, 47 pariſhes, and five market towns, all boroughs.

By its vicinity to England it partakes both of the nature and improvement of its ſoil. An agreeable mixture of cultivated vales and bold hills well ſtored with growſe is interſperſed among five market towns, many ſingle farms, ſmall villages, and gentlemen's ſeats.

Machynleth. " *Mahenthle*, the ſecond town of Montgomeriſhire, " and there ons a yere ſeſſion to be kept, 16 Welſh " miles from Montgomeri [a]."

Biſhop Gibſon received the following particulars concerning *Machynleth* [b] from a gentleman who had lived there many years. The main fort, which was on the higheſt part of the hill, was built quadrangularly, and encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and a broad ditch of an oval form, excepting that towards the valley it was extended in a direct line. On the outſide of the great ditch next the river Dyvi the foundations of many houſes have been diſcovered, and on a lower mount there ſtood a ſmall fort, which may be ſuppoſed to have been built of bricks, of which they find plenty there. All the outwalls were built of a rough hard ſtone, which muſt have been carried thither by water, there being none ſuch nearer than Tâl y Gàreg, which is diſtant from this place about ſeven miles. From the fort to the water ſide is a broad hard way of pitched pebbles, and other ſtones, continued in a ſtrait line through meadows and marſh grounds, which may be about 200 yards in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. It is very evident that this fort was demoliſhed before the building of the church of Penalht, as we find in the walls of the church ſeveral bricks mixed with the ſtones which were doubtleſs brought thither from this place. Roman coins have been found here ſince thoſe mentioned by Mr. Camden, particularly ſome ſilver ones of Auguſtus and Tiberius, and near the main fort in a field called *Kae Lhwyn y Neuodh* (i. e. the *court* or *palace grove*), was found a ſmall gold chain about four miles long, and at another time a ſapphire neatly cut. Some other things of leſs note have been diſcovered in the ſame place, as a very large braſs caldron uſed ſince as a brewing veſſel at Kaer Berlhan, ſeveral pieces of lead, and very odd glaſſes of a round form like hoops, ſome about 20 inches in circumference, others much leſs, &c. curiouſly liſted of various colours, which were found in ſome broken ones to proceed from ſand of the ſame colours incloſed in ſeveral cells within the glaſſes."

Mr. Ward [c] carries MAGLORE, or, as he writes it, *Maglove*, into *Yorkſhire* to *Gretabridge*, without taking any notice of Mr. Camden's placing it here.

Penalht. At *Penalht* on the *Dovy* is a conſiderable iron work. The old church, which was partly built of the ruins of the adjoining Roman fortreſs of *Kevn Caer*, has been lately taken down and a new one built with its materials, which are hid by ſtucco [d].

Kaer Sws. *Kaer Sûs* (for ſo Mr. Lluyd corrects Mr. Camden's *Caer fuſe*) appears to have been a town of antiquity from the ſtreet there and the lanes about it, on whoſe north-weſt ſides are hollow arched foſſes. The Roman road called *Sarn Swſan* runs hence pointing to Meivod, and is diſtinctly traced as far as the banks of the Vyrnwy near Llyſſin. It is to be met with in *Llan Raider* pariſh, at *Street Vawr* near *Coed y Clawdh*, croſs *Rhos y Brithdw* to *Pen y Street*, and thence to *Llam y jwrch* to *Caerfach*, which is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall Roman camp, and it is believed it tends to Cheſter [e]. On the ſide of the road on *Gwyn Vynnyd* is a ſmall ſuboval camp. It is not known whether Roman coins have ever been found at Kaer Sws, but that it was of Roman foundation ſeems highly probable from the finding there beſides ſome neat hewn ſtones for building ſeveral bricks of that kind which we frequently meet with in ſuch antient cities as were poſſeſſed by the Romans. One of theſe is copied from Mr. Pennant, Pl. XIX. fig. 13. Only one coin has been found. It has had a caſtle and at leaſt one church, and is ſaid to have been formerly the ſeat of the lords of Arwyſtli: but how far it extended ſeems at preſent altogether uncertain. It has three camps about it: one on the north on a mountain called *Gwyn-vynydh*; a ſecond to the eaſt near a place called *Rhos dhiaberd*, or the common where *no quarter was given*, in *Llan Dhinam* pariſh, a camp of a very uncommon form, having at the ſouth end a large conic mount ſurrounded with a very deep foſſe. In the north part of the foſſe is an oblong area, 70 yards wide in its greateſt diameter, with a very high rampart and outer ditch. In the lower part is an entrance opening into a great rectangular camp, 200 by 100 yards, and oppoſite to this entrance another at the extremity. The whole encompaſſed with a rampart and ditch. In a field oppoſite to Caer Sws are ſome trenches relative to the camp [f], where, beſides entrenchments, is a very large mount or barrow: a third at a place called *Kevn Karnedh*. About a mile ſouth from this laſt on the top of a hill above Lhan Dhinam church is a remarkable entrenchment called *y Caer Vechan*, which may ſignify the *leſſer city*, or *fortification*, but is doubtleſs here put for the latter [g], ſurrounded by a number of foſſes from one to five [h].

On the mountains of *Carno* was fought 1097 a bloody battle between the princes of South and

[a] Lel. It. VII. 28.
[b] *Machleneth*.
[c] in Horſley's Britannia Romana, p. 477. 485.
[d] Wyndham, 110.
[e] Pennant I. 361.
[f] Pennant II. 363.
[g] Lluyd.
[h] Pennant II. 364.

North Wales, when the author of the war Trahaern ap Caradoc prince of the latter was ſlain in the field, and Gryffyd ap Cynan put into poſſeſſion of his rightful throne [i]. The church of Carno belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who are ſaid to have had a houſe near it [k].

Montgomery. "*Montgomerike*, in Welſh *Trevaldwine*, ſtandeth "a mile from Severn bank, and is ſervid with ſmall "rills coming from the hills hard by. The ſoil of "the ground of the town is on mayne ſlaty rocke, and "eſpecially the part of the town hilling towards the "caſtel, now a late re-edified, whereby hath been a "park. Great ruines of the wall yet appere *ad* "*veſtigia* of four gates called Kedewen gate, Chyr-"byry gate, Artur's gate, Kery gate. In the wall "yet remain broken towres, of the which the whit "towre is now moſtly remarkable. One pariſh "church in Mountgomerike. There lieth a good "plentiful valley by the town of corn and "graſs [l]."

Montgomery ſtands on a gentle aſcent, and at the back of the town is a ſteep hill covered with fern, and called the Town hill; on part of which ſtands the caſtle, which was a ſecond time burnt by Llewellyn the Great, but afterwards made the ſeat of the lords Herbert of Cherbury and their anceſtors till reduced to its preſent ruinous condition in the civil war. It had been divided by four foſſes cut in the rock. At the bottom of the hill in the vale is a ſmall fortification of the ſame kind with thoſe uſed by the Saxons and Welſh having in it a high mount. On a hill not far from the caſtle is a ſtupendous Britiſh poſt, the approach guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work, where two or three foſſes run acroſs the hill, the end of which is guarded by the ſteepneſs [m]. In the church is a monument for Richard, who died 1577, ſon of the firſt lord Herbert of Cherbury, and father of the famous lord Herbert. *Blackhall*, their family ſeat, was burnt. The chief trade of the town is tanning; but the new turnpike road may be a benefit to it. In a hollow way at a little diſtance from the town on the Engliſh ſide is a remarkable echo as of bells.

On *Mynydd Digoll*, or the mountain without loſs, called by the Engliſh the Long mountain, four or five miles from Montgomery, Madoc, couſin to Llewellyn, who, after his death, was ſet up by the North Welſhmen, was defended in a bloody battle by the lords Marchers [n]. Here alſo Henry VII. muſtered his friends from theſe parts [o].

Nantcribba. Between Montgomery and Welſhpool is *Nantcribba*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Hereford by deſcent from his grandfather Vaughan Devereux, eſq. Beyond this we deſcend to *Glen Afrcy*, a beautiful woody vale in which the Severn meanders with ſcarce any ſtream over a pebbly bottom in a narrow channel ſided by marſhes, and croſſed by a long wooden bridge ſcarce able to reſiſt its impetuoſity in ſudden floods. Salmon force their way up the river though but an inconſiderable ſtream beyond Llanidlos.

Mr. Pennant was diſſuaded from viſiting *Plinlimmon* as an unintereſting object; the baſe moſt extenſive, the top boggy, and the view very dreary and almoſt an uninhabited country. Part of it lies in this and part in Cardiganſhire. Beſides the Severn it gives riſe to the *Ridal* which empties itſelf into the ſea and Aberiſtwith, and to the Wye [p].

On the north ſide of *Cornden* hill in the county of Montgomery on the edge of Shropſhire is a circle of ſtones called *Madges Pinfold*, or *Milking fold*, from the vulgar tradition of a cow that gave milk there enough for all honeſt people that wanted, till ſome wicked perſon or witch milked her into a ſieve; from which time ſhe diſappeared. The greateſt diameter is 91 feet and an half, the ſhorter 86 feet and an half. There are 14 ſtones remaining, and the vacancies require 13 or 14 more. See Pl. XII. fig. 1. *a* is ſix feet high: *o* is as high but leans. Theſe two ſtones are ſix feet diſtant. The next in ſize is *i*, from whence is a proſpect weſtward between two ſloping hills to the cultivated part of the long mountain, which proſpect would have been loſt in any other ſituation of the circle: *z* is a ſtone 80 yards diſtant. This way is high land of Corn Atton foreſt.

The ſtones on Corndon hill are no other than four Carneds or rude heaps frequent on the Welſh mountains, and, as they bear no reſemblance to a crown, Mr. Lluyd thinks the name of the hill is derived from *Karn*, the ſingular of Carnen, with the addition of the Saxon dun ſignifying mountain or hill, as in Snowdon, Huntingdon, &c. which conjecture is much confirmed when we conſider that there are many hills in Wales denominated from ſuch heaps of ſtones: as *Karn Lhechart* in Glamorganſhire, *Karnedh David*, *Karnedh Higin*, and *Karnedh Llewellyn* in Caernarvonſhire, with many more in other counties.

There is a large double entrenchment on this ſide of Llanvyllyn, and another ſouth-weſt from Welſh Pool [q]. The entrenchment of *Caerfuſe* caſtle near Newtown appears from the oppoſite ſide of the Severn [r].

Newton. "*Newton*, five miles from Montgomerike, is meatly "well buildid after the Walche faſcion [s]." The houſes generally framed of timber, and the intermediate parts ſecured againſt the inclemency of the weather with lath and plaiſter. Newtown is a neat and agreeable town, ſituated on the Severn's bank at the extremity of a beautiful valley, called the Vale of Newtown [t]. In a pretty park near the town is the ſeat of Pryſel.

Llanidlos. "*Llanindelas*, 13 miles by W. from Montgomerie, about three miles from the head of Severn [u]."

Llanidlos is a ſmall town with a great weekly market for yarn. The church reſts on ſix arches, whoſe pillars have capitals of palm leaves, and are ſaid by the inhabitants to have been brought from Cwm Hir abbey in Radnorſhire: a date in the roof is 1542. This is a country of ſheep walks, and in the neighbouring hills is found coarſe ſlate [x].

Welſh pool. "*Walſchpole*, five miles from Montgomerik, the "beſt market of Powiſland, had two lord marchers "caſtles within one wall, the lord Powis, named "Greye, and the lord Dudley, caullid Sutton: but "now the lord Powys hathe bothe in his hand. The "Walch Pole is in compas almoſte as muche as a "little town. The lord Duddeley's part is almoſt "fallen down. The lord Powis' part is metely "good [y]."

Welſhpool ſtands on a low hill, and conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, in which is the town hall, but few good houſes. It is the great market for the Welſh

[i] Pennant, II. 363, 364.
[k] Ib.
[l] Lel. It. VII. 28.
[m] Pennant II. 374.
[n] Powell, 380. 387.
[o] Pennant, II. 375.
[p] Ib. 366.
[q] Wyndham, 188.
[r] Ib. 189.
[s] Lel. ubi ſup.
[t] Wyndham, 191. Penn. II. 359.
[u] Lel. Ib.
[x] Pennant, II. 364, 365.
[y] Lel. Ib.

flannel called *Gwart* or *Webb*, made in Merioneth and the Welſh counties, and uſed for ſoldiers cloaths. The name of Welſhpool and the etymology of *Trallyn* agree with the ſituations of the town: otherwiſe one would ſuſpect that Tralhwn might be the name of a place near the pool before this town was built. For in ſome parts of Wales it is a common appellation for boggy places on roads and elſewhere, particularly in the Glamorganſhire mountains, and a great deal of ground near this place is known to be ſuch. I ſuppoſe Trallwn an abbreviation of *Traethlyn*, a quagmire [y]. The Severn is navigable to within three quarters of a mile of this town, which is at leaſt 200 miles from its mouth in the Briſtol channel [z].

At *Yſtrad Marchell*, *Val Crucis*, or *Pola*, was a Ciſtercian abbey, founded 1170 by Owen Keviliog, or Madoc, in the 12th ceutury, and in the reign of Edward III. the Welſh monks were removed into Engliſh abbies and Engliſh monks placed here, and the abbey was made ſubject to the abbot of Bildwas, c. Salop. It was valued at £. 64. 14ſ. 3*d*. [a]

Almoſt oppoſite to Poole on the other ſide of the Severn is *Buttington* the *Butdigingtune* of the Saxons, where A.D. 894 the Danes, under Heſten, after traverſing over great part of England, took their ſtation. Alfred's generals reduced them to great ſtraits by blockade, till in deſpair attempting to force their way through the Saxons they were defeated with ſuch ſlaughter that few eſcaped to their own country [b].

Llanymnack hill yields plenty of limeſtone; copper, lead ore, and calamine have been found there of late years: but there are undeniable proofs of its having been worked by the Romans. In a great artificial cave formed into ſeveral meanders in ſearch of ores have been found Roman coins, among them one of Antoninus and one of Fauſtina, and near them the ſkeleton of a man at full length having on his left arm a bracelet and by his ſide a battle ax. Burnt bones and aſhes are often found on the hill, and near the north-weſt part of the precipice are numbers of large pits in form of inverted cones, ſuppoſed to have been worked by the Romans. On the ſlope of the hill in the more acceſſible part runs from top to bottom a ſtupendous rampart of looſe ſtones with a foſſe at the foot of it: and at certain diſtances are two other parallel foſſes, in many places cut through the rock with vaſt labour, probably Britiſh. Offa's dyke may be traced on this hill, but is plainly different from the others. The wall of the church-yard is placed on the former [c]. Not far from hence ſtood *Carreg Hwva* caſtle, plundered 1162 by Owen Cyvilioc and Owen ap Madoc ap Mereddyd, which laſt was there ſlain 1187 [d]. The river *Vyrnyw* abounds with fiſh, and has a new bridge of ſeven arches over it about three miles above the ford [e]. The village and pariſh of *Melverley* lie on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn near its conflux with this river [f].

Caſtle Coch, now known by the name of *Pow's* caſtle, was built about 1108 by Cadwgan ap Blethyn when Henry I. had reſtored to him Powiſland, and, while he was thus employed, he was treacherouſly ſlain by his nephew Madoc, who was, however, no gainer by his crime. What Mr. Camden after Leland ſays of the different proprietors of the two caſtles here ſeems to mean no more than that the barons Dudley (of whom John t. Edward III. married Iſabel daughter of John de Charleton, lord of Powis [g], had a tower or apartment here. It was antiently called *Pole* caſtle, being conſidered as the caſtle of Welſhpool, from which it is ſcarce a mile diſtant. It came to the Charletons by John Charleton t. Edward II. marrying Hawiſe, ſiſter and heir of Gryffin ap Owen or de la Pole, and together with it he had the barony of Pole. Her uncle, laying claim to the caſtle, beſieged it 5 Edward II. but was obliged to retire. It was in danger of being forfeited by its lord's adhering to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, but he obtained his pardon. From this family it came to the Greys by marriage t. Henry V. with Jane daughter of the laſt lord Charlton. It was next purchaſed with the lordſhip by ſir Edward Herbert of Pool caſtle, younger ſon of William earl of Pembroke t. Elizabeth. His ſon William was 5 Charles I. created lord Powis, of Powis, in the marches of Wales, and died 1605 [h], being ſucceeded by his ſon *Percy* and grandſon *William* created earl and marquis of Powis by James II. [i] From him was lineally deſcended George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, earl of Powis, ſo created 1747-8.

This caſtle commands an extenſive proſpect every way, and is built of red ſtone, whence its name, as I ſuppoſe Chateauroux the principal fortreſs in Berry, t. Henry II. The entrance is from the ſouth between two round towers under a colonade into an oblong court, on whoſe weſt ſide is a handſome range of ſtabling. The front of the houſe is a large round tower, and there are two more at the north and weſt ſides. Here is a gallery of family portraits, 117 feet by 20, once 167 feet long, but an apartment has been taken out of it. The curious waterworks in the garden are taken away. Seventeen manors in the county are ſtill dependant on this caſtle [k].

Llangynod. At *Llangynod* was diſcovered 1692 a lead mine, which was in moſt parts a vein of three yards and an half thick, and was worked near 40 years to the depth of one hundred yards, when the water broke in upon it. A ſlate quarry has been opened of late years, but the want of water-carriage is a great loſs to the work. Two miles hence in *Pennant Melangle* church was the tomb of St. Monacella, who protecting a hare from the purſuit of Brocwell Yſcythrog, prince of Powis, he gave her land to found a religious houſe, of which ſhe became firſt abbeſs. Her hard bed is ſhewn in the cleft of a neighbouring rock, her tomb was in a little chapel now the veſtry, and her image is ſtill to be ſeen in the church-yard, where is alſo that of Edward eldeſt ſon of Owen Gwynedd, who was ſet aſide from the ſucceſſion on account of a broken noſe, and flying here for ſafety was ſlain not far off at a place called *Bwlch Croes Jorwerth*. On his ſhield is inſcribed, *Hic jacet Etwart* [l].

Pennant Melangle.

Mathraval. *Mathraval* ſhews at preſent no remains of its antient ſplendor, there being only a ſmall farm houſe where the caſtle ſtood, whoſe ſite occupied about two acres, guarded on one ſide by the ſteep over the river, on the other by a vaſt rampart of ſtone and earth and a deep foſs. A high keep at one corner. In *Gwern Ddu* a wood overagainſt it on the oppoſite ſide of the river is a circular entrenchment, and in a field beyond a round mount. Burton ſeems rightly

[y] Lluyd.
[z] Wyndham, 185. Penn. II. 379.
[a] Tan. 716.
[b] Sax. Chron. 94. 95.
[c] Pennant, II. 384.
[d] Powel, 219. 241.
[e] Pennant, Ib. 383.
[f] Ib. 385.
[g] Dugd. Bar. II. 72. 215.
[h] Dugd. Ib. II. 261.
[i] Gibſon.
[k] Pennant, II. 379.
[l] Ib. 346—348.

to

to have placed Mediolanum hereabouts; this may have been the winter ſtation, and the low Meivod ſubject to overflowings the ſummer one [m].

On the Oſweſtry road above *Bryn Gwyn* the ſeat of William Moſtyn, eſq. is a circular Britiſh poſt. Numbers of them front the low country on the hills which jut into it as if to protect the internal parts from invaſion. Acroſs the road in one place are veſtiges of a very ſtrong rampart to defend a paſs into the vale of *Meivod*.

Llan Vyllin. *Llan Vyllin* is a market town of conſiderable note, firſt incorporated by Llewellin ap Gryffidh, lord of Mechain and Mochnant t. Edward II. It is governed by two bailiffs choſen annually, who, beſides other privileges granted to the town by Charles II. a. r. 25, are juſtices of the peace within the corporation during their office.

Notwithſtanding a great many Roman coins have been found here, there is this objection to its being a Roman ſtation, that it was not cuſtomary among the Britans to prefix the name of *Llan*, or *church*, to the name of Roman cities, but generally *Kaer*, q. d. *fort*, or *fence*, as Kaer Leon, Kaer Went, Kaer Vyrdhin, &c. But, admitting the word Llan might be introduced in later times, yet, conſidering a learned and inquiſitive gentleman of this town, who had particularly attended to the antiquities of his country, had not in 40 years time met with any coins and other tokens of a place inhabited by the Ramans, nor diſcovered the leaſt ſigns that this town was antiently of conſiderable note, I think we cannot ſafely, merely on account of its name and vicinity to the ſituation required, conclude it the old *Mediolanum*. It ſeems better to adopt the ſituation aſſigned by Dr. Powel, who, in his learned notes on Giraldus' Itinerary [n], aſſures us that it was not only the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that the antient Mediolanum was ſeated where the village of Meivod ſtands at preſent, but alſo that the ſame village and places adjoining afforded in his time ſeveral ſuch remarkable monuments as made it evident there had been formerly a conſiderable town at that place. Alſo this Meivod is ſeated about one mile below Mathraval on the north ſide of the river Myrnwy; and three miles ſouth of Llan Vylhin. At preſent there remain only a church and a ſmall village: but ſeveral lately living have ſeen there the ruins of two other churches. I am informed, that about one mile from the church is a place called *Erw'r Porth*, i. e. *the Gate acre*, which is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from one of the gates of the old city, and that in the grounds adjoining to this village, cauſeways, foundations of buildings, floors, and hearths are often diſcovered by labourers: but whether any ſuch monuments as we may ſafely conclude to be Roman (ſuch as coins, urns, inſcriptions, &c.) are found at this place, muſt be left to further enquiry. Meivod, as archbiſhop Uſher ſuppoſes, is called by Nennius *Cair Meguid*, and in other copies *Cair Metguod*; but what the word *Meguid*, or *Metguod*, or even *Meivod*, or *Mediolanum*, might ſignify is hardly intelligible at preſent, unleſs the name be taken from an *hermitage*; *Meudwyfod* ſignifying *an hermit's habitation*, for they have a tradition at that place that a hermit called *Rhys* (corruptly as ſome ſuppoſed for *Gyris*) lived there: and the word *Metguod* was, according to old orthography, the ſame with *Medvod*, or *Meidwyvod*, i. e. an *hermitage*, from *Meiduy* a hermit, and *bod* an habitation. What confirms this is, that at Llandiſtio in Denbighſhire is another *Meivod*, with the very ſame tradition, and both churches bear the name of the ſame founder Tiſſitio, ſon of Brychwel Yſkithrog, prince of Powis about the year 600 [o].

Ward in Horſley, p. 372, is of opinion that the MEDIOLANUM of Ptolomy and Antoninus are different places, the former among the Ordovices, and at Meivod, if the ruins are Roman, of which there is no certain proof; the latter among the Cornavii at Drayton in Cheſhire, or as Dr. Tyllton at Bonebury between Kinderton and Drayton. Meivod is ſaid to have been the archdeaconry of all Powiſland, and to have had two churches beſides the preſent. The principal church was the burial place of the princes and great men of Powys. The yard of the preſent is not leſs than nine acres, and yields to the miniſter as many pounds as a paſture [p].

Caſtelh Caerencon was built 1155 by a prince of Powis. *Caſtell Dolforwyn* ſtands on a woody ſteep, and reſembles Caſtle Dinas in its maſonry of the ſmall ſhattering ſtone of the country. It was built by that worthy prince Bleddyn ap Cynwyn between 1065 and 1073. Mr. Pennant inclines to refer its name *Dolforwyn*, or the *meadow of the maiden* to the ſtory of Sabrina, who gave her name to the Severn which runs in this neighbourhood [q]. Q. if it means *Maiden Caſtle*. Not far from it, in a bottom, is *Bettus* church, dedicated to St. Beuno, and formerly belonging to *Llanlugan*, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded before 1239, valued at £. 22. 14s. [r] The ſteeple makes a figure in theſe parts; it was built by John Meredith its vicar 1531. A little further on the top of a hill to the left, is a great exploratory mount, and on the ſame range or poſt called *Pen y Gaer* triple trenched. *Vaynor* houſe, once the property of the Prices, but by marriage of the heireſs in the laſt century to George Devereux, eſq; tranſferred to the viſcounts Hereford, and on the death of Price Devereux 10th of that honor by will alienated to perſons foreign to the name and blood. In *Fordin* pariſh is a Roman camp called the *Gaer*, and near Nantcirbba, about 200 yards from Offa's dyke, a conſiderable rock, ſurrounded with a ditch, with remains of a ſmall ſquare fort with a round tower at each corner, one tolerably entire, nine feet diameter within, the walls ſeven feet and an half thick [s].

Bettus. Llanlug.

Llanvair is a mean market town, 12 or 14 miles from Welſhpool. The road thence to Dolgelly in Merionethſhire paſſes over hills (the river Wyrnyr meandering among trees at the foot of natural terraces, forming a picturesque ſcene), to others round whoſe ſides winds a narrow high terrace, with a wide moraſſy valley to the left part of the fen or of the precipice concealed by trees growing up againſt it. From this road one ſees *Moel Abentrick*, or *the baldſtone rock*. In *Llyſſon* pariſh is *Luſig* park belonging to lord Powis but diſparked. Here is a moat and bank called *Caſtelh*. Croſſing the Vyrnyw, which flows along a fine vale to the ſouth, we come to a ſingle inn called the *Cannon office*, principally reſorted to by grouſe ſhooters, but not abſolutely unfit for travellers, pleaſantly ſituated among meads, in a rich country with good roads, though the only carriages are ſledges with ſhafts, on which the ſmalleſt loads are drawn by horſes.

Llanvair. Llyſſon. Luſig.

[m] Pennant, II. 355.
[n] L. II. c. 4.
[o] Lluyd.
[p] Pennant, II. 353, 354.
[q] I. 357.
[r] Tan. 716.
[s] Pennant, II. 367, 368.

Rare Plants found in Montgomeryſhire.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheeps Scabious; in meadows and on heaths: near *Machynleth*.

Lychnis *Viſcaria*. Red German Catchfly;
Potentilla *rupeſtris*. Upright Baſtard Cinquefoil; } on the ſides of a mountain called *Craig Wreidhin*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on the rocks at *Machynleth*,

Veronica *ſpicata* β hybrida. Welch ſpiked Fluellin; on the ſides of *Craig Wreidhin* hill.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

AT the back of Montgomeryſhire lies *Merionethſhire*, called by the Britans *Sir Verioneth*[a], in Latin *Mervinia*, by Giraldus *the land of the ſons of Conan*, extending to the ſemicircular bay beforementioned and the ſea, which beats againſt it on the weſt with ſuch violence, that it is ſuppoſed to have carried off ſome part of it. On the ſouth it is divided from *Cardiganſhire* by the river *Dovy*[b] for ſome miles. On the north it adjoins to *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh* ſhires.

Very high mountains.

Covered with piles of mountains it is, as Giraldus[c] ſays, "the rougheſt and moſt dreary part of all "Wales. For its mountains are very high and "withal very narrow and tapering up like needles, "not thin but very thick ſet, and ſo equally grouped "together, that ſhepherds talking or quarrelling on "their tops would ſcarce in a whole day come to-"gether if they had agreed ſo to do." Innumerable flocks of ſheep feed among theſe hills without danger from wolves, which are ſuppoſed to have been extirpated all over England, when king Edgar impoſed on Ludwall[d], prince of this country, a yearly tribute of 300 wolves. For, after "paying this three "years" (as Malmſbury[e] tells us) "he left off on "the fourth, declaring he could find no more." But it appears from indiſputable evidence, that there were ſome remaining a great while after *.

Wolves deſtroyed in *England*.

The natives, who apply themſelves cloſely to feeding cattle, and live upon the produce of their milk, viz. butter, cheeſe, &c. (though Strabo formerly ridiculed our Britans as ignorant of the art of making cheeſe), in ſtature, fairneſs of complexion, comelineſs, and good features, are ſcarce inferior to any other people in Britain, but have among their neighbours a bad character for exceſſive venery and idleneſs. They have but few towns. On the eaſt, where the *Dovy* has its courſe, *Commot Mouthwy*[f] is moſt noted, which came by inheritance to William alias Wilcock de *Mouthwy*, younger ſon of Gryffin *ap Gwenwynwen*, lord of Powis, and by his ſon's daughter to Hugh *Burgh*, and by his granddaughters to the illuſtrious families of *Newport*, *Leighton*, *Lingein*, and *Mitton*.

Mouthwy.

Dolgethlè.

Ardudwy.

Harlech caſtle.

On the Avon, further to the weſt, is *Dolgethle*[g], a ſmall market town, called from the vale in which it ſtands. Near the ſea in the little diſtrict *Ardudwy* ſtands on a very craggy rock overhanging the ſea. *Arlech* caſtle, antiently called *Caer Colun*[h], built by Edward I. as the inhabitants report, and named from its ſituation, *Arlech* ſignifying in Britiſh *upon a rock*. Some, however, call it *Harlech*, and explain it *Fair Rock*. When England was torn in pieces with civil wars, *David ap Jenkin ap Enion*, a noble Britan who ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter defended it ſtoutly againſt Edward IV. till William *Herbert*, earl of Pembroke, forcing his paſſage over the Welſh Alps, made ſuch a furious attack againſt the caſtle, that he obliged it to ſurrender. It is incredible what difficulties he had to ſtruggle with in his march, his army creeping as it were up and then rolling down the hills; whence the natives call that road *Le Herbert*[i]. Higher up on the edge of the county flow in two famous æſtuaries *Traith maur* and *Traith bochan*, or the *greater* and *leſſer Frith*.

Herbert.

Not far from hence near the little village of *Feſtiniog* runs the high or military road paved with ſtones among theſe ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible mountains. The Britans call it *Sarn Elen*, q. d. *Helen's way*: whence we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it the work of Helena, the mother of Conſtantine, of whom there are many noble works throughout the Roman empire. Not far from it is *Caer Gai*, q. d. the *Caſtle of Caius*, built by ſome Roman of the name of Caius, of whom the neighbouring vulgar tell many wonderful ſtories.

Feſtiniog.

Caer Gai.

In the eaſt part of the county the river *Dee* riſing from two ſprings (whence they ſay it takes its name of *Dwy*, which ſignifies *two*, though ſome derive it from its divine[k] nature, others from its black[l] color) and preſently after paſſes unmixed through *Llhin tegid*, called by the Engliſh *Pimblemeer* and *Plenlinmeare*[m], a lake of great extent every way, and carries out juſt the ſame body of water it brought in. Nor will you ever ſee in the Dee the *Gwiniad*, a ſpecies of fiſh peculiar to the lake, nor in the lake ſalmon which are caught in plenty in the river. But take the following accurate deſcription of this lake in theſe lines of a poetical Antiquary:

Source of Dee.

Gwiniad.

Hiſpida qua tellus Mervinia reſpicit Eurum
Eſt locus antiquo Penlinum nomine dictus,
Hic lacus illimeis in valle Tegeius alta
Latè expandit aquas, & vaſtum conficit orbem,
Excipiens gremio latices, qui fonte perenni
Vicinis recidunt de montibus, atque ſonoris
Illecebris captas demulcent ſuaviter aures.
Illud habet certe lacus admirabile dictu,
Quantumvis magna pluvia non æſtuat; atqui
Aere turbato, ſi ventus murmura tollat,
Excreſcit ſubito rapidis violentior undis,
Et tumido ſuperat contemptas flumine ripas.

Where fronts the eaſt Mervinia's dreary lands,
A place of antient name Penlinum ſtands,

* See Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire.

[a] *Varionydh.* Lluyd. [b] *Dyvy.* L. [c] II. c. 5.
[d] No prince of this name in Wales. Q. if it ſhould not be read *Idwal.* L. [e] Degeſt. reg. II. p. 32. b.
[f] *Kwmmwd Mowdhwy.* L. [g] *Dôl Gelbeu.* L. [h] *Kaer Kolhwyn.* L. [i] *Le Herbert.* L.
[k] From *Duw*, God. G. [l] *Du* black. The Welſh call it *Dubrdwy.* See Radnorſhire. G.
[m] corruptly for *Pen-llyn* mere.

Llyn Tegid's waters circling without bound,
Spread wide its torrents in the vale profound.
The ceaſeleſs fountains from the neighbouring hills
Into its boſom pour their bubbling rills,
Whoſe murmur on the ear harmonious trills.
This wondrous quality this lake maintains;
It never riſes in the heavieſt rains:
Yet, if rude blaſts of wind deform the air
With ſudden motions ſwoln its waters are,
And with new rage the banks before 'em bear.

Upon the edge of this lake ſtands *Bala*, a little town, endowed with certain privileges, but thinly inhabited, and wretchedly built: notwithſtanding which it is the principal market town for the people of theſe mountains.

Hugh earl of Cheſter was the firſt Norman who poſſeſſed himſelf of this country, in which he placed garriſons, while he kept Gryffin ap Conan his priſoner; but he afterwards recovered this with the reſt of the principality, and left it to his poſterity till the period aſſigned them by fate being elapſed they ended in Llewellyn.

Here are 37 churches.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Merioneth is bounded by Caernarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the north, by Denbigh and Montgomeryſhire on the eaſt, St. George's channel on the weſt, and by part of Cardigan and Montgomeryſhires on the ſouth. It is 35 miles from north to ſouth, 25 from eaſt to weſt, and 118 in circumference.

Its mountains are not the higheſt in Wales, being far exceeded by Snowden in Caernarvonſhire, and at leaſt equalled by it in rocky precipices. The proſpects are both romantic and diverſified; a mixture of high mountains and inacceſſible rocks, innumerable rivers, cataracts, and lakes, and a variety of lower hills, woods, plains, and ſome fruitful vallies. The higheſt mountains are *Cader Idris*, *Aren Voudhwy*, *Aren Benllyn*, *Arennig*, *Moelwyn*, *Manod*, &c. Theſe maintain innumerable herds of cattle, ſheep, and goats, and being frequently watered with ſhowers, and lodging much ſnow, are more fertile, though the graſs is coarſer than on the hills and ridges of lower countries. Cader Idris is probably one of the higheſt mountains in Britain, and, which is one certain argument of its height, affords ſome variety of Alpine plants. But Giraldus' account of the nearneſs of the hill tops and length of time requiſite to bring together perſons converſing from them ſeems exaggerated [a].

Bwlch y Groes, or the *paſs of the croſs*, is one of the moſt terrible in North Wales: the deſcent on the other ſide into the long narrow vale of *Mowddwy* is much greater and very tedious [b].

Dinas Mwthy.

The firſt town that preſents itſelf from Montgomeryſhire is *Dinas Mwthy*. By the name of *Caer Lloi* given to a few houſes juſt before one croſſes the river into this town, that of *Dinas* or *city* given to the town itſelf, and that of *Moel y Dinas*, or the *mountain of the city*, given to a hill ſeen from it, the important ideas which the inhabitants have annexed to this place, and the real powers exerciſed by its corporation over an extenſive diſtrict, one is led to expect ſomething conſiderable [c]. But nothing can be meaner than this city of Commot Mowthy, in which, except the church and Mr. Mytton's houſe, there is nothing above the rank of a cottage. The market is held in the broadeſt part of what hardly deſerves the name of the *High ſtreet*. It is 16 miles from the Cannon office in Montgomery and Dolgelly in this county. A handſome ſtone bridge was built over the river Avon Dowy here by the late Mr. Mytton, to whoſe heir the whole place belongs [c].

"*Talebonte* hundred touchith from Abermaw a "little upon the ſhore. The reſidew ſaving this "point is in the upland towards Keviliauc in Poy- "ſlande and there juſtly marchith on Keviliauc. "It is eight miles in length and five in breadth. "The beſt corn in this is toward the ſea. It hath "metely great plently of wood [d]."

Dolgelly.

"*Dolgellhe* is the beſt village in this commot [e]."

Dolgelly is another market town of ſomewhat better appearance than the foregoing, and is the place where the ſummer aſſizes for the county are held. But the town hall is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from the better houſes in the town. The market houſe is a ſmall ſquare, and all the ſhops have penthouſes on poles before them. The church makes a decent appearance externally, but within is little better than a large barn with a coved roof ſupported by two rows of rude oak poles, the floor, as in moſt of the Welſh churches, earth ſtrewed with ruſhes. Here is one old monument of an armed knight, with a dog at his feet, and a lion paſſant guardant on his ſhield, on which is inſcribed, *Hic jacet: Mauric: filius: Ynyr: Vychar*. The town ſtands in a beautiful vale, fertile, well wooded, and embelliſhed with numbers of pretty ſeats [f]. The Avon Vawr, a broad clear ſtream, abounding with fiſh, runs at the back of the town to Barmouth, and is here croſſed by a handſome ſtone bridge. On its banks ſtood *Cumnor*, *Kemmer* [g], or *Vaenor* abbey, founded about A. D. 1200 for Ciſtertians by the two ſons of Conan ap Owen Gwynedh, to which prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth was a benefactor. The eaſt end of the church with three long lancet windows and the hall and part of the abbot's lodging turned into a farm-houſe are now to be ſeen [h]. It was valued at £. 51. 13*s*. 4*d*. [i] Cumnor abbey.

Dolgelly ſignifies the *woody vale*, from *Dol* a dale, and *Kelhe*, or *Kelh*, q. d. *Lhe Kylhe*), a *hazle wood*, though at preſent there are not ſo many woods hereabouts as formerly. Some Roman coins have been dug up near a well called *Fynon Vawr*, within a bowſhot from the town; two ſilver ones were ſent to biſhop Gibſon by Mr. Maurice Jones then rector.

IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.

Trophæum de Dacis.

IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.

Mars gradivus cum haſta & ſpoliis.

Hengwrt, the ſeat of Robert Vaughan, eſq; great grandſon of Robert Vaughan, the learned Welſh antiquary, is pleaſantly ſituated under a hill among fine woods with the river behind it. It is large, and has a good front. Here was a choice library of Welſh MSS. collected by Mr. Vaughan in the laſt century. Edward Lluyd took a catalogue of them, not now to be found, any more than that taken by Mr. Carte. Moſt of Mr. Vaughan's collections relating to the hiſtory of North Wales are in the library of ſir Watkin Williams Wynne at Llanvorda. Hengwrt

Dolgelly ſtands at the foot of Cader Idris, to whoſe top from the inn is four miles. On this mount are pools *Llyn Curry*, *Llyn Cay*. *Tal Llyn* abounds with ſmall trouts. Near another lake, on the top, is the ſuppoſed chair of Arthur, a natural cavity in the rock. Between this mountain and the great rock *Craig y Denin* contiguous to it below, is another pool, and in it are ſaid to be birds whoſe note is wonderfully melodious, but they have never been ſeen. The mountain extends above a mile in length, and is at leaſt 1000 feet high, but the quickneſs of its aſcent and nearneſs of its ſummit make it appear higher than it really is, for Snowdon is indiſputably Cader

[a] Lluyd in Gibſon. [b] Pennant, Wales, II. 78. [c] Ib. 81.
[d] Lel. V. 43. [e] Ib. [f] Pennant's Wales, II. 87.
[g] Lel. V. 42. [h] Pennant, Ib. 98. Wyndham, 117. [i] Tan. 715.

higher.

Fig. 1. p. 541. Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. p. 541.

Fig. 6. p. 541.

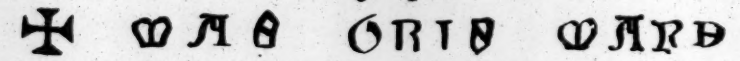


Fig. 16. p. 583.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 10. p. 546.

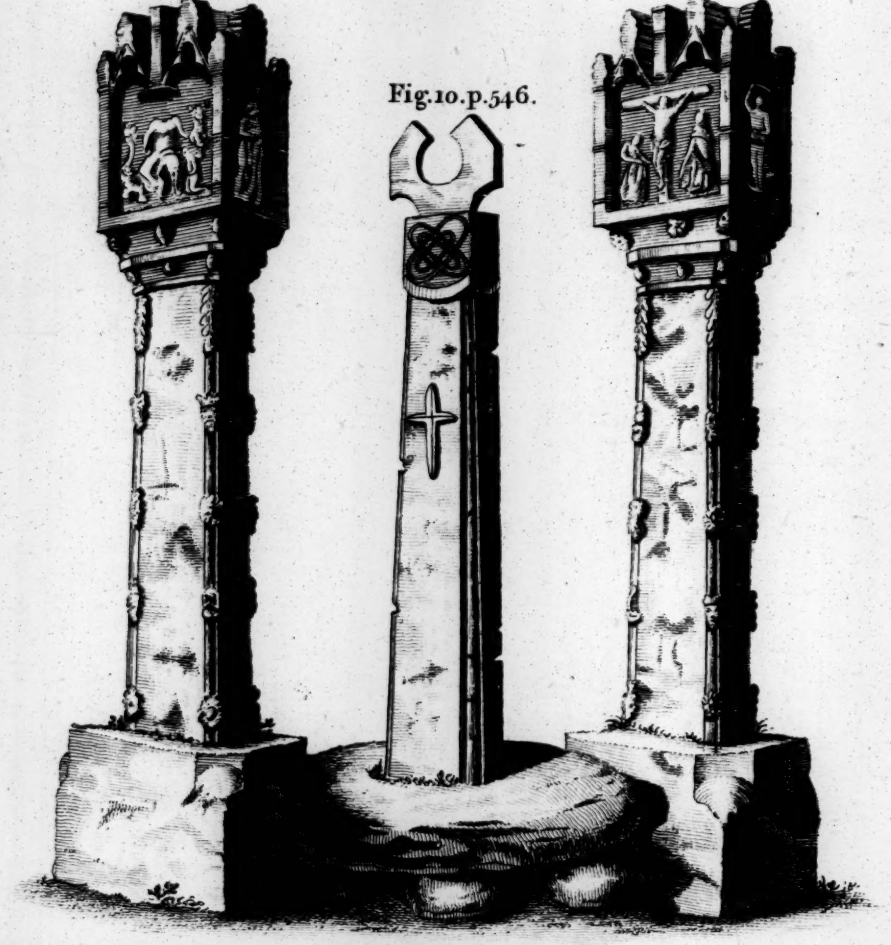
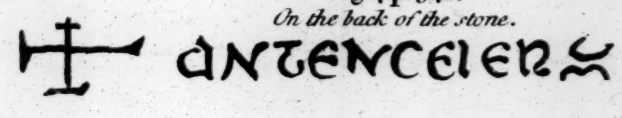


Fig. 4. p. 541.
On the back of the stone.



On the other flat side.
Fig. 5. p. 541.

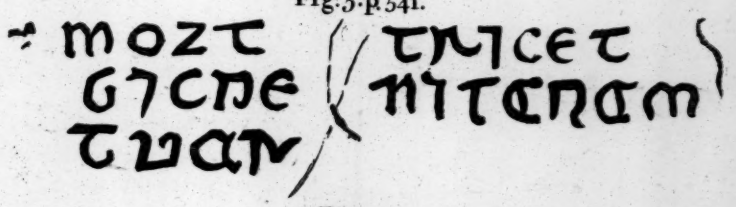


Fig. 8. p. 541. Fig. 9.

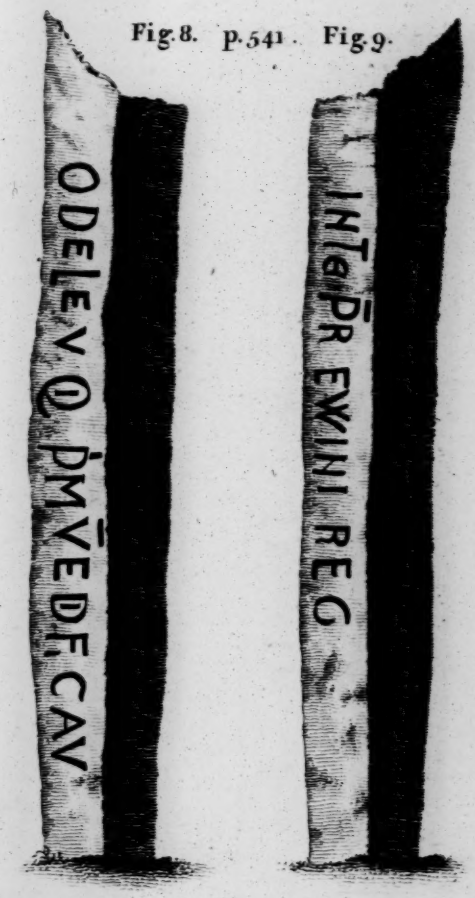


Fig. 12. p. 558.

Fig. 14.

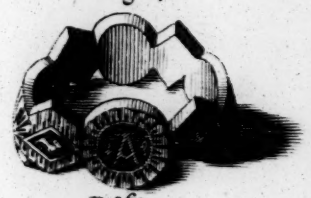


Fig. 11. p. 558.

p. 561.

Fig. 11. p. 558.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 13. p. 533.

Fig. 13. p. 558.

Fig. 7. p. 541.

Fig. 18. p. 593.

On the side of the road under this precipice is a lake called *The Pool of the three grains*, from three remarkable stones, or fragments of the rock lying near it close to the road, pretended to have been thrown out of the giant Idris' shoe. Though accounted fabulous by the vulgar, it has been found to be very fathom deep[1].

Mr. Pennant describes it as very rocky towards the bottom, covered with huge fragments of discoloured rocks very rugged and cemented by a ferruginous matter which gives them a very yellowish tinge, and with quantities of pumice like the coal-mines of Derbyshire, but of a green colour[2]. On the side where the hill recedes inwards from the precipice forming a sort of Corrie with a level bason, yet very high in comparison of the bed of the pool itself. On the other side at a nearer distance is Craig Cau, a great rock with a lake beneath lodged in a deep hollow[3]. Descending from the Corrie the same way another great valley opens itself, the whole space for a considerable way covered with loose stones like a stream of lava, many of them columnar but not jointed, or even round, but lying very disorderly in all directions and to a great thickness. The Pool of Cader is 950 yards above the green near Dolgelle, the other mountains Moel Penllyn, &c. above Llyntegid, Arenig only 22 yards short of Aran; and the fall from the lake to Dolgelle green 820 yards, so that the real difference of height between Cader and Aran is only 30 yards. Beneath Tyrrau Mawr one of the peaks of Cader Idris beyond on the right are some remains of circles of upright stones with many cairns. A Rome called craft to the top of a rock at several more, or rude upright columns. Mr. Wyndham has a triple spear head found with many others midway up this mountain[4].

At some distance beyond these near the river *Kregennan* are the remains of *Llys Brydion*, the palace of Edowain chief of one of the tribes of North Wales who died soon after the reign of Cynfyll ap Cynan. It is about 30 yards square, the entrance seven feet wide with a large upright stone on each side as a door case, the walls rude and unfrequented[5].

The river *Dysynni* falls into the sea a few miles lower. In its course it is named *Towen*[6]. On one side the river is the village of *Tywyn*, or *Towyn*, in whose church are the monuments of a priest, and in the church-yard two rude pillars, one called St. Cadvan's stone, shaped like a wedge, seven feet high with arrows and an inscription on each in old characters at Lloyd's MSS. engraved Pl. IX. fig. 1, 2, from Mr. Pennant[7]. Fig. 3, 4, 5, are copies of the same stone with the inscriptions on the west and other flat side, which last has the plumet taken upon by Dr. Taylor, who caused it to be removed from its place as a gatepost. Cadvan had at the north-west end of the church-yard a free chapel, some of whose walls were standing in last century, and the site still discernable. Edward VI. granted the rectory and lands to the ancestors of Mr. Price of Rhiwlas in Cardiganshire. St. Cadvan is said to have been abbot of Bardsey (Enlli) in Carnarvonshire about A. D. 490, and was succeeded by Dubricius. He was also said to have been buried in Towyn church, and this stone is known to have been part of his tomb. An old bell in the church, since re-cast, had the inscription fig. 6. Fig. 9. in the same plate is another inscribed stone in the same place. Fig. 8, 9. are a stone in Llanvihangel-y-Pennant church yard. To be read *Hic est sepulcrum Meternani Odeni qui primum adquisivit hanc ecclesiam in tempore Eadni regis.*

Craig y Deryn, or, the *rock of birds*, so called from the number of corvorants, rock pigeons, and hawks that breed on it. On another high narrow rock (Pool Pearry calls) a forrest of great trees, old and extinct, covering the whole surface, which probably is of the *Bere*, belonging to the last Llewelyn, and taken not long before the final conquest of Wales by William de Valence, earl of Pembroke[8].

Next Dolgelle is *Nannau*, the seat of the ancient family of its name, now of the Vaughans. By the road here is a venerable old oak, 27 feet and a half in girth, decaying and hollowed into an arch, and named *Derwen Cadwgan y Bwlch*, the hollow oak, the haunt of Cadwgan. Howel Sele, a Lancastrian, and enemy to Owen Glendwr, owned this house, and the two chieftains being brought together by the abbot of Cymmer for reconciliation, Howel, on presence of shooting a roe, directed his arrow against Owen, who immediately seized him, and burnt his house here, whose ruins are yet to be seen, a mere composition of cinder and ashes. His skeleton was supposed to be found 40 years after in an old oak[9]. Above Nannau is a high rock, whose top is encircled with a dike of loose stones. This has been a British poll, and called *Moel Orthrwm*, the hill of oppression[10].

The cataracts of *Glyn Mawr* are much celebrated. Dol y Mynllyn. The *Onion* and the *Mawr* water three vales near Dolgelle. Five miles from Dolgelle, at *Dol y Mynllyn*, the river *Gamlan* falls from various rocks till it reaches a lofty precipice, whence it tumbles into a black pool shaded by trees, which gives the cataract the name of *Rhaiadder dû*, or the *black*[11]. It is broken into two broad parts; the upper fall descending about 35 feet into a large bason, and running along a wide craggy channel for 100 feet comes to the lower precipice, whence it is thrown forward in a broad foaming sheet of water, 20 feet high, into a second bason below beautifully encircled with woody rocks[12]. Below *Pont ar Gamlan* the river falls into the *Mawr*, or *Mawddwich*, which, at its junction with the *Eden*, forms another fine scene. The Mawr running along a deep glen tumbles down a series of ledges of different heights into a very black and sullen pool, from whence it resumes its violence, and is lost among the woods[13]. This river falls down a cataract in two broad sheets, divided about half way down by a ridge of rock, the whole fall above 50 or 80 feet deep. The *Kain*, a quarter of a mile from it, falls down a narrow rock 150 or 200 feet[14], called *Pystyll y Kain*, or the spout of the river Kain[15], both but 500 yards asunder, near a farm house called *Tyd y Gwlaw*[16].

Barmouth is a small town at the bottom, and on Barmouth. the side of a steep hill near the sea at the mouth of the *Mawr* or *Mawddwich*; the tide at high water forming a bay about a mile over, but the entrance hazardous by sand banks. It is the port of Merionethshire, but not so much frequented because the

[1] Wyndham, 109. [2] Pennant, II. 87. [3] Pennant, II. 89. [4] Wyndham, 107. [5] Pennant, II. 354. 8vo. [6] Pennant, II. 93. [7] Pennant, II. 200. [8] Wyndham, 114. [9] Lel. Collect. I. 178. Pennant ubi sup. [10] Pennant, II. 93. [11] Wyndham, 115. [12] This has been engraved by Mr. Willson.

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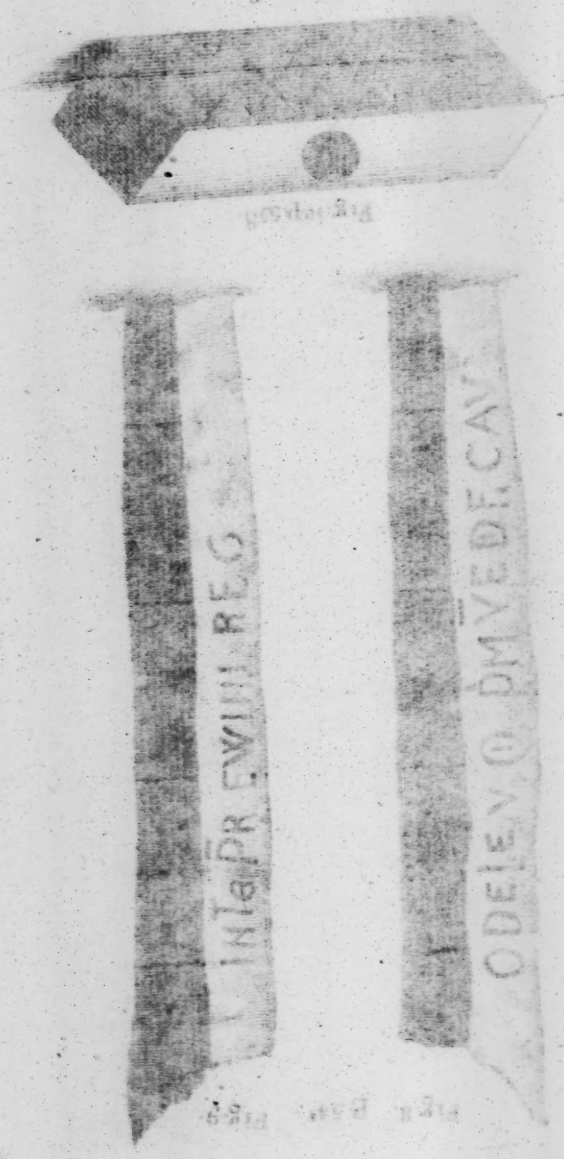
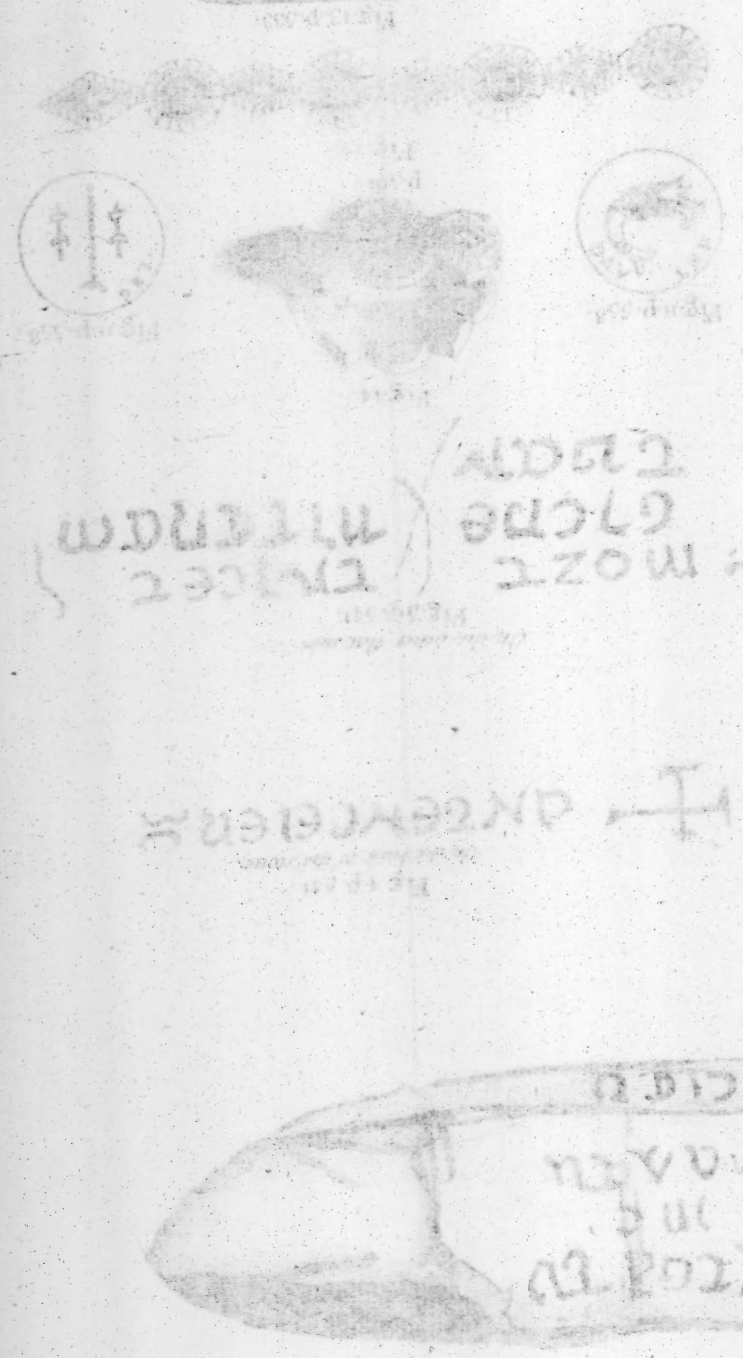
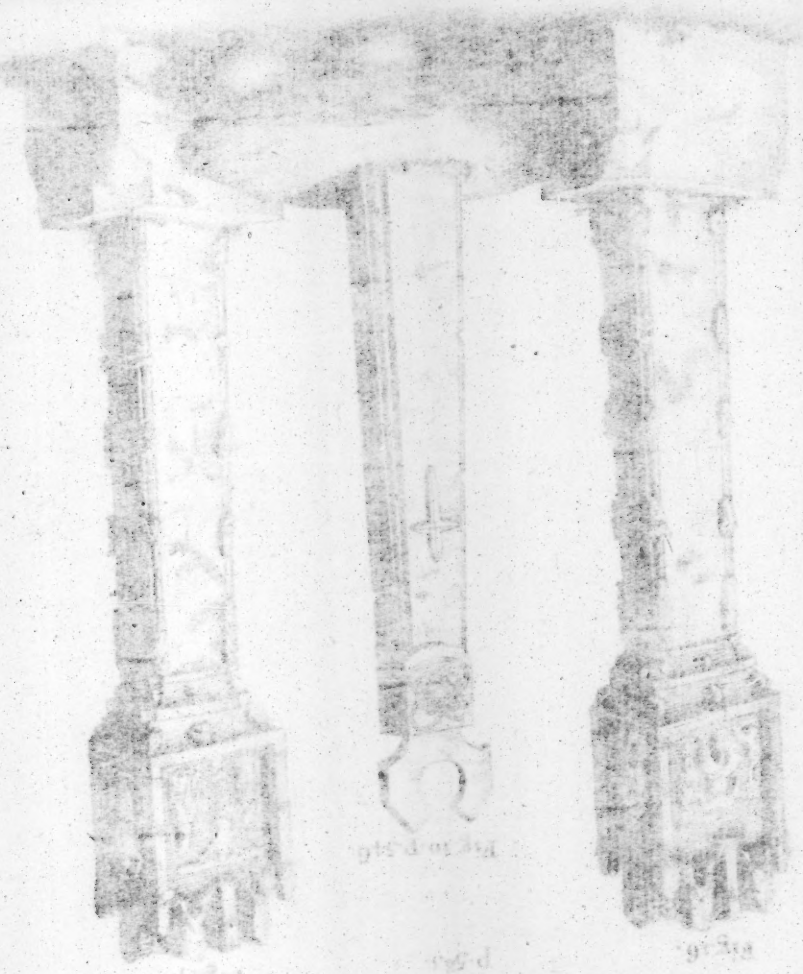
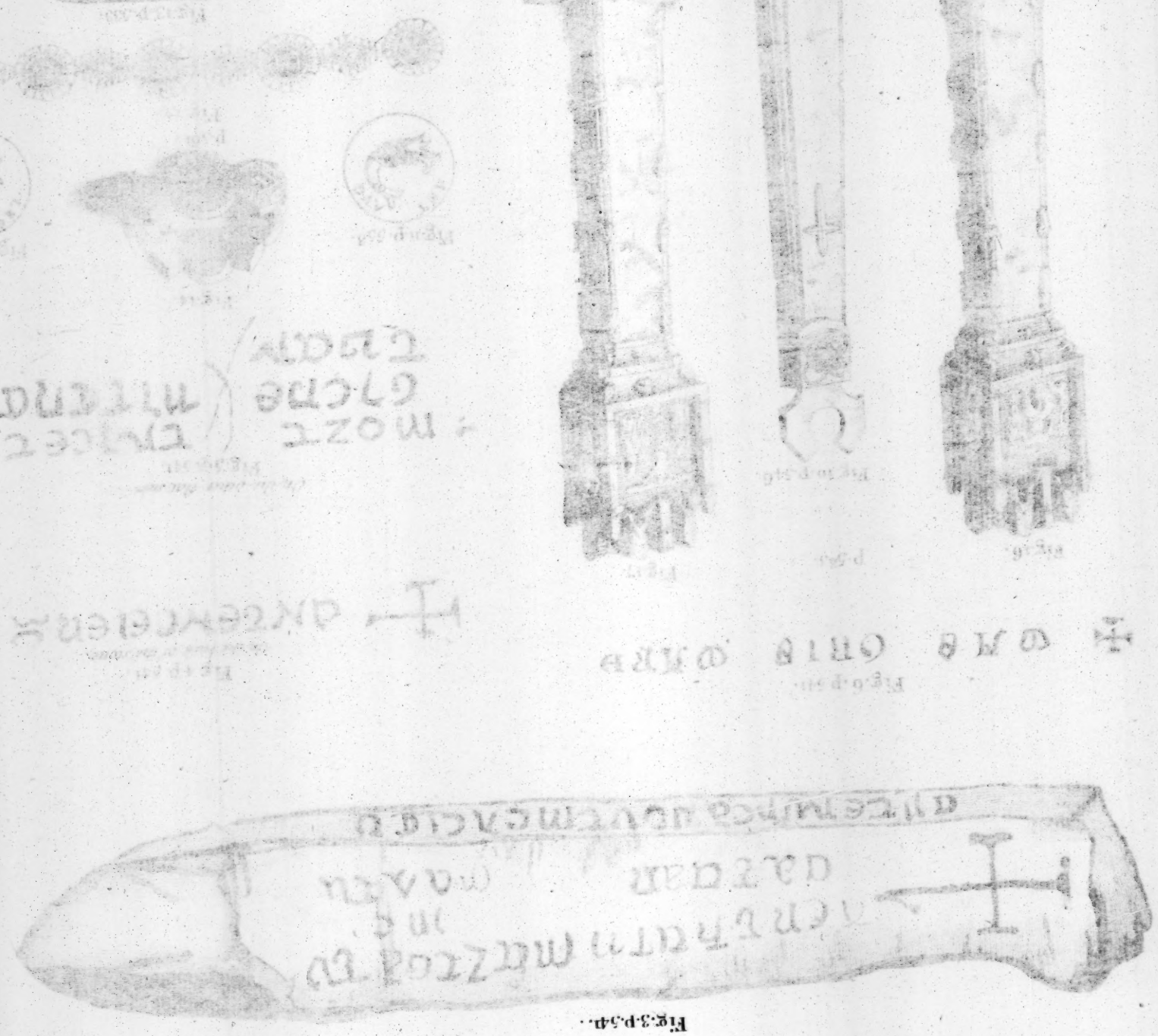








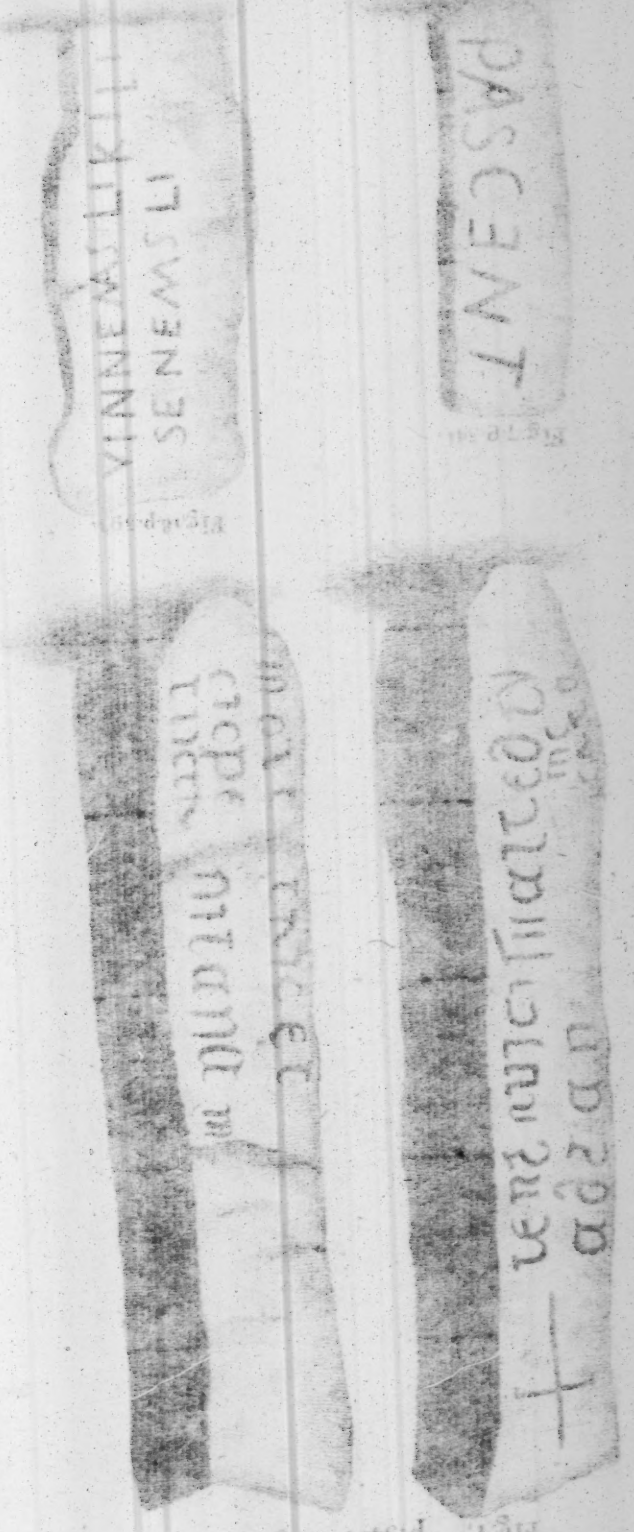


Fig. 3. p. 54.

Vol. II. Pl. XIX. p. 54.

higher. On the ſide of the road under this precipice is a ſmall lake called *The Pool of the three grains*, from three immenſe ſtones, or fragments of the rock lying near it cloſe to the road, pretended to have been ſhaken out of the giant Idris' ſhoe. Though accounted bottomleſs by the vulgar, it has been found to be 60 fathom deep [k].

Mr. Pennant [l] deſcribes it as very rocky towards the ſummit, covered with huge fragments of diſcoloured rocks very rugged and cemented by a ſemi-vitrified matter which gives them a very volcanic look; and with quantities of pumice like the toad ſtone of Derbyſhire, but of a green colour. On one ſide where the hill recedes inwards is a ſtupendous precipice forming a ſort of theatre with a lake at bottom, yet very high in compariſon of the baſe of the mountain. On the other ſide at a nearer diſtance is *Craig Cay*, a great rock with a lake beneath lodged in a deep hollow [m]. Deſcending from the Cader he came near another peak called *Cyfrwy:* the whole ſpace for a conſiderable way was covered with looſe ſtones like a ſtream of lava, many of them columnar but not jointed, ſquare, or pentagonal, but lying very diſorderly in all directions and to a great thickneſs. The *Pen y Gader* is 950 yards above the green near Dolgelle: the other mountains *Aran Benllyn* 740 above Llyntegid; *Arrenig* only 27 yards ſhort of Aran; and the fall from the lake to Dolgelle green 180 yards: ſo that the real difference of height between Cader and Aran is only 30 yards. Beneath *Tyrrau Mawr* one of the points of Cader Idris beyond on the right are ſome remains of circles of upright ſtones with many carns: a ſtone raiſed erect on the top of a rock and ſeveral *maeni hirion* or rude upright columns. Mr. Wyndham had a ſingle ſpear head found with many others midway up this mountain [n].

At ſome diſtance beyond theſe near the river *Kregennan* are the remains of *Llys Bradwen*, the palace of Ednowain chief of one of 15 tribes of North Wales in or ſoon after the reign of Gryffyd ap Cynan. It is about 30 yards ſquare, the entrance ſeven feet wide with a large upright ſtone on each ſide as a door caſe; the walls rude and uncemented [o].

The river *Dyſynni* falls into the ſea a few miles lower. "In commote Yſt maneir is Towen [p]." On one ſide the river is the village of *Tywyn*, or *Towyn*, in whoſe church are the monuments of a prieſt, and in the church-yard two rude pillars, one called St. Cadvan's ſtone, ſhaped like a wedge, ſeven feet high with a croſs and an inſcription on each ſide in old characters in Lluyd's MSS. engraved Pl. XIX. fig. 1, 2, from Mr. Pennant [q]. Fig. 3, 4, 5, are copies of the ſame ſtone with the inſcriptions on the back and other flat ſide, which laſt has the plaineſt characters, taken 1761 by Dr. Taylor, who cauſed it to be removed from its place as a gatepoſt. Cadvan had at the north-weſt end of the church-yard a free chapel, ſome of whoſe walls were ſtanding within memory, and the ſite ſtill diſcernable. Edward VI. granted the revenues and lands to the anceſtors of Mr. Price of Gogerthan in Cardiganſhire. St. Cadvan is ſaid to have been abbot of Enlli (Bardſey) in Caernarvonſhire about A. D. 250, and was ſucceeded by Dubritius. He was alſo ſaid to have been buried in Tovyn church, and this ſtone is known to have been part of his tomb. An old bell in the church, ſince re-caſt, had the inſcription fig. 6. Fig. 7. in the ſame plate is another inſcribed ſtone in the ſame place. Fig. 8, 9. are a ſtone in Llanvihangel y Traethew church-yard. To be read *Hic eſt ſepulcrum Wledermatis Odeleu qui primum edificavit hanc eccleſiam in tempore Ewini regis.*

Craig y Deryn, or, the *rock of birds*, is ſo called from the number of corvorants, rock pigeons, and hawks that breed on it. On another long high narrow rock ſtood *Teberri* caſtle, a fortreſs of great ſtrength and extent, covering the whole ſurface, which probably is caſtle *Bere*, belonging to the laſt Llewellyn, and taken not long before the final conqueſt of Wales by William de Valence, earl of Pembroke [r]. Teberri, *or* Bere *caſtle.*

Near Dolgelle is *Nanny*, the ſeat of the antient family of its name, now of the Vaughans. By the road ſide is a venerable old oak, 27 feet and a half in girth, decaying and hollowed into an arch, and named *Derwen ceubren yr Ellyll*, the hollow oak, the haunt of dæmons. Howel Sele, a Lancaſtrian, and enemy to Owen Glendwr, owned this houſe, and the two chieftains being brought together by the abbot of Cynmer for reconciliation, Howel, on pretence of ſhooting a doe, directed his arrow againſt Owen, who immediately ſeized him, and burnt his houſe here, whoſe ruins are yet to be ſeen, a mere compoſition of cinder and aſhes. His ſkeleton was ſuppoſed to be found 40 years after in an old oak [s]. Above Nanny is a high rock, whoſe top is encircled with a dike of looſe ſtones. This has been a Britiſh poſt, and called *Moel Orthrwn*, the hill of oppreſſion [t]. Nanny.

The caſcades of *Glyn Maw* are much celebrated. The *Onion* and the *Maw* water three vales near Dolgellè. Five miles from Dolgellè, at *Dol y Melynllyn*, the river *Gamlan* falls from various rocks till it reaches a lofty precipice, whence it tumbles into a black pool ſhaded by trees, which gives the cataract the name of *Rhaidder ddu*, or the *black* [u]. It is broken into two broad parts; the upper fall deſcending about 35 feet into a large baſon, and running along a wide craggy channel for 100 feet comes to the lower precipice, whence it is thrown forward in a broad foaming ſheet of water, 20 feet high, into a ſecond baſon below beautifully encircled with woody rocks [x]. Below *Pont ar Gamlan* the river falls into the *Maw*, or *Mauddock*, which, at its junction with the *Eden*, forms another fine ſcene. The Maw running along a deep glen tumbles down a ſeries of ledges of different heights into a very black and ſullen pool, from whence it reaſſumes its violence, and is loſt among the woods [y]. This river falls down a cataract in two broad ſheets, divided about half way down by a ridge of rock, the whole fall about 70 or 80 feet deep. The *Kain*, a quarter of mile from it, falls down a narrow rock 150 or 200 feet [z], called *Piſtil y Kain*, or the ſpout of the river Kaine [a], both but 500 yards aſunder, near a farm houſe called *Tyd y Gwladys* [b]. Doll y Myllynllyn *fall.*

Barmouth is a ſmall town at the bottom, and on the ſide of it a ſteep hill near the ſea at the mouth of the *Maw* or *Mawddock*; the tide at high water forming a bay about a mile over, but the entrance hazardous by ſand banks. It is the port of Merionethſhire, but not ſo much frequented becauſe the inhabitants Barmouth.

[k] Wyndham, 105.
[l] Wales, II. 87.
[m] This has been engraved by Mr. Wilſon.
[n] P. 107.
[o] Pennant Ib. 89.
[p] Lel. V. 43.
[q] 93, 94.
[r] Lel. Collect. I. 178. Pennant ubi ſup.
[s] Pennant, Ib. I. 324. II. 96.
[t] Pennant Ib. II. 97.
[u] Pennant, Ib. II. 99.
[x] Wyndham, p. 113.
[y] Pen. II. 97. 100.
[z] Wyndham, 115.
[a] Pennant, Ib. 100.
[b] Wyndham, 114, 115.

inhabitants vend the manufactures by factors. Yet a few years ago 40,000*£*. worth of flannels have been exported in a year, and 10,000*£*. worth of ſtockings[c]. "At the mouth of Maw river lyeth a "little iſlet ſcant a bow ſhot over without habita- "tion. At ebbe it is freſh water about, and at fludde "ſalt. There be divers rivers in this commot that "entre the ſe[d]."

Ardudwy. "*Ardudwy* ſtrechith from half *Traitmawr* to *Aber-* "*mawr* on the ſhore 12 miles. There be 10 pariſhes "in it. Towards the ſea ſide and low parts is ſome "good corne, meate good plenty of wood in this "commot[e]."

At *Keil Wart* is a ſtone now ſerving as a footbridge, inſcribed,

Hic jacit Calixtus Monedo regi.

Cors y gedol was the antient ſeat of the Vaughans. Near it at *Craig y dinas*, the ſummit of an hill, ſurrounded with a vaſt heap of ſtones, are the ruins of a wall which in many parts retains a regular and even facing, with an oblique entrance faced with ſtones at the ſides. About a mile further is *Llyn Bodlyn* a ſmall lake well ſtocked with char. *Llyn Cwm Howel*, another lake in this neighbourhood, is noted for a race of trouts, with thick flat heads like toads, which probably gave riſe to the fabled accounts of the monſtrous ſpecies mentioned by Giraldus. On a plain beyond *Llyn Irddin* are two circles of ſtones, the firſt 56 feet in diameter, formed of piles of looſe ſtones with upright columns, five yards diſtant from each other. About 30 yards from this a leſſer with ſeveral upright ſtones among the ſmaller, but placed with leſs regularity. Half a mile from theſe, on the ſide of a hill, two large oblong carnedhs, compoſed of looſe ſtones; the largeſt is 55 feet long, and 12 high in the middle: at the eaſt end is a great cromlech altar, compoſed of two ſloping ſtones, one placed over the edge of the other on five flat upright ſtones, ſeven feet high in one part, and four feet 10 inches in the loweſt. About eight yards from this is the upright ſtone of a cromlech lying flat on the carnedh. Eleven yards farther is another great heap of ſtones, and in it a large cromlech ſupported with upright ſtones. In the ſame carnedh another magnificent cromlech whoſe upright ſtone is 12 feet by nine. Four vaſt columns, or main hirion, from 10 feet to 12 high, and between four and five broad, three of them fallen. North-weſt of theſe antiquities, on the top of a hill, is a ſtrong poſt called *Caſtelh Dinas Cortin* intrenched round with an advanced work on one ſide. This and Caſtelh Craig y Dinas were doubtleſs defences of ſacred grounds, together with two great carnedhs on ſmall eminences near one another, and within one the five ſquare flags of a kiſtvaen, whoſe top is deſtroyed. This place is called *Bryn Cornyn Jau*. The neighbourhood abounds with cromlechs of great ſize: one called *Bryn y voel* is ſixteen feet four inches long, ſeven feet four inches broad, and 20 inches thick, about two feet above ground ſupported by ſmall ſtones, and ſurrounded with a circle of ſmall ſtones. Moſt of the cromlechs of theſe parts lie very near to the ground, and horizontally, which is a difference from thoſe of other places[f].

The entrance or paſſage into the hundred of Ardudwy is called *Drws Ardudwy*, or the door of Ardudwy, formed by nature through the barren mountains, the ſides rent into 1000 precipices, forming at top rows of ſhelves called *Carreg y Klommenod*, or the rock of the pigeons, the bottom covered with ſtones that have ſlid from the ſides[g].

"*Harlanch* caſtel and market town in the hundred Harlech. "of Ardudwy[h]."

Harlech was once called *Twr Bronwen*, and afterwards received the name of *Kaer Kolhwyn*, from *Kolhwyn ap Tagno*, who lived there in the time of prince Anarawd about the year 877, and was lord of Ardudwy and Evionydh, and ſome part of Llyn, which countries are yet for the moſt part poſſeſſed by his poſterity. His arms were S. a chevron Arg. between three fleurs de lis. Though Harlech might receive the name of Kolhwyn from this petty prince, it ſeems probable that this place, or ſome other near it, was called *Kaer* before his time. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts, and it is well known to all antiquaries that the Britans prefixed that name to moſt places fortified by the Romans[i]. The preſent caſtle, one of the moſt intire in Wales, may be the work of Edward I. It ſtands on a very high rock projecting in the Iriſh ſea, defended by a deep foſſe on the eaſt, the only pregnable ſide, and was taken by the earl of Pembroke 1468[k]. It afforded ſhelter to Margaret of Anjou after the battle of Northampton 1460, and was the laſt in North Wales which held out for the king, being ſurrendered to general Mytton 1647 on articles. Edward I. formed the town, which is but mean, into a borough[l]. In 1692 an antient golden torquis was dug up in a garden near this caſtle. It is a wreathed bar, or rather three or four rods twiſted together, about four feet long, flexible, but bending naturally only one way in form of a hatband. It had hooks at each end not twiſted or ſharp, but plain and cut even. It is of a round form, about an inch in circumference, and weighs eight ounces[m].

This ſeems to be the ornament called by Roman authors *Torquis*, a name derived from *torquere*, to twiſt or wreath, and not a chain compoſed of links or annulets, as our grammarians commonly interpret it, and as Scheffer ſuppoſes, who, in his learned diſſertation "de torquibus," tells us, that "the *Torques* "were moveable, and made of rings, the *Circuli* "ſolid and round, and the *Monilia* a little broader, "&c." The Britiſh word *Torch*, which is doubtleſs of the ſame origin with the Latin *Torques*, is never uſed for a chain, but generally for a wreath[n], and ſometimes, though in a leſs ſtrict ſenſe, for any collar or large ring: the Britiſh word for a chain being *Kadwen*, which alſo agrees with the Latin *Catena*. Whether the Torques here deſcribed was Britiſh or Roman is not eaſy to determine. Moſt antient nations uſed this kind of ornament. That the Britans had golden torques we learn from Dio Caſſius, who, in his deſcription of queen Boadicia[o], ſays ſhe wore a large golden torques, στρεπτον μεγαν χρυσουν εφορει. If it be objected that this ornament was worn by the Britans only ſince the Roman conqueſt, it may be anſwered that this ſeems not to have been the author's meaning, but that he thus deſcribes her for the ſtrangeneſs of her habit, adding that her garment was of divers colours, her yellow hair hung looſe down to her hips, &c. A further proof that the Britans wore golden torques is, that they were ſo common among the Gauls, their neighbours and their progenitors. For Livy tells us[p], that Publius Cor-

[c] Pennant Ib. II. 104. [d] Lel. V. 42. [e] Ib.
[f] Pennant, II. 109—112. [g] Ib. 112. [h] Lel. V. 42. [i] Lluyd.
[k] Pennant, Ib. 122. [l] Ib. [m] See it Pl. XVIII. fig. 20.
[n] Whence our heraldic word *Torſe*. [o] L. LXII. [p] L. XXXVI. c. 40.

nelius

nelius in his triumph over the Boii produced among other ſpoils 1470 torques: and we find in Propertius [q], that Britomarus, a commander among the Gauls, who is preſumed to have been a Britan, wore ſuch an ornament. If it be urged that the word *Torch* being derived from the Latin *Torquis* looks as if the Britans had no ſuch thing, Mr. Lluyd anſwers that he ſtrongly ſuſpects the word was Celtic before it was Roman. For allowing it derived from *torqueo*, *torchi* is a verb of the ſame ſignification, and ſeeing both the Britiſh noun and verb are in appearance derived from *Troi* to *turn*, and that grammarians know not whence to deduce *torqueo*, we may perhaps find the origin of it in the Britiſh word *torch*. There are hundreds of words in the Welſh language which agree in ſound and ſenſe with the Latin, yet could not be borrowed from the Romans becauſe the Iriſh who muſt have been a colony of Britans long before the Roman conqueſt retain the ſame; and the Welſh or Britiſh is one dialect of the old Celtic, whence as the beſt critics allow, the Roman language borrowed ſeveral words and I preſume by the help of the Iriſh, which was never altered by Roman conqueſt, it might be traced much further. For inſtance we muſt acknowledge theſe Britiſh words *Tir*, *Awyr*, *Mór*, *Avon*, *Llwych*, &c. (in Iriſh *Tir*, *Aicir*, *Miur*, *Avon*, *Loch*) to have one common origin with thoſe of the ſame import in the Latin, *Terra*, *Aer*, *Mare*, *Amnis*, *Lacus*: But ſeeing the Iriſh alſo have them, it is evident they were not left here by the Romans, and I think it no abſurdity to ſuppoſe them uſed in theſe iſlands before Rome was built. To return. It is plain that golden torques were much uſed by the Gauls, and I think it out of diſpute that they were uſed alſo among the Britans before the Roman conqueſt. This particular one in queſtion ſeems moſt probably to have been Britiſh. For though it appears from the inſtances of Boadicea, Britomarus, and the champion ſlain by Manlius Torquatus, &c. that the great commanders among the Gauls and Britans wore them, I do not know it appears that the Roman officers did ſo. As for the honorary rewards preſented to ſoldiers of merit mentioned in an inſcription in Gruter, p. 96. we need not preſume them to have been Roman, but rather ſpoils taken from the barbarous nations which they conquered. The uſe of this ornament ſeems to have been retained by the Britans long after the Roman and Saxon conqueſts. For we find that within theſe few centuries a lord of Iâl in Denbighſhire was called Llewellyn *aur-dorchog* or Llewellyn *with the golden torques*. And it is at this day a common ſaying in ſeveral parts of Wales when any one tells his adverſary that he will ſtrive hard rather than yield to him *mi a dynna'r dorch a chwi*, i. e. *I'll pluck the* torques *with you* [r].

This valuable monument of Britiſh antiquity and nobility here deſcribed and exhibited from a drawing by Mr. Pennant is now in the hands of ſir Roger Moſtyn of Moſtyn in Flintſhire, bart. By its length it ſeems to have ſerved for uſe as well as ornament perhaps to hold a quiver, as in Virgil's deſcription of the exerciſes of the Trojan youth, Æn. V. 558.

Pars læves humero pharetras: it pectore ſummo
Flexilis *obtorti per collum* circulus [s] *auri*.

We muſt not omit the account of that prodigious fire or kindled exhalation which annoyed this neighbourhood in 1694, as it was tranſmitted to the Royal Society by the rev. Mr. Jones before-mentioned, and printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 208.

SIR, Jan. 20, 1694.

This letter contains no anſwer to your querie about the locuſts, for I am wholly intent at preſent upon giving you the beſt account I can of a moſt diſmal and prodigious accident at Harlech in this county the beginning of theſe holidays. It is of the unaccountable firing of 16 ricks of hay and two barns, whereof one was full of corn, the other of hay. I call it unaccountable, becauſe it is evident that they were not burnt by common fire, but by a kindled exhalation which was often ſeen to come from the ſea. Of the duration thereof I cannot at preſent give you any certain account, but am ſatisfied it laſted at leaſt a fortnight or three weeks, and annoyed the country as well by poiſoning their graſs as firing the hay for the ſpace of a mile or thereabouts. Such as have ſeen the fire ſay it was a blue weak flame, eaſily extinguiſhed, and that it did not the leaſt harm to any of the men who interpoſed their endeavours to ſave the hay, though they ventured (perceiving it different from common fire), not only cloſe to it, but ſometimes into it. All the damage that was ſuſtained happened conſtantly in the night. I have encloſed a catalogue of ſuch as I received certain information of; and have nothing to add but that there are three ſmall tenements in the ſame neighbourhood called *Tydin Siôn Wyn*, the graſs of which was ſo infected that it abſolutely killed all manner of cattle that fed on it. The graſs has been infectious theſe three laſt years, but not thoroughly fatal till this laſt."

Mr. Lluyd further informed the ſociety, that it continued till Auguſt 1694. It did no great damage to hay or corn, except that of ſome particular perſons: but the graſs or air, or both, were ſo infected by it, that a great mortality of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats continued all the while. For a long time they could trace this fire no further than the adjoining ſea ſhores, but afterwards thoſe who watched it continually diſcovered that it croſſed the ſea from a place called *Morva bychan* in Caernarvonſhire, about eight or nine miles from Harlech, and deſcribed as a bay both ſandy and marſhy. That winter it appeared much more frequent than in the following ſummer, for whereas they ſaw it then almoſt every night, it was not obſerved in ſummer above one or two nights in a week, and that, which if true, is remarkable, about the ſame diſtance of time, happening generally on Saturday or Sunday nights: but afterwards it was ſeen much oftener. They add, that it was ſeen on ſtormy as well as calm nights, and in all weather: but that any great noiſe, ſuch as the ſounding of horns, firing of guns, &c. did repel or extinguiſh it, by which means it is ſuppoſed they ſaved ſeveral ricks of hay and corn, for it ſcarce fired any thing elſe.

This phænomenon is wholly new and unheard of.

[q] ——— vaſti parma relata ducis
Virdomari ——— ———
Illi virgatis jaculantis ab agmine brachis
Torquis ab inciſa decidit unca gula. IV. 11. 40.

[r] i. e. We ſhall have a hard ſtruggle together.

[s] Q. if this is not rather the *Circulus* before mentioned from Scheffer.

N°

No hiſtorian or philoſopher deſcribes any ſuch meteor. For we never read that any of thoſe fiery exhalations diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral names of *Ignis fatuus*, *Ignis lambens*, *Scintilla volans*, *&c.* have had ſuch effects as thus to poiſon the air or graſs ſo as to render it infectious to cattle. We have no example of fires of this kind of ſuch a conſiſtence as to conſume ricks or buildings, nor are any deſcribed moving ſo regularly as this which was obſerved to proceed conſtantly to and from the ſame place for at leaſt eight months. Nor without a ſeries of obſervations on the ſpot can we venture to pronounce on the cauſes of this ſtrange effect. From the mortality among the cattle Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed the locuſts that arrived hereabouts two months before might occaſion an infection either by dying of cold on land, or being drowned in the ſea, a gentleman having accidentally obſerved ſome quantity of them on the ſhores of Caernarvonſhire near Aber Dâran, and others were ſeen on the ſands of the Severn. Theſe animals being caſt aſhore dead have been known to occaſion a peſtilence[k], particularly in 1374, when Otho Friſingenſis informs us there was a great mortality both of men and cattle on the coaſts of France occaſioned by locuſts drowned in our channel, and caſt on theſe coaſts. Whether ſuch a contagious vapour meeting with a viſcous vapour in a mooriſh bay will kindle and fire hay and corn as the living creatures would do (for Pliny[l] alſo obſerves of the ſea ſtars that *omnia in mari contacta adurunt*), deſerves further conſideration. Many things might be objected, particularly the duration of the fire.

About two miles from Harlech is a remarkable monument called *Koeten Arthur*. It is a large ſtone table, ſomewhat oval, but rude and illſhaped, about 10 feet long, and ſeven where broadeſt, two feet thick at one end, but not above an inch at the other. It lies on two rude ſtones, each about half a yard broad; two that ſupport the thick end are between ſeven and eight feet, but the third at the other end about three feet high[m], and ſtill remain as Mr. Wyndham was told[n].

Between Harlech and a very ſteep hill one ſees ſeveral *Maen hirion*, and circles of common pebbles of different diameters, ſometimes one within another, ſometimes intermitting, ſuch as Dr. Borlace deſcribes at Botalleck[o]. The place is called *Bon leff Hîr*, or the *ſhout to battle*; where probably ſome chieftain was ſlain and buried[p]. From hence the road leads through the village of *Llan Tegwyn* by *Llyn Tegwyn*, a cryſtal lake about a mile round.

The Gwiniad. The *Gwiniad*, ſo called from the whiteneſs of its ſcales, is an inhabitant of ſeveral of the lakes of the Alpine parts of Europe, a gregarious fiſh of inſipid taſte, and as it dies ſoon after taking, muſt be eaten ſoon, and the ſpawning time in Lyntegid is December. The largeſt weigh between three and four pounds. Mr. Camden's obſervation of their never wandering into the Dee, nor a ſalmon in the lake, is in general true; but by accident the firſt has been known to ſtray as far as Llandrillo, ſix miles down the river, and a ſalmon has now and then been found treſpaſſing in the lake. Willughby juſtly ſuppoſes it the *Albelen* and *Weiſſfiſch* of Switzerland, and the *Ferra* of the lake of Geneva. They are never taken by bait, but in nets, keeping at the bottom of the lake, and feeding on ſmall ſhells, and the gladiolus lacuſtris of Cluſius, a plant peculiar to theſe mountain lakes[q].

The road from Dolgelly to Tanybwlch leads along a perpendicular terrace, under which the river Mwthwy makes a fine appearance. Further on you croſs a handſome ſtone bridge of one arch, under which rolls over rocks a ſtream called *Rhaidr Duy*, or the *black ſtream*, being the river Velen-rhyd, which, after ruſhing for 300 feet down a ſteep channel in the rock, falls ten feet from inacceſſible mountains into a beautiful baſon[r], and turns an overſhot mill. Three Welſh miles north-eaſt from this is a ſecond caſcade called *Hyat Tewin Gladdys*, formed by the confluence of two rivers ruſhing together down a brown rock broken into natural ſteps, the loweſt very high. From this it leaps off in a kind of arch. Aſpen trees are ſcattered over the ſides of the rock and the baſon, and a fine wood of the ſame trees covers the ſide of an oppoſite rock, in whoſe bowels are lead mines. By the ſide of the road before-mentioned is a mountain which ſeems to have been the ſcene of a battle in antient time, and thence is called *Crag y Kay*: a field on it has the name of *Bath y Wr*. The ſpot where the fight began is called *Doly maes, mŵr*. Many barrows are ſcattered about the plain. The road proceeds by *Penſtraed*, q. d. *head of the ſtreet*, a ſingle houſe; through *Traſwynnydh*, a miſerable village of huts built of looſe ſtones picked off the moors and piled on one another. In this pariſh on the demeſnes of *Rhiw Goch* Mr. Lluyd was told were a conſiderable number of graves near the cauſeway, like thoſe hereafter mentioned, and in 1687 he copied from a ſtone called *Bêdh Porws*, or *Porus' Grave* near Lhech Idris in the ſame pariſh this inſcription:

PORIVS
HIC IN TVMVLO JACIT
HOMO - - - - RIANVS FVIT.

He found afterwards this had generally been taken for the grave of one of the firſt Chriſtians in theſe parts by reading it *Porius hic in tumulo jacit: homo Chriſtianus fuit*. He acknowledges the inaccuracy of his tranſcript, but ſuppoſes it the epitaph of ſome Roman in the ſecond or third century.

The road which bears the name of *Helen* is to be traced in many other parts of Wales; as at one end of *Kraig forwyn*, where it is called *Fordh gam Helen luedhog*, i. e. *the crooked road of Helen the great* or *powerful*. Mr. Lluyd obſerved a way called *Fordh*, or *Sarn Helen*, in the pariſh of *Llan Badarn Odyn* in Cardiganſhire and that great part of the road from Brecknock to Neath is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name. In Feſtiniog pariſh it is likewiſe called for three miles *Sarn y Dhual* (a name whereof Mr. Lluyd could give no account[s]), from Rhyd yr Halen to Kaſtelh Dollwydhelen, and ſome think Pont Aberglaſlyn and y Gwymynas in Caernarvonſhire a continuation of the ſame road. Mr. Lluyd queries whether the brook Rhyd yr Halen, as ſome others in Wales, was once called Halan, or whether the true name be Rhyd ar Helen, &c. with reſpect to the road.

Not two miles from Feſtiniog, on the road from Trawsfynnyd to Yſpytty, one falls again into *Fford Helen*, which is here quite bare, and exhibits the rude ſtones with which it was made[t]. Near it

[k] See Mouſet's Theatr. Inſector. p. 123.
[l] N. H. IX. 60.
[m] Lluyd. See Lhchh y Drybedh in Pembrokeſhire, p. 521.
[n] P. 130.
[o] Antiq. of Cornwall. 188. Pl. XIV.
[p] Pennant, II. 126.
[q] Lluyd. Pennant Zool. III. 267. Mr. Barrington's letters to Dr. Watſon, Phil. Tranſ. LVII. P. I. p. 211, 212. 1767.
[r] Wyndham, 122.
[s] Q. if not the *Devil's Cauſeway*, a name frequently given to Roman roads.
[t] Pennant II. 130.

on a mountain named *Mikneint Rhyd ar halen* within a quarter of a mile of *Sarn Helen* are ſome remarkable ſtone monuments called *Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy*, q. d. *the graves of the men of Ardudwy*. They are at leaſt thirty in number, and every grave is deſcribed to be about two yards long and diſtinguiſhed by four pillars, one at each corner, ſquariſh, two or three feet high and nine inches broad, but moſt of the ſtones are now removed. There are ſtill to be ſeen ſeveral circles of ſtones; the largeſt about 52 feet diameter, a vaſt carnedh with two upright ſtones on it as if to mark the entrance of the cell which it probably incloſes; and near it a leſſer heap and a ſmall circle, all of which had been ſurrounded by a larger circle: but the materials of all had occaſionally been employed for walls[u]. They are ſaid to be the ſepulchral monuments of ſome perſons of note ſlain here in a battle between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy and thoſe of Denbighſhire. Mr. Lluyd was told by one of the neighbours that he had ſeen a ſtone with an inſcription brought among others to repair Feſtiniog church, but there were then no traces of it. He deſcribed it as a poliſhed ſtone two feet long by one and an half, and three or four inches thick, whence Mr. Lluyd preſumed it to be Roman. The graves Mr. Wyndham was told were much injured by time and violence, and that Mr. Vaughan had lately dug up one of them, but could not find the ſmalleſt veſtiges of human interment[x].

"In commote *Yſtmaneir* is *Llin Teggy* the hed of "Dee river[y]."

"*Bale* a litle poore market within a litle of the "hedde of Llinnetegy[z]." It is in *Llanychel* pariſh and noted for its great trade in woollen ſtockings, which are knit all round it, and ſold every Saturday at market to the amount of from 2 to 500*l.* worth. The town is regularly built, with a ſpacious ſtreet. Cloſe to it on the ſouth-eaſt is a great artificial mount, probably Roman, called *Tommen y Bala*, and one of a chain of forts, of which there is another within ſight on the mountain road to Ruthin called *Tommen y caſtelh:* another on the oppoſite ſide of Bala lake, probably Bala caſtle, founded by Llewelyn ap Jorwirth 1202[a], now cut through by the road. *Caer Grwyni* is a ſmall camp not far from it, overlooking the vale of Edeirnion; the mount in the garden at *Rug* is another. A more conſiderable one lies within ſight of this on the road to Gwyddelwern, and further on in Bettws pariſh is another called alſo *Tommen y caſtelh*[b]. The word *Bala* though now ſeldom uſed as an appellative denotes, according to Williams, the place where a river or brook iſſues out of a lake, as Aber ſignifies the fall of one river into another, and hence Dr. Davies[c] ſuppoſes this town to be denominated. In confirmation of this it may be added, that near the outlet of the river Seiont out of Llyn Peris in Caernarvonſhire, is a place called *Bryn y Bala* q. d. the *hill of the outlet*. Others contend, that Bala in old Britiſh as well as Iriſh ſignifies a *village*[d]. Mr. Lluyd inclines to the former opinion, and thinks other evidences of it might be found. The round mount or barrow at this town called *Tommen y Bala*, and that about half a mile from it called *Brynlhyſk*, and a third at Pont Mwngel y Llyn in the ſame neighbourhood are, he ſays, by their name, form, and ſituation, taken for watch-mounts caſt up by the Romans, and not ſepulchral.

Bala lake, *Pimble meer*, or *Llyn tegid*, lies at a ſmall diſtance from the town; a fine expanſe of water, near four miles long, 400 yards broad, and 46 yards deep, with three yards of mud. It riſes ſometime nine feet, and overflows the vale of Edeirnion, and on the north-eaſt end has encroached greatly on its ſhore. Its fiſh are pike, perch, trout, a few roach, and abundance of eels, and ſhoals of that Alpine fiſh the Gwyniad, which ſpawn in December, and are taken in great numbers in ſpring or ſummer, and have weighed 5lb. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne claims the whole fiſhery, which belonged to Baſingwark abbey. The Dee does not aſſume its channel till it quits this lake[e]. Spenſer derives this river from *Rauran* or *Aran* mountain. Llyn tegid.

Not far from Bala in the pariſh of Lhan uw Llyn are ruins of an antient caſtle not mentioned by any author. It is called *Caſtelh Corndochen*, and ſtands on the top of a very ſteep rock at the bottom of a very pleaſant valley. It ſhews ruins of a wall incloſing a ſquare, a round, and an oval or larger tower. The mortar was mixed with cockle ſhells which muſt have been brought hither by land-carriage near 14 miles. This caſtle and ſuch another but leſs called *Caſtelh Pryſor*[f] in *Traws-vynydh* pariſh were therefore probably built by the Romans. In a turbary or peat moſs called *Mownog y ſtratgwyn* near *Maes y pandy* was found about 1684 a wooden coffin ſo well preſerved that the gilding remained freſh, containing a very large ſkeleton. Caſtle Corndochen. Caſtle Pryſor.

Caer Gai, from the number of Roman coins found in its neighbourhood, was probably Roman. The Britans aſcribe it to Gai foſter-father to Arthur[g]. Caer Gai.

Llyn Conwy, the ſource of the river Conwy, is a large lake, with three iſlands in it. The river iſſues out of the end of the lake like a little rill, but in the courſe of a few minutes before it reaches Llanrwſt becomes a moſt conſiderable river by the addition of the various mountain ſtreams[h]. Llyn Conwy.

Two or or three miles below is the village of *Yſpytti Jevan*, or the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, having been a manor of the knights of that order, who made it a ſanctuary, and after the abolition of the order it became a den of thieves and murderers, who were in the reign of Henry VII. extirpated by the bravery and prudence of Meredydd ap Evan. Captain Richard Vaughan founded here an almſhouſe for ſix poor men. In the church are monuments for Rhys vawr ap Mereddyd, who was appointed Henry VII's ſtandbearer at the battle of Boſworth after the death of ſir William Brandon; another for his wife Lowry, and a third for his ſon Robert croſs bearer and chaplain to cardinal Wolſey[i]. Yſpytti Jevan.

Caerdrewyn is a Britiſh poſt on the ſteep ſlope of a hill in full view of the beautiful vales of Glyn dwrdwye and Edeirnion watered by the Dee. It is circular, about half a mile in circumference, defended by a ſingle wall, moſtly in ruins, yet in ſome parts the facings ſtill apparent, and in the thickneſs of the walls are evident remains of apartments. It had two entrances: near the north-eaſt is an oblong ſquare added to the main works, and as the ground there is flat, it is ſtrengthened with a great ditch and wall: within it are foundations of rude ſtone buildings, Caerdrewyn.

[u] Pennant, Ib.
[x] P. 130.
[y] Lel. V. 44.
[z] Ib.
[a] Powel, 258.
[b] Pennant I. 67, 68, 69, 70.
[c] Pref. to his Dictionary.
[d] H. Perry in Dr. Davies' Dict. but he is too apt to preſume Iriſh words to be old Britiſh.
[e] Pennant, Ib. 70.
[f] engraved by Mr. Pennant.
[g] Pennant, Ib. 75.
[h] Pennant, Ib. 131.
[i] Ib. 130, 131.

buildings, one of which is circular and ſeveral yards in diameter: the ditch is carried much farther than the wall, and ſeems part of an unfiniſhed addition to the whole. It is conjectured that Owen Gwynned occupied this part when Henry II. lay encamped on the Berwyn hills, and that it was after uſed by Owen Glendwr. This is one of the chain of poſts which begins at Diſerth, and is continued along the Clwydian hills into the mountains of Yale [l]. Not far from hence near Gwyddelwen is a place called *Saith Marchog*, from the circumſtance of Owen Glyndwr having there ſurprized Reginald de Grey and ſeven knights (*ſaith marchog*) in his train [m]. The road to Ruthin paſſes over a common where are many tumuli which Mr. Pennant thinks thoſe of the ſlain in ſome ſkirmiſh between the Welſh and Engliſh under Llewellyn 1255.

Rug. The houſe of *Rug* ſtands near the ſite of the caſtle, (the mount probably Roman being in the garden) where Gryffyd ap Conan, king of Wales, ſoon after his victory at Carno, was treacherouſly ſurprized, and confined 12 years in Cheſter caſtle till reſcued by the bravery of one Kynwric Hir. In after-times this place became the property of Owen Brogyntyn and his deſcendants the Saluſburys, whoſe male line exiſted till the preſent century, and to one of whom Henry IV. ſold the lordſhip of Glyndwrdwy on the attainder of Owen Glendwr [n].

Corwen. Croſſing the Dee on a handſome bridge you come to *Corwen*, a ſmall town on a vaſt rock at the foot of the Berwyn hills, and famous for being the rendezvous of the Welſh forces under Owen Gwynned, who from hence ſtopped the invaſion of Henry II. 1166. The place of encampment is diſtinguiſhed by a mound of earth and the ſites of tents from the church ſouthward to the village of *Cynwyd*. In the church is the tomb of Jorwerth Sulien a vicar. On the ſouth ſide of the church wall is cut a very rude croſs which is ſhewn to ſtrangers as the ſword of Owen Glyndwr. A moſt ſingular croſs in the church yard is engraved Pl. XIX. fig. 10. Near the porch ſtands a pointed rude ſtone, called *Carreg y big yn y fach newlyd*, which it is pretended directed the founder to place the church there. William Eyton of Plas Waryn in Shropſhire founded here 1709 an almſhouſe for ſix clergymen's widows of Merionethſhire, and the produce of lands to the amount of £. 60. *per annum* is equally divided among them [o]. *Cynwyd* was formerly noted Cy
for the courts held there by the great men of the neighbourhood to ſettle their claims on the waſtes and commons, but they have long ſince been diſcontinued. The river *Tryſtion* burſting through the hills Tr
forms *Rhaider Cynwyd*, or the fall of Cynvyd. The *Berwyn* mountains are the eaſt boundary of Corwen Be
vale: their higheſt tops are *Cader Bronwen*, or the *white breaſt*, on which is a heap of ſtones ſurrounded by a pillar; and *Cader Forwyn*. Under their ſummits is ſaid to run *Fford Helen*, or *Helen's way*: and about them grows the rubus chamæmorus, cloud berry, or knot berry, uſed in tarts [p].

On the road to Bala beyond *Llangar* to the left, Ca
in a field called *Caer Bont*, is a ſmall circular entrenchment, conſiſting of a foſs and rampart, and two entrances, and on a hill above called *Y Foel*, a circle of ſtones, ten yards diameter, now above three feet high, with an entrance to the eaſt, and 100 yards fronting this are the remains of a great carnedh [q].

Llandrillo ſtands on the brook *Keidio* at the mouth Ll
of a great glen which extends upwards of two miles emboſomed in the Berwyn mountains, and leads to the noted paſs called *Milter Gerrig*, in the county of Montgomery. A little beyond the romantic part to the river ſtands the village of *Llan Derfel*, the church Ll
which was dedicated to St. Derfel Gadarn, whoſe monſtrous wooden image was uſed 1538 to burn friar Foreſt in Smithfield for denying the king's ſupremacy [r]. On the left lies *Rhiwaedog*, or the *bloody brow*, noted for a battle between king Llowarch Hen and the Saxons. A ſpot not far from hence, called *Pabell Llowarch Hen*, is ſuppoſed the place where he reſted the night after the battle [s].

Pont Aberglaſlyn divides Merionethſhire from Pont
Caernarvonſhire. It is a bridge of one wide ſtone gla
arch over a roaring water-fall from two perpendicular precipices. An impending craggy cliff at leaſt 800 feet high projects from every part of its broken front ſtupendous rocks of the moſt capricious forms, and ſhadows a broad clear torrent raging like a cataract among the huge ruins fallen from the mountain. This paſs continues for near a mile [t]. The ſcenery is the moſt magnificent that can be imagined [u].

[l] Pennant, II. 58, 59.
[m] Ib. 58.
[n] Ib. 59, 60.
[o] Ib. 60, 61, 62.
[p] Ib. 62, 63.
[q] Ib. 63.
[r] Hall's Chron. 233. Stowe's Ann. 573. Pennant, Ib. 64.
[s] Penn. 66.
[t] Wyndham, 125—128.
[u] Pennant, II. 182.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Merionethſhire.

Athamanta *Meum.* Common Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-money; in mountainous meadows: near *Dolgelhe.*

Braſſica *oleracea.* Sea Cabbage; on ſea cliffs: near *Harlech* caſtle.

Campanula *rotundifolia* β. A variety of leſſer round leaved Bell-flower; on *Cader Idris.*

Cardamine *petræa.* Mountain Ladies Smock; on *Moelyn rudh* near *Feſtiniog.*

Cineraria *paluſtris.* Marſh Fleabane; in marſhes: at *Aberavon.*

Feſtuca *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; amongſt the ſtones and moſs on *Cader Idris.*

Juncus *acutus.* Large prickly Sea Ruſh or Hard Ruſh; on boggy places near the ſea: about *Harlech.*

Jungermannia *alpina.* Mountain Jungermannia;
——— *julacea.* Round Jungermannia; } on *Cader Idris.*

Lichen *centrifugus.* Spreading Liverwort; on great ſtones near *Dolgelhe.*

——— *fragilis.* Brittle Liverwort;
——— *paſchalis.* Woody Liverwort; } on *Cader Idris.*

——— *herbaceus.* Green Lichen;
——— *laciniatus.* Jagged Lichen; } on the way ſide between *Carno* and *Main Loyne.*

——— *pyxidatus* ι cocciferus. Red Liverwort;
——— *pyxidatus* ζ digitatus. Fingered Liverwort; } in the way from *Dolgelhe* to *Llanberris.*

Lycopodium *alpinum.* Cypreſs Moſs, or Heath Cypreſs;
——— *Selago.* Firr Club Moſs;
Mnium *jungermannia.* Purple Mnium; } on *Cader Idris.*

Orobus *ſylvaticus.* Engliſh Wood Vetch, or Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges;
Papaver *Cambricum.* Yellow wild baſtard Poppy; near a wooden bridge over the river *Dee*; } near *Bala.*

Polytrichum *alpinum* β urnigerum. Branched Polytrichum; at the bottom of *Cader Idris* near *Dolgelhe.*

Rhodiola *Roſea.* Roſewort; on the rocks of the high mountains of *Cader Idris*, plentifully.

Rumex *digynus.* Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; by rivulets among the broken rocks of *Cader Idris* above a lake called *Llyn y cau.*

Saxifraga *ſtellaris.* Hairy Kidneywort; by the rills, and on the moiſt rocks of *Cader Idris.*

Spagnum *Alpinum.* Green Bog-moſs; on bogs in *Cader Idris.*

Thalictrum *minus* β. Variety of Leſſer Meadow Rue; on the ſteep ſides of *Cader Idris* near *Dolgelhe.*

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

ABOVE *Merionethſhire* lies the country called by the Britans *Sir Caer-ar-avon*, by the Engliſh *Caernarvonſhire* from the chief town, and before Wales was divided into counties *Snowdon foreſt*, by the Latin hiſtorians *Snaudonia* from that foreſt, and *Arvonia* from lying overagainſt Mona. The North and Weſt ſides lie on the ſea; the South is bounded by Merionethſhire, and the Eaſt parted from Denbighſhire by the river *Conwy*. On the coaſt, eſpecially where it runs out into a point to the ſouth-weſt oppoſing a crooked ſhore to *Octopitarum* or St. David's land the country is very fruitful and covered with towns.

Conwy r.

On the interior parts nature has reared gtoupes of mountains as if ſhe meant here to bind the iſland faſt to the bowels of the earth[a], and make a ſafe retreat for the Britans in time of war. For here are ſo many crags and rocks, ſo many woody vallies rendered impaſſable by ſo many lakes, that the lighteſt troops much leſs an army could never find their way among them. Theſe mountains may truly be called the Britiſh Alps; for beſides that they are the higheſt in the whole iſland, they are like the Alps beſpread with broken crags on every ſide, ſteep, and all ſurrounding one which towering far above the reſt in the centre, lifts its head ſo high as if it meant not only to threaten but thruſt its head into the ſky; and ſo well do they retain the ſnow that they are hoary with it or rather with the ſnow of ages all the year round[b]. On this account they are all called by the Britans by the general name of *Craig Ereri*, and by the Engliſh *Snowdon*, which in both languages ſignifies the *ſnowy mountains*. So alſo *Niphates* in Armenia and *Imaus* in Scythia have their name from ſnow according to Pliny[c]. Notwithſtanding this they afford ſuch plenty of paſture that it is a common ſaying among the Welſh that the mountains of Eriry would maintain all the cattle of Wales. I forbear to ſpeak of two lakes on their ſummits, one of which has a floating iſland, the other plenty of fiſh but all one-eyed, leſt I ſhould be thought to pay too much regard to fables, though ſome perſons have believed this on the authority of Giraldus. That there are lakes and ſtanding waters on the top of theſe mountains is certain; whence Gervaſe of Tilbury in his Otia Imperialia ſays, "In the land of Wales within "the bounds of Great Britain are very high mountains founded upon ſolid rocks, and on the top "the earth is ſo boggy with ſuch a cruſt of water "that you have no ſooner ſet your foot on it than "it moves off a ſtone's throw; whence upon an in-"vaſion of the enemy the Welſh ſpringing by their "agility over that boggy ſoil elude the enemy's "aſſault or await them at their peril." Joannes Sariſburienſis in his Polycraticon[d] calls the inhabitants of theſe mountains by a new word *Nivicollini*[e], of whom he wrote thus in the reign of Henry II. "The Nivicolline Britons make inroads and have "already extended their borders coming out of "their caverns and hiding-places in the woods, and "poſſeſſing themſelves of the plains belonging to "the nobility, in whoſe ſight they attack, take, de-"ſtroy, or keep poſſeſſion of them, while our youth "fond of ſhelter and ſhade, born to conſume the "fruits of the earth, ſpending all their time in "ſleep," &c.

The Britiſh Alps.

Snowdon hills.

But to deſcend from the mountains to the plains which lie intirely on the ſea, it will be enough for us to coaſt along the ſhore. The promontory before mentioned as running out to the north-weſt is called in the different copies of Ptolemy CANGANVM, IANGANVM, LANGANVM: which is right I know not, but it ſhould ſeem LANGANVM, as the inhabitants at preſent call it *Lhein*. It runs out with a narrow and ſtrait Cherſoneſus, with more level land than the reſt of the county, and yielding great quantities of barley. It has only two ſmall towns of note, the innermoſt on the bay called *Pulhelly*, q. d. *the ſalt marſh*: the outermoſt on the Iriſh ſea (which waſhes the other part of the Cherſoneſus) called *Nevin*, a trading town[f], where in the year 1284 the Engliſh nobility after their triumphs over the Welſh held a tournament and feaſt in honour of the great Arthur, as Florilegus[g] relates. If there were any other towns here, they were deſtroyed when Hugh earl of Cheſter, Robert de *Rudland* and Guarin of *Shrewſbury*, the firſt of the Normans who penetrated into theſe parts, ſo ravaged this promontory that it lay waſte ſeven years *.

From *Nevin* the coaſt broken into with ſeveral promontories runs out northward. Then turning about to the north-eaſt confining the ſtrait called *Menai* within narrow compaſs divides the iſland of Angleſea from the main land. On this ſtrait ſtood the city SEGONTIVM mentioned by Antoninus, ſome ruins of whoſe walls I ſaw near the little church[h] dedicated to St. Publicius. It had its name from the river which runs by it ſtill called *Sciont* iſſuing out of the lake *Lin-Peris*, in which is a ſingular fiſh called from its red belly *Tor-coch*. Since an old MS. of Ptolemy places on this bay SETANTIORVM PORTVS, which other copies carry up higher, if I correct it SEGONTIORVM PORTVS, and ſuppoſe it to have been at the mouth of this river, I may perhaps hit on the truth; at leaſt the candid reader will pardon my conjecture. This city Ninnius calls *Caer Cuſtenith*, and the writer of the life of Gryffin ap Conan tells us that Hugh earl of Cheſter built a caſtle at *Hean Caer Cuſtenni*, which the Latin tranſ-

* Life of Griffith ap Conan.

[a] *Compages hujus inſulæ viſceribus terræ denſaret.* Have compacted here the joints of this iſland within the bowels of the earth. H. Condenſe here within the bowels of the earth the frame of this iſland. G.

[b] *ſenio nivium*: a hardened cruſt of many ſnows felted together. H. A hardened cruſt of ſnow of many years continuance. G.

[c] N. H. I. c. 17. [d] II. c. 27. but this is not the paſſage cited by Mr. Camden.

[e] A literal tranſlation of *Snowdun*, q. d. the *Snowdonians*. [f] *villa mercatoria*. [g] P. 372. [h] Lhan Beblic.

lator renders *in antiqua urbe Conſtantini imperatoris.* Matthew of Weſtminſter informs us (but I do not vouch for the truth of his relation) that the body of Conſtantius the father of Conſtantine the Great was diſcovered here in the year 1283, and honourably buried in the church of the new town by order of Edward I. who out of the ruins of this place raiſed the town of *Caernarvon* a little higher up on the mouth of the river, ſo ſituated as to be waſhed by the ſea both on the weſt and north. As it took its name from its ſituation fronting the iſland Mona (for ſo the name ſignifies) it gave name to the whole county, which from it is called in Engliſh *Caernarvonſhire.* This little city is comprehended within a ſmall and almoſt circular extent of ſtrong walls, the weſt ſide being intirely occupied by a beautiful caſtle. The private houſes are handſome enough for the ſtyle of the country, and the inhabitants very well bred. They boaſt the honour of having Edward I. for their founder, and giving birth to his ſon Edward II. furnamed of *Caernarvon,* and the firſt prince of Wales of Engliſh blood. Here alſo the princes of Wales had their Chancery, Exchequer, and Court of Juſtice for North Wales.

Seven miles from hence on the ſame ſtrait between a very high mountain on the ſouth and a hill to the north lies *Bangor* or *Banchor,* ſo called from the *fair choir,* or as others think the *place of the choir*[i]. It is an epiſcopal ſee having 96 pariſhes under it. The church, no extraordinary ſtructure, is dedicated to Daniel formerly biſhop here. It was burnt by that deſperate rebel Oen *Glendowrdy* who threatened deſtruction to all the cities in Wales: but though it was afterwards rebuilt by Henry Denne biſhop here t. Henry VII. it has ſcarcely recovered its original ſplendor. The town at preſent is very ſmall, though it was formerly ſo large as to be called from its ſize *Banchor vawr.* Hugh earl of Cheſter built a caſtle at the mouth of the ſtrait[k], of which with all my ſearch I could not find the leaſt traces. Edward I. to carry his army into Mona or *Angleſey,* of which by and by, attempted in vain to build a bridge acroſs this ſtrait. Here alſo Paulinus Suetonius had before ſent over the Roman ſoldiers into Mona, the horſe by fording and the foot in flat-bottomed boats, as we learn from Tacitus[l].

Hence the ſhore proceeds with a ſteep aſcent along *Pen-maen-maur,* a high ſteep rock overhanging the ſea, having a narrow path for travellers, the impending ſtones on one ſide threatening ruin; on the other the ocean roaring at an immenſe depth below. But after you get over this and *Pen-maen-bychan,* q. d. the *leſſer ſtone mount,* a plain opens quite to the river *Conwey,* the boundary of this county on the eaſt. This river in Ptolemy by the abbreviations uſed in Greek writing is miſpelt Τοισόβιvς inſtead of Cονοvιvς. It riſes out of a lake of the ſame name in the ſouthern edge of the county, and runs to the ſea confined within a narrow chanel quite to its mouth, breeding ſhell-fiſh, which being impregnated with dew produce pearls, and giving its name to the town of Cονοvιvm mentioned by Antoninus. Though this is now ruined, and the name loſt thereabouts, yet its new name marks its antiquity. For a very mean village among its ruins is called *Caer hean* or the *Old city.* From the ſpoils of this Edward I. built the new town at the mouth of the river called thence *Aber-Conwey,* q. d. *Mouth of Conwey,* which place Hugh earl of Cheſter had before fortified. New Conwey is ſtrong by nature and fortified by art, having a handſome caſtle, and appearing more worthy the name of a little city than a town, except that it is thinly inhabited.

Conwey r.

Cονοvιvm.

Oppoſite to this on the other ſide of the river projects with a bend as if deſigned by nature for an anchoring place a vaſt promontory, which alſo is reckoned in this county, and called *Gogarth.* On it at the entrance of the Conwy into the ſea ſtood *Diganwy,* an antient town many ages ago deſtroyed by lightning. I take it for the town of Dιcτvm, where under the later emperors the præfect of the *Numerus Nerviorum Dictenſium* was ſtationed. As to its later name *Diganwy* it is obvious that *Ganwey* is derived from *Conwey,* and thence comes the Engliſh name *Ganoc* given to a caſtle afterwards built there by Henry III.

Gogarth.

Diganwy.

Dιcτvm.

Ganoc.

This county ſoon after the arrival of the Normans in this iſland was governed by Gryffin ap Conan, who not being able to ſtop the inroads of the Engliſh forces into Wales gave way to the ſtorm; and being afterwards for his integrity reſtored to favour with Henry I. eaſily recovered his poſſeſſions from the Engliſh, and left them to his deſcendants, who enjoyed them till the time of Llewelin. This prince having offended his brothers by ill uſage and his Engliſh neighbours by his inroads, was reduced to hold this mountainous county with the iſland of Mona or Angleſea dependant on Edward I. and on that account paid him yearly 1000 marks. But not complying with theſe conditions, and following his own and his perfidious brother's obſtinacy rather than any hope of ſucceſs, he hazarded once more the fortune of war, in which he loſt his life, and put an end to his own and the Britiſh empire in Wales[m].

This county contains 63 pariſh churches.

[i] See Davies' Welſh Dict. in voce. Gibſon. [k] Life of Gryffith. [l] Ann. XIV. 29.

[m] See a full account of this excellent prince in Powell's hiſt. of Wales, p. 314. His ſtatue is ſhewn at Shrewſbury, his tomb at Lanrwſt.

ADDITIONS.

CAERNARVONSHIRE is bounded on the north and weſt by the ſea, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire and the ſea. It is in length from north to ſouth about 40 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20, and near 100 in circumference, is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, three market towns, one borough, and 68 pariſhes.

The river Traeth Mawr divides it from Merionethſhire.

" Caerarvonſhire about the ſhore hath reaſonable " good corne as about a mile upland from the ſhore " onto Caerarvon. Then more upward be Eryri " hills, and yn them is very litle corn except otes in " ſum places, and a litle barly, but ſcantly rye. If " ther were the deere would deſtroy it[a]." " All " *Cregery* is in Carrarvonſhire[b]."

Snowdon.

Mr. Lluyd ſays, that ſome obſerve that the Welſh name of *Snowdon* ſignifies the *Eagle's rocks*, from thoſe birds frequenting them formerly more plentifully than they did in his time, when they continued to haunt the rocks ſome years, though not above four or five at a time, and not more than one ſummer in five or ſix, coming as was ſuppoſed from Ireland[c]. It is more probable that this name alludes to their height than to the reſort of eagles or to the frequency of the ſnow on them, though Mr. Lluyd is of opinion that had they been called from *Snow* the name would have been *Kragreu'r Eira*, whereas the Welſh always call them *Eryreu*, Giraldus *Eryri*, and Nennius *Heriri*. The Engliſh probably miſtook or miſpronounced the antient name, and *Kreigiau yr Trau* might afterwards be written *Kreigieu Eryreu*[d]. But Mr. Pennant decides in favour of the deriyation from ſnow, which is more conſtant, though there are ſome whole weeks even in winter without it[e]. The earlieſt appearance is in October and November. Theſe falls are waſhed away by the rains, and the hills remain clear till Chriſtmas. Between that time and the middle of January are the greateſt falls, which are ſucceeded about the end of April or beginning of May by others that remain to the depth of ſome feet to the middle of June. But the fable of Giraldus concerning the continuance of the ſnow the whole year is totally to be exploded.

A writ in the reign of queen Mary orders a buck from her park of Snowdon. Mr. Pennant cites two others of Elizabeth. Sir James Price celebrates the fertility and woods of Snowdon hills, and Leland[f] ſays all Cregereri is foreſt. So Cambrenſis; " Antiquo proverbio dici ſolet ſicut Monam inſulam hominibus in annonam, ſic Eryri in paſcua, coactis in unum armentis omnibus toti Walliæ ſufficere poſſe[g]." I ſaw many ſheep on its heights, and large flocks on the neighbouring hills, as I had before ſeen them on the bare rocks and craggs of Merionethſhire, where one would not have thought it poſſible for any thing but goats to climb. The inhabitants of its faſtneſſes were the laſt who ſubmitted to the Engliſh, conſidering themſelves as by original right belonging to the prince of Wales.

Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes the aſcent to the higheſt peak of Snowdon. " After keeping on the ſide of the upper lake you turn to the left, and ſee not far from the road *Caunant mawr*, a noble cataract falling over two vaſt rocks. Near this place were found ſeveral beads, ſome of glaſs, and one of jet. Aſcend above *Cwm Brwynog*, a very deep bottom, fertile in *gwair y rhoſydd*, a compoſition of different kinds of ruſhes and graſs. This mountainous tract yields ſcarce any corn. Its produce is cattle and ſheep, which, during ſummer, keep very high in the mountains with their owners and their families. Theſe mountaineers paſs the ſummer in *Havodtys*, or ſummer dairy houſes, as the Swiſs of the Alps do in their *ſennes*: they manufacture and dye their own cloaths with lichens from the rocks; the men either working at harveſt or tending their flocks, the women milking or making butter and cheeſe. For their own uſe they milk both ewes and goats, and make cheeſe of their milk. Their diet conſiſts of butter, cheeſe, and oat bread, or *Bara Cyrch*, their drink whey. They are intelligent, wary, and circumſpect, tall, thin, and of ſtrong conſtitutions. Towards winter they deſcend to their *Hên dref*, or old dwelling, where they lead an idle life. Above the Cwm I ſaw *Moel y Cynhorion*, or *the hill of council*, paſſed through *Bwlch y Maeſcwm*, and ſkirted the ſide of Snowdon to *Bwlch y Cwm Brwynog*, where the aſcent becomes very ſteep and difficult, and travellers uſually purſue their way on foot clambering among the rocks. On the left were the precipices over *Cwm Brwynog* with *Llyn du yr Arddwy* at their foot. On the right thoſe over the ſmall lakes *Llyn Glas*, *Llyn y Nadroedd*, and *Llyn Coch*: the laſt is the higheſt on this ſide of the mountain. The ſpace between the precipices forms a ſhort but not very agreeable iſthmus till we reached a verdant plain, where we reſted before we laboured up another ſeries of broken crags; after theſe a ſecond ſmooth tract which reaches almoſt to the ſummit, which, by way of eminence, is called *y Wyddfa*, or the *conſpicuous*. It riſes almoſt to a point, or at beſt there is only room for a circular wall of looſe ſtones, within which travellers uſually take their repaſt. The mountain from hence ſeems propt by four buttreſſes, between which are four deep *cwms* or hollows, each excepting one having one or more lakes in its diſtant bottom. The neareſt was *Ffynnon Las*, or the *green well*, lying immediately below us, its waters appearing black and unfathomable, and the edges quite green. From thence is a ſucceſſion of bottoms ſurrounded with the moſt lofty and rugged hills. The *Wyddfa* is on one ſide; *Crib y Diſtill*, with its ſerrated tops on another; *Crib Coch*, a ridge of

[a] Lel. V. 47. [b] Ib. 43. [c] Lluyd. [d] Ib.
[e] Brit. Zool. I. 162. 8vo. 142. 4to. [f] V. 47. [g] II. 9.

fiery redneſs, appears below the former, and oppoſite to it is the boundary called the *Lliwedd*. Another very ſingular ſupport to this mountain is *Y Clawdh Coch*, riſing into a ſharp ridge ſo narrow as not to afford breadth for a path. The view from hence is unbounded. It takes in the counties of Cheſter and York, part of the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland, a plain view of the iſle of Man, and that of Angleſea lay extended like a map. The night was remarkably fine, and the body of the ſun appeared moſt diſtinct till it roſe high enough to render its beams too brilliant for the ſight, and the miſts attracted by its heat from the various lakes in a ſlight degree obſcured the proſpect. The ſhadow of the mountain was flung many miles, and ſhewed its double head, the *Wyddfa* and *Crib y Diſtill*. I counted between 20 and 30 lakes in this county or Merioneth-ſhire. On a ſecond viſit to this mountain the ſky was obſcured very ſoon after I got up. A vaſt miſt enveloped the whole circuit of the mountain. The proſpect down was horrible, and gave an idea of a number of abyſſes concealed by a thick ſmoke circulating round us. Frequently a guſt of wind opening the clouds gave a fine and diſtinct viſto of lake and valley in one or more places: and then cloſing them alternately. A thunder ſtorm rolling in a manner inexpreſſibly awful brought on a heavy rain which ſwelled the rills on the ſides of the mountain into torrents. It is very rare that a traveller gets a favourable day to aſcend the hill. Its height has been variouſly reported. Mr. Caſwell, who was employed by Mr. Adams in a ſurvey of Wales 1682, meaſured it by inſtruments made by the direction of Mr. Flamſtead, and aſſerts it to have been 1240 yards[h]. Mr. Lluyd ſays its perpendicular height is about 1300 yards above the ſea level, but later experiments have aſcertained it at 1189 yards, reckoning from the quay at Caernarvon to the higheſt peak. The ſtone of which it is compoſed is exceſſively hard. Large coarſe cryſtal are often found in the fiſſures, and very frequently cubic pyritæ the uſual attendants on Alpine tracts. Theſe are alſo frequented by the rock ouzel, and ſome of the lakes are ſtocked with char and gwyniads, Alpine fiſh. Large flocks of goats are kept for the dairy, and milked with great regularity. The plants of the ſpecies called by Linnæus *ætherææ* are confined to the higher parts. The principal animals are foxes. Stags, ſo uncommon in Leland's time, were extirpated before the middle of the laſt century. Dudley earl of Leiceſter, who had by letters patent been appointed chief ranger of the foreſt of Snowdon, endeavoured but without ſucceſs, to extend it into Merioneth-ſhire and Angleſea; and though once a picked jury ſeemed to have carried the point for him, he met with ſo firm an opponent in ſir Richard Bulkeley that the queen recalled the grant by proclamation at Weſtminſter 1579. Snowdon was accounted ſacred by the antient Britons, and ſuppoſed to inſpire whomever ſlept on it. The Welſh had always the ſtrongeſt attachment to the tract. They eſteemed it the appurtenance of the principality of Wales from the time of Brute. Edward I. was told by its inhabitants, that, ſhould their prince yield him poſſeſſion, they would not do homage to ſtrangers[i]. Their princes had the additional title of *Lords of Snowdon*, where five barons held of them. Edward, after his conqueſt, held a triumphal fair on its ſummit, and adjourned thence to a tournament on the plain of Nevyn[k]."

Snowdon is a ridge of mountains three miles of aſcent, the extremity or ſummit three quarters of a mile perpendicular. Twenty-ſeven lakes are ſaid to be ſeen from it. *Dywarchen*, with a floating iſland as big as a cock pit, is one of the two placed on the top of the mountain by Giraldus, who ſuppoſed it formed of earth and roots matted together. Llyn *Cadr* almoſt circular at foot of a round hill called *Cadr* or the *chair*. *Llyn Nadart*, *Llyn Nantlley*, *Llyn Trawdd Llanberis* (ſeems Lluyd's Llyn *Ykwn* near Llanberis) *Ffynon on las*, or the *green* lake directly under the peak. All theſe are full of trout, and ſome have char. Lluyd mentions Llyns *Teirn*, *Eigiau*, and *Llydaw*. The Welſh call this mountain *Moel y Wydwa*, q. d. *the conſpicuous hill*, as well as *Krag Eyreri*. Giraldus (II. 9.) inſerts the fabulous ſtory of the eagle coming here at ſtated periods expecting war, and by whetting his beak making a hole in a particular ſtone on which he perches. In the Latin memorial printed in Wynne's Appendix, p. 393, it is always ſpelt *Snawdon*, and ſo in the old Engliſh maps. The ſtory of the ſnow lying on it for many years mentioned by Mr. Camden has been long exploded. The additions to the Britannia ſay it often continues till the middle of June, and rightly diſtinguiſh as *fleet* what has been thought ſnow in the months of May and June. For, generally ſpeaking, here is no ſnow from the end of April to the middle of September; ſome heaps excepted which often remain on the tops of Moel y Wydwa and Karn Llewellyn till the middle of June. Wagner mentions incruſtations of ſnow on the Alps in Switzerland[l]. "In ſummer time "the tops of the Alps have perpetual froſt and "perpetual ſnow. There are mountains crowned "with hillocks, and vaſt heaps of ſuch ice, called "by them *Firn* or *Gletſcher*, which may be pre-"ſumed to have continued for two or three thou-"ſand years, and for hardneſs may ſeem to be rather "cryſtal than ice," and theſe are deſcribed by all ſucceeding travellers; but in Wales no ſuch incruſtations are known.

The lakes in this tract may amount to 50 or 60. Mr. Lluyd noted 15 ſeen from the top of Moel y Wydva. They are generally denominated from the rivers they pour forth, or from the colour of their water. One under the higheſt peak is called *Fynnon las*, or the *Green fountain*, and Mr. Ray in his Travels obſerves that the waters of the Alpine lakes incline to the ſame colour. Others receive their name from ſome village or pariſh church adjoining, or from ſome remarkable mountain or rock under which they lie, and ſome though few are diſtinguiſhed by names ſcarce intelligible to the beſt critics in the Britiſh language, as *Llyn Teirn*, *Llyn Eigiau*, *Llyn Llydau*. Some interpret the firſt *King's mere*, from *Teirn* a *king* or *prince*; the other *Shoal mere*, from *Eigiau* ſhoals of fiſh. *Llydaw* is the Britiſh name of *Armorica*, but what other ſenſe it has is unknown[m]. Giraldus reports the ſtory of the monocular fiſh of two lakes in Scotland, and Mr. Lluyd ſays it is credibly reported that ſuch are ſometimes taken at Llyn ykwn near Llanberris. The better knowledge of later times

[h] Wren's Parentalia, I. 253.
[i] Powel, p. 369.
[k] Pennant's Wales, II. p. 160—170.
[l] Hiſt. Nat. Helvetiæ Curioſa § 2.
[m] Lluyd.

will

will account for moſt of the marvellous in antient natural hiſtory, and one cannot help regretting that any man of real curioſity and ſcience ſhould ſtill attempt to juſtify the credulity of a monk by the hearſy evidence of Welſh peaſants and fiſhermen in favour of the monocular trouts, or even by French or German academicians[n]. Moſt of theſe lakes are ſtored with trout and eels. The Torgoch is found in other lakes in this county and Merioneth: but that of Llanberris affords another kind of Alpine fiſh, which Mr. Lluyd takes for the gilt charr of Winander mere in Weſtmoreland, which Willughby and Ray conclude to be the carpio lacus Benaci of Rondeletius and Geſner, but Mr. Pennant[o] denies this. The ſeaſon here for catching both begins about 11th November, and continues a month. Theſe fiſh, as well as the Gwiniad of *Llyn Tegid* in Merioneth, are never taken by bait, but always in nets near Pontvawr in the river Seiont, which iſſues out of this lake, and is called now corruptly *Avon y Sant*, from St. Peris[p]. Mr. Pennant adds, it is the red char of the Weſtmoreland lakes, and is found in *Llyn Quellyn* near the foot of Snowdon, and before the diſcovery of the copper mines in thoſe of *Llynberris*, but the mineral ſtreams have entirely deſtroyed them in theſe laſt lakes. *Llynallet* in Denbighſhire is famous for an excellent kind of trout[q].

Among theſe mountains, ſays Mr. Lluyd, the moſt noted are *Moel y Wydva*, *y Glyder*, *Karnedh Dhavidh*, and *Karnedh Llewelyn*, which are very properly called Britiſh Alps, particularly, ſays Dr. Powell, the firſt and laſt. For, beſides their extraordinary height and craggy precipices, their numerous lakes and rivers, and their being covered with ſnow for a conſiderable part of the year, they agree with the Alps in producing ſeveral ſimilar plants and animals[r], particularly the Merula ſylveſtris Aldrovandi, called here and in Merionethſhire *Mwyalchin y Graig*, or Rock Ouzel, and in Switzerland *Berg Awzel*, or Mountain Blackbird[s], and the *Torgoch*, or *Umbla minor* of Geſner[t], which Mr. Ray[u] ſuppoſes the ſame with the *Roetel* of the Alpine lakes, both words ſignifying the ſame, or *Red belly*[x]. Here, as in the Alps, the rareſt plants are found in greateſt variety on the ſteepeſt rocks, viz. *Klogwyn Karnedh y Wydwa*, commonly called *Klogwyn y Karnedh*, which is probably the higheſt rock in the three kingdoms, *Craig y Dyſkil* (corrupted probably from *Diſtil*, from the water continually dropping down this precipice), *Trig-vylchau*, generally and perhaps more truly pronounced *y Dugy vilcha*, i. e. *Treig-Vylcheû*, and *y Klogwyn du ymhen y Glyder*, which are all near Llanberis, and well known to the ſhepherds. Theſe hills are heaped on one another, ſo that after climbing up one rock you come to a valley and moſt commonly to a lake, and paſſing by that, aſcend another, and ſometimes a third or fourth before you arrive at the ſummit. Theſe mountains, as well as Cader Idris, and ſome others in Merionethſhire, differ from thoſe in Brecknockſhire, and other parts of South Wales, in abounding much more in naked and inacceſſible rocks; and their ſkirts and vallies being covered and ſcattered over with fragments of rocks of all ſizes fallen from the cliffs above. More of this may be ſeen in Mr. Ray's Phyſico-Theological Diſcourſes[y]. Mr. Lluyd only mentions two inſtances; the firſt is the ſummit of the Glyder before-mentioned, and hereafter more fully deſcribed, where he obſerved prodigious heaps of ſtones, many of them as large as thoſe of Stonehenge, in moſt irregular ſhapes, and in the utmoſt confuſion, as if the ſkeleton of the mountain laid bare by torrents of rain and ſnow or the general deluge. The other is as regular and uniform as this is diſordered; a naked precipice called *Klogwyn* near *Treigvylchau* as ſteep as any he had ſeen, but adorned with naked pillars, and theſe again ſlightly croſſed at certain joints, that ſuch, continues Mr. Lluyd, as favour the hypotheſis of the ingenious author of the Sacred Theory of the Earth might ſuppoſe it one ſmall pattern of the antediluvian earth, whereas it was evident the interſtices between the pillars were occaſioned by a continual dropping of water down the cliffs, from the frequent rains and ſnow to which this high rock expoſed to a weſterly ſea wind is ſubject, and that the effects of ſuch ſtorms are more remarkably regular on this than on any other cliff proceeds partly from its ſituation, partly from the texture of the ſtone; or a natural regularity of the rock rendered more conſpicuous by the ſtorms.

The area of *Glyder Bach* is covered with groupes Glyder
of columnar ſtones of vaſt ſize from 10 to 30 feet long, lying in all directions, often piled on one another, or half erect, ſloping down, and ſupported by others which lie without order at their baſes. The tops are frequently crowned with ſtones lying horizontally on them. One of them about 25 feet by ſix on being ſtamped on gave a tremulous motion from end to end. Another 11 by 6 in the thinneſt part, was poiſed like a rocking ſtone, and ſo was a third. Many of them have ſhells bedded in them, and ſeveral pieces of lava are found in this neighbourhood. One ſide of the mountain is formed into a gap, thick ſet with ſharp rocks pointing upwards one above another to a great height. In the midſt of a vale far below riſes the ſingular mountain *Trevaen*, aſſuming on this ſide a pyramidical form Trev
naked and very rugged. Near its foot is *Llyn Ogwen*, Llyn O
noted for its fine trout. The water of five lakes
darts down the precipice of the middle of *Benglog*, Bengl
the moſt dreadful horſepath in Wales, and forms the torrent of the *Ogwen*, which falls into the ſea a few miles lower. Near *Cwm Idwal* invironed with horrid precipices, ſhading a lake in its bottom, is an excellent quarry of ſtones, and a dreadful gap in a great black precipice called *Twll Du*, or the *Devil's kitchen*, 150 yards long, 100 deep, and only ſix wide, through which ruſh the waters of *Llyn y Cwn*. *Klogwyn Du Ymhen y Glyder* is as dreadful a precipice as any in Snowdon. Its neighbourhood is noted among botaniſts for rare plants. *Glyder Vawr* connected to the leſſer Glyder by the *Weyn oer* affords a noble proſpect. The plain on the top is covered with looſe ſtones like the ſea beach, in many places croſſing each other in various directions, and intirely naked[z].

[n] See Phil. Tranſ. vol. 57, art. 23. Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 622. Mr. Pennant prudently avoids giving his countenance to theſe monſtroſities. Zool. III. 262. and in his Wales, II. 156, he ſays, "At preſent there is not a fiſh in the lake to diſprove the relation."
[o] Ib. III. 258. [p] Lluyd. [q] Pennant Zool. III. 263.
[r] See Ray's Synopſis. Pennant's Wales, II. 156.
[s] Pennant, Zool. I. 229. [t] P. 1201.
[u] Willugh. Ichthyol. [x] Pennant Zool. III. 296. [y] P. 285.
[z] Pennant's Wales, II. 151—156.

"Linne *Dolbaterne*, two miles in length, and half a "mile in breadth. *Linne Peris* a mile in length. "*Segent* cummith firſt through Llin Peris, and a "bow ſhotte of ynto Dolbatern poole. Ther is but "a bridge betwixt theſe two. In theſe two pooles "be redde bely fiſhes called *Thorgoughe*, i. e. *thori* "*aut pectoris rubri*. Ther be alſo of them in Llyn "Tarthennine and in Llyn Boladulinne. They be "taken in theſe three poles in order, and taken in "the one and not ſeen in the other[a]."

The picturesque vale of *Nant Beris*, bounded by Snowden, Cefn Cwm Gafr, the two Glyders, and the two Lliders, each of them firſt rate mountains, is ſtrait and nearly of equal breadth, filled by meadows and two magnificent lakes communicating by a river. Leland ſays "the beſt wood of Caernarvon- "ſhire is by *Glin Kledder*, and by *Glin Llughy*, and "by *Capel Kerigh*, and at *Llan Peris*[b]." But the woods are cut down, and the road leading hither much improved. On the loftieſt part over one of the lakes ſtand the remains of *Caſtell Dolbadern*, a round tower, and a few fragments of walls. "*Do-* "*lebaterne*, on a rock between two linns. There is "yet a piece of a tour wher Owen Gough brother "to Llewellin laſt prince was in priſon[c]." In this valley are two groupes of wretched houſes, the fartheſt, with its church, dedicated to *St. Peris*, whoſe well is ſhewn here. The upper lake is the moſt beautiful, 140 yards deep in places; the lower, about 12 miles long, narrows into the river *Rythell*, and ſpreading to Caernarvon, aſſumes the name of *Seiont*[d]. This country is part of the woodleſs flat between the mountains and the Meinai. Its want of ſtrength is ſupplied with ſeveral ports fortified in the Britiſh manner. *Dinas Dinorwig*, half a mile ſouth of the church of *Llandeniolen*, is the chief: the area is very large, ſurrounded with an agger of ſmall ſtones backed by another of very large ones; then ſucceeds a deep ditch and rampart of earth, a ſecond vaſt ditch and a third rampart; within the area is a circle of ſtones, probably the poſt of commander in chief. Another poſt hereabouts is named *Pen y Gaer*, a ſmaller *Bryn y Caſtrelau*, ſingle walled, and on an eminence on the other ſide the Rythell is another called *Caer Cwm y Glo*, or *Caer Caneg y Fran*, from which is ſaid to have been a paved way to *Llys Dinorwig*[e].

Nevin, called by Leland[f] *Treneven*, "is a tounelet, "two miles up the lande, and there is a fair every "year, but no weekly market. From thence to *Aber-* "*daron*, 12 miles, the ground betwixt is ſumwhat "plain, and hath two or three paroches having very "good plenty of corne and graſſe, but very little "wode. The ſmale townlet of Aberdaron wher is "a 30 or mo houſes is on the very farther ripe of "Daron, the ſe a quarter of a mile of; the paroch "chirch above almoſt a mile on the ſhor as the ſalt "water compaſith about with a hedd. It is called "in Walch *Llan engan Brening*, i. e. *fanum Nini-* "*ani reguli*, wher was a late a great pilgrimage. "The hither end of Llene by the ſhore cummith in "a hill caullid *Brith Rivil* ubi *vallis Vortigerni*," a round craggy rock ſeen from Caernarvon and called *Ryval* hill. "Betwixt Vallis Vortigerni "and Aberdaron the cumpaſe of the ſea gathereth "an head and the ſea entereth at both ends[g]."

Nevyn, ſituated on a headland of its own name, is a contributary borough to Caernarvon, to which the Black Prince granted a Sunday market, and two farms. Here Edward I. held a round table 1284[h], as a triumph on his conqueſt of Wales[h].

A very ſteep road leads from Nantberris among the vales in the mountains. At the top of one is *Llyn Llydaw*, a fine lake, with one little iſland frequented by black backed gulls. The Wheatear and the *Mwyalchen y graig*, or rock ouzel, are the only inhabitants of theſe heights. *Nant Gwinan* is the moſt beautiful vale in Snowdon, guarded on each ſide with vaſt mountains with the pretty lake *Llyn Gwinan*, and a ruined chapel of the ſame name. At the end of the vale is the beautiful *Llyn Dinas*, and at the bottom of a tract of meadow riſes a vaſt inſulated rock cloathed with woods called *Dinas Emris*, on whoſe ſummit is a large area, on the acceſſible part of which are two great ramparts of ſtone, and within it the ruins of a ſtone building 10 yards long. This may have been the reſidence of Vortigern, and Merlin Ambroſius may have given it the name of *Emris*. A place cloſe by called *Cell y Dewiniad*, or the cell of the diviners, alludes to the magicians of Vortigern's court[i]. Dinas Emris.

Nant y Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern's valley in this neighbourhood, is ſuppoſed by Mr. Pennant to have been the ſcene of that prince's retreat, though Nennius[k] places it near the Teivi in Caermarthenſhire. Certain it is that fancy cannot frame a ſpot fitter for the retreat or ſecurity of a profligate monarch, who might have fixed his reſidence on a high natural mountain above the ſea improved by art. Till the beginning of the laſt century a tumulus of ſtones covered with turf called *Bedd Gwrthyrn* was to be ſeen here, when it was opened, and found to cover a ſtone coffin containing the bones of a tall man[l]. Acroſs the hollow between two ſummits of the *Eiſt* mountains extends an immenſe rampart of ſtones, or ruins of a wall which blocked up the paſs. On the Eiſl is the moſt perfect and magnificent as well as moſt artful Britiſh poſt, called *Tre'r Caeri*, or the *town of the fortreſſes*. The acceſſible ſide is defended by three walls, the loweſt very imperfect, the next tolerably intire has the grand entrance, and in one part points up to the third wall, which runs round the edges of the hill top: the ſecond wall unites with the firſt, which runs into a point, returns and gains the higheſt in an inacceſſible part of the hill: about the middle of the area is a ſquare place ſecured with ſtones, a ſort of prætorium, ſurrounded with two rows of cells of various forms, ſome of the circular 15 feet diameter, of the oblong 30 feet long, with long entrances regularly faced with ſtone. The upper wall was in many places 15 feet high on the outſide, and often 16 feet broad, conſiſting of two parallel and contiguous parts, one ſerving as a parapet to the other. South of this fortreſs is *Moel Garn Guwch*, a conic hill, with a prodigious heap of ſtones on its ſummit, called *Arffedaged y Goures*, or the apron full of ſtones flung down by the gianteſs. From the Eiſl one ſees ſeveral other leſſer eminences, fortified in a manner nearly ſimilar: as *Carn Madryn*, the hill of *Bodnan* above Nevyn, *Moel ben Twrch*, *Caſtell Gwgban*, remarkable for a ſmall circular entrenchment, and *Pen y Gaer*, on the other ſide of the paſs leading from Arfon to Llyn; all which make it probable that this country was the retreat of multitudes of Britans from the firſt fury of the Saxon invaders[m]. Nant y Gwrtheyrn.

[a] Lel. V. 48. [b] It. V. 47. [c] Ib. 49. [d] Pennant Ib. II. 156—158.
[e] Ib. 156—166. [f] V. 49. [g] Ann. Waverl. II. 239. [h] Pennant, Ib. 201. 203.
[i] Pennant, II. 172—174. [k] Hiſt. Brit. c. 48. [l] Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. Alcheſter, p. 698.
[m] Pen. II. 206. 208.

Bethkelert. At *Bethkelert* under Snowdon, now a mean village, was a priory of black canons, the oldeſt foundation in Wales except Bardſey, or Bangor, now the property of lord Radnor, valued at £. 70. *per annum* [n].

In 1688 were found in a rock called *Kareg Dhinin* in Bethkelert pariſh under a great ſtone, about 50 braſs weapons engraved in Pl. XVIII. fig. 14, 15. which ſeem to have been ſhort ſwords or daggers from one to two feet long, ſome flat, ſome quadrangular, ſeveral gilt; but the greater part when firſt found were covered with a bluiſh ruſt; the handles which were probably of wood were all waſted, and a few of them had two braſs nails riveted on each ſide into holes in which they faſtened the weapons to the handles. Such have been found elſewhere in Wales and thoſe mentioned by Mr. Camden in Cornwall at the foot of St. Michael's mount were probably the ſame [o].

Canganorum Prom. Canganorum Promontorivm, Καγγανων, or, as the Palatine MS. of Ptolemy reads, Γαλγαιων ακρον, is evidently in Wales, and ſeems to be *Branchipult point*, or Llyn promontory in Caernarvonſhire. This and *St. David's head* are the only two remarkable heads of land in all Wales, which would be moſt in ſight of the Romans as they ſailed through the Iriſh ſea. This and Octopitarum promontorium Mr. Ward believed to be the two promontories which are all Ptolemy mentions in Wales [p].

Traeth Mawr. *Traeth Mawr* is a large extent of ſands between the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth, which ſir John Wynne of Gwedir in 1625 conceived a deſign of gaining from the ſea, with a leſſer called *Traeth Bychan*, by embanking [q]. Beyond there lies

Penmorva. the little town of *Penmorva*, in whoſe church is a monument for that valiant knight ſir John Owen. In former times this neighbourhood abounded with gentry who divided the hundred of *Evionnyd*, in which it is ſituate, and filled the country with their

Dolben maen. bloody feuds. Near *Dolbenmaen* is a large mount, on which Mr. Rowlands conjectures ſtood a watch tower. Near *Yſtymkiged* are three cromlechs joining to each other, and near *Clenenney* on *Bwlch Craigwen*, a fine druidical circle, conſiſting at preſent of 38 ſtones. At a mile's diſtance, and within ſight of this above Penmorva is another [r].

Crickaeth. "At *Criketh* be two or three poor houſes, and "there is a ſmall rill. There hath been a fran-"chiſed town now clene decayed [s]."

Crickaeth is a poor borough town contributary to Caernarvon, having a caſtle on a high hill jutting into the ſea, the iſthmus defended by two ditches. It conſiſts of four ſquare courts, and on each ſide the entrance a round tower. It was the reſidence of ſir Howell y Fwyall, who diſputed the honor of taking the king of France at Poitiers with Denis de Morebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince, however, made him conſtable of this caſtle, with the privilege of having a meſs of meat ſerved up before his pole ax, with a guard of eight yeomen at an allowance of 8*d*. *per* day from the king [t], and then given to the poor.

Aberdaron. *Aberdaron* is a poor fiſhing village on a ſandy bay under high ſandy cliffs at the extremity of the county. The church has two ailes ſupported by four handſome pillars. This being the place where devotees took boat for Bardſey iſland was greatly reſorted to. Leland [u] ſays it was called *Llan engan Brennine*, *Fanum Niniani reguli*. It was dedicated to Hywyn, a ſaint of that iſland, and was a ſanctuary. Ninian was ſon of a Welſh prince. *Bardſey* iſland, Bardſey. called alſo the *iſland of ſaints* and *Ynis*, *Enlli*, or the *iſland of the current*, is about two miles in circumference, a very fertile plain well cultivated. The abbot's houſe is a large ſtone building inhabited by ſeveral of the natives. Not far from it is a ſingular chapel or oratory, a long arched edifice with an inſulated ſtone altar near the eaſt end, where one of the inhabitants reads prayers [x]. It was founded before A. D. 516, and was valued at £. 46. *per annum* [y]. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, retired to it on his reſignation. On a mount above was a chapel and well of our Lady. Great numbers of herrings are taken on this coaſt. The churches in this country are of very antient foundation. In that of *Llangynodol* is an in- Llangyn. ſcription to ſome holy woman. *Hic jacet* Gwen Hoedl. Another over a ſtable in *Llannor* pariſh has Dervon Llannor. *hic jacet*, and at *Capel Yverack* in Aberdaron is Capel Yverack. a third. On the ſafe ſandy bay of *Porth yn Llyn* are remains of a Roman entrenchment.

"*Pollele* bay a poore market, now a late *ſtatio* Pollele. "*optima carinis*. The prince had a place there as "yet appereth [z]."

Pullheli is the beſt town in this country, the magazine of goods which ſupplies all this tract, and has a tolerable harbour for veſſels of about 60 tons. The Black Prince made it a free borough by charter dated in the 12th year of his principality, and granted the fee farm of it and Nevyn to Nigel de Loryng, one of the gentleman of the bedchamber. *Carn Madryn*, five miles inland from hence a lofty rocky inſulated hill was the ſtronghold of the ſons of Owen Gwynedd: the bottom, ſides, and top are filled with cells of different ſhapes, once covered from the weather, and many of them pretty intire: the whole ſummit ſurrounded by a wall ſtill in many parts viſible [a].

South of Caernarvon is *Clynogvawr* on the ſea Clynog. coaſt, a village of about nine houſes, where Beuno ſon of a nobleman of Powiſland, having embraced a religious life, ſettled A.D. 616, and raiſed St. Winifred to life, and built a church, which he had in vain attempted to build at Gwardog near Caernarvon. This church was conventual, and Beuno firſt abbot. It is a moſt beautiful freeſtone building, the moſt magnificent in North Wales, 132 feet long by 27 wide, and the tranſepts from north to ſouth 63 feet. It was ſupported by oblations at Beuno's tomb on Trinity Sunday till the decayed ſtate of the roof has at laſt required a brief. The chancel windows were adorned with the hiſtories of Beuno and Winifred, now reduced to three whole-length nameleſs ſaints. To the ſteeple which is at the weſt end joins on the ſouth ſide by a very antient narrow vault or covered way covered with great flat ſtones Beuno's chapel 41 feet by 24, and almoſt in the middle his monument, a plain altar-tomb, on which the country people lay their children a whole night after bathing them in his well for epilepſies, and if they happen to ſleep imagine a cure. To it were formerly brought all calves and lambs with a particular mark called Beuno's mark which were redeemed or left for the

[n] Tan. 703. 705. Pennant, II. 176. [o] Lluyd. [p] Ward in Horſley, p. 366.
[q] Pennant, Ib. 184. [r] Pennant, II. 187—189. [s] Lel. V. 50.
[t] Pennant, Ib. 192. [u] V. 50. [x] Pennant, Ib. 195. 196. [y] Tann. 703.
[z] Lel. V. 50. [a] Pennant, Ib. 193. 195.

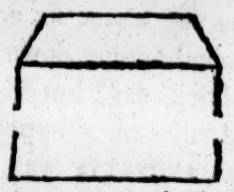
abbot. They are ſtill brought to the churchwarden and redeemed with money which they put into an old cheſt of one piece of wood, called *Cyff St. Beino*, and apply to the repair of the church. The eaſt window of this chapel had paintings of the ſaint and the Crucifixion 1718, now all gone. It ſerves at preſent for a ſchool. Leland calls this "the old "chirche wher St. Bennow lyith hard by the new "which is of new work almoſt as bigge as St. Da-"vid's[b]." He adds that the monaſtery of White monks (Ciſtercians) was ſuppreſſed many years ago. At the Lincoln taxation 1291 the church was collegiate, and ſo continued to the diſſolution[c]. It is a ſinecure rectory of £.200 a year belonging to Jeſus college, Oxford, who are bound to preſent their principal. The vicarage is worth £.50. On the ſhore juſt below the church they ſhew the place where Beuno landed his materials. It is a flat ſand ſurrounded by hills of pebbles, which in ſtorms are driven over the ſand but do not remain long, of which the credulous vulgar make a miracle.

In *Bachwen* tenement, about half a mile from this place, is a very uncommon cromlech; the upper ſtone inclined to the weſt has on its ſurface a number of ſmall ſhallow holes, with two or three larger than the reſt. At 30 paces diſtant is an upright ſtone. On the other ſide of the *Llyfni* is a ſtrong camp called *Carreg y dinas*, the three ſides to the river very ſteep, the fourth defended by two foſſes and two banks chiefly of ſtone, the inner one ſix yards high: in the middle a mount, the entrance at the eaſt end. Three miles to the eaſt is *Dinas Dinlle*, a mount of gravel and ſand in the verge of a great marſh on the ſhore, having at the top a large area ſurrounded by a vaſt agger: within which are remains of foundations of an oblong form of earth and round ſtones, and in one part a tumulus of the ſame materials. Without on one ſide is a very deep ditch, with another high rampart: a regular entrance at one end, but at the other the ground ſlopes to the ſea. This fortreſs Mr. Pennant aſcribes to the Romans, whoſe coins, particularly thoſe of Allectus, have been found there. Saxton's and Speed's maps ſeem to place another hereabouts by the name of *Caer Jerienrodem*. Between the former and *Dinas Dinoethwy*, which is four miles diſtance, is *Dinas y Prif*, or the poſt of the chieftain, a ſmall camp about 44 yards ſquare, each corner elevated above the ramparts, and within are foundations of ſtone buildings[d].

Glynllivon was the reſidence of Cilmin Troed du, nephew of Merfyn Frych, prince of Wales, ſlain A. D. 841, from whom deſcend the family of Glynn, who take their name from the place, though it now belongs by marriage to ſir John Wynne[e].

"*Cairarvon* on the hither ſide Segent river in If-"curvay hundrede[f]."

SETANTIORUM PORTUS (Σεταντίων Palat.) if we have any regard to Ptolemy's ſituation muſt be near the mouth of the river Ribble[g]. The courſe of the military way from Cheſter to the ſea coaſt is yet very viſible in ſeveral places, as Dr. Ward was aſſured by a good hand. It paſſes near Bangor, which it may do and yet terminate near Caernarvon, which is juſtly ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the antient SEGONTIUM[h] or as Ravennas calls it, *Segantio*, the boaſt of North Wales for beauty of ſituation, goodneſs of buildings, regularity of plan, and, above all, for the grandeur of the caſtle[i]. The town is a ſquare incloſed with embattled ſtone walls on three ſides, the caſtle defending it on the ſouth. In the weſt wall are three round towers, and two more on each ſide of a narrow gate. In the north wall two and in the eaſt two. The town and county halls and the cuſtom-houſe ſtand on the caſtle green. Edward I. built this caſtle in a ſingular and elegant ſtyle (and probably the town at the ſame time) with the revenues of the ſee of York then vacant. A deep narrow ditch defends it on the north ſide or in front, where over the principal entrance is ſeated a bare-headed figure in flowing locks, holding in his left hand a ſword which he draws with his right, or perhaps is ſheathing in alluſion to the Welſh war being ended. Under his feet a defaced ſhield. The gate leads into a narrow oblong court. At the weſt end a polygon tower with three hexagon towers above, on whoſe battlements are eagles, whence it has the name of *Eagle tower*. In a room of this tower 11 feet by 7 of this form



Edward II. was born April 25, 1284. A paſſage ſeparates it from a ſimilar apartment called the nurſery. On the ſouth ſide next the river Seiont are three hexagon and three octagon towers, and others on the north. On the eaſt a magnificent entrance with a lofty round arch and ſmall poſtern. Theſe towers communicate all round by noble galleries, and ſeveral of them are ſurrounded by ſmaller towers peculiar to this and Conway caſtle. In the north-eaſt corner is a deep well half filled up. One of the towers was a dungeon, and it is pretended that a man being let down into it to fetch up a dog found a hammer and a wooden door that he was afraid to open. The caſtle is founded on a rock, and almoſt intire; the outer walls of white hewn ſtones with an edging of red ones at the corners and about the windows, as alſo in ſeveral faſcias, which have a pretty effect. The conſtable of the caſtle is always mayor, having under him an alderman, two bailiffs, &c. His appointment is £.200 *per ann.* and he is to keep the caſtle in repair: 5*l.* was laid out on it a few years ago: for the reſt only its demolition is prevented. The caſtle was burnt by the Welſh 1294[k], and ſurrendered to the parliament 1646. On the eaſt ſide of the town is a large ſuburb with a wide ſtreet leading over the bridge and ditch through the eaſt gate, which is ſided with two round towers, and has over it a handſome aſſembly-room. The town is well built, the ſtreets at right angles with the principal one, wherein is the old town-hall falling to ruin. Here is a chapel built for the uſe of the garriſon, and ſerved by the vicar of Llan Beblic who performs the ſervice in Engliſh. The morning ſervice when I was there was opened with a hymn compoſed on purpoſe, and after the Nicene creed the miniſter gave notice that the charity of the congregation was deſired for a perſon who had been long ill, and it was collected by the church-wardens in copper baſons with long handles, which is the general method of providing for the poor in-

[b] V. 13.
[c] Tan. 705. Pennant, II. 210.
[d] Pennant, Ib. 211, 212.
[e] Ib. 213.
[f] Lel. V. 47.
[g] Ward in Hortl. 376.
[h] Ib. 456.
[i] Pennant, II. 214.
[k] Powel, 380.

ſlead

ſtead of a rate. On the oppoſite ſide of the river Seint about half a mile from the town are the ruins of a Roman fort, its walls intire on three ſides, about 10 feet high and near four feet thick, built of rude ſtones ſtrongly cemented together, and incloſing an area of about 80 yards from eaſt to weſt by 45 from north to ſouth; the weſt ſide overhanging the ſteep bank of the river has no traces of a wall. Helena the wife of Conſtantius is ſaid to have had a chapel here, and her name is alſo preſerved in a well half a mile below on the river ſide very good "for bathing little lads when they "be very ſeek for want of wind breath, after being "cleared by a broom from the ſlaver." Near it was found not many years ago a braſs pot full of money under a tree. Another the winter before I was there near the gallows on the bank of the marſh by the river ſide. Mr. Pennant meaſured one ſide 74 feet, the other pointing to the river 64 feet.

Segontium. He calls this an old Roman fort diſtinct from *Segontium*, which is at a ſmall diſtance from this and about a quarter of a mile from Mennai, an oblong of about ſix acres, on the ſummit of a riſing ground ſloping down on every ſide, divided by the publick road, but on ſeveral parts are veſtiges of walls and ruins of a hypocauſt: a gold coin T. DIVI AVG. FIL. AVGVSTVS was found here. Near the gallows is a ſtone bridge of three arches to which the tide comes up the river: the oppoſite ſhore is finely wooded. Some derive the name of the town from its walls, *Caer-ar-fon*. It had its own priſon for petty offences and a merchant gild, whoſe bondſmen by living in the town and paying ſcot and lot a year and a day gained their liberty. Jews were not permitted to reſide in the borough. It ſends one member, has four fairs, and a good weekly market. It gave title of earl 4 Charles I. 1628 to Robert lord Dormer, whoſe ſon Charles ſucceeded 1643, and died without iſſue. The title was revived 1 George I. in the perſon of James Bridges lord Chandos created marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos 1719, ſucceeded 1744 by his ſecond ſon Henry, and he 1771 by his ſon James, third and preſent duke.

Aber Ogwen. Near *Aber Ogwen* at the mouth of a furious torrent *Ogwen* is a ruined old chapel and certain entrenchments. In a field called *Car Gwilun Ddu* is an artificial cave, in which tradition buries William de Breos executed by Llewelin the Great on ſuſpicion of too great familiarity with his queen. *Carn Llewellyn* and *Carn Dafydd* are two ſummits of

Coed Mawr. mountains. At *Coytmore* or *Coed Mawr* houſe belonging to the Pughs of Penhryn, is a portrait by Lely of the dwarf painter Richard Gibſon and his fairy wife, neither of whom exceeded three feet 10 inches [l]. In *Aber glen* is a double caſcade, and at the entrance of the glen a large artificial mount, once the ſite of a caſtle belonging to Llewelyn the Great who there cauſed Breos before-mentioned to be hanged [m].

Bangor. "*Bangor* in Iſcurvay hundred hath two fayres a "year, but ſkant a market every week [n]." The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, in which are the market houſe and inn. The preſent cathedral is of the 15th century, the choir built by biſhop Dean between 1496 and 1500, the tower and nave by biſhop Skevyngton 1532, whoſe work is commemorated by an inſcription over the weſt door, moſt of the old tranſept being left ſtanding. The nave is 110 feet long by 60, the tranſepts 60 by 25, the choir 54 by 26. Here are monuments for biſhops Glynn 155', Robinſon 1584, Vaughan 1597, Rowlands 1616, Morgan 1673, and one with a croſs fleuri in the ſouth tranſept aſcribed to Owen Glendwr; but as he was buried at Monington in Herefordſhire, where he died, I ſhould rather aſcribe it to ſome of the earlier biſhops. Mr. Pennant gives it to Owen Gwynned. The palace was built by biſhop Skevington, and is ſurrounded by an embattled wall. The dean's houſe is the only one of the chapter remaining, the reſt with St. Mary's church and the old caſtle have been long down, but three ſides of the wall are yet to be traced on a ſteep rocky hill a quarter of a mile eaſt of the town [o]. Black friars founded without the town is converted into a free-ſchool, and over the chimney is a monument of one Gryffydh found in its ruins [p]. Bangor is the oldeſt epiſcopal ſee in North Wales, and the ſecond in Cambria, being founded about A. D. 516 [q].

Pen maen mawr. *Pen maen mawr* is eight miles along the ſands from Bangor, and 1400 feet perpendicular [r]. At the foot of this mountain is a lone inn improving ſince a turnpike road has been lately carried over the middle, finiſhed about 1772, and defended by a wall on the brink of the precipice [s]. The ſea breaks juſt before it at the ſide of the road which proceeded up the ſide of that ſtupendous mountain, whoſe ſummit is hard rock, and its ſide beſtrewed with fragments of ſtone fallen or ſtarting through the ſurface ſo as to leave a path only for a ſingle carriage concealed from the perpendicular declivity to the ſea by a wall five feet high of ſtones bedded in mortar, but with ſo little foundation that large portions of it were continually falling. "On the top of this mountain ſtands a lofty and impregnable hill

Braich y Dinas. called *Braich y Dinas*, where we find the ruinous walls of an exceeding ſtrong fortification, encompaſſed with a treble wall, and within each wall the foundation of at leaſt 100 towers, all round and of equal bigneſs and about ſix yards diameter within the walls, which in moſt places were two yards thick and in ſome about three. The caſtle ſeems to have been impregnable, there being no way to aſſault it, the hill is ſo high, ſteep and rocky, and the walls ſo ſtrong. The way or entrance to it aſcends by many turnings, ſo that 100 men might defend themſelves againſt a legion, and yet it ſhould ſeem there were lodgings for 20,000 men within theſe walls. At the ſummit of the rock within the innermoſt wall is a well, which affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſummer. Tradition makes this to have been the ſtrongeſt retreat that the Britans had in all Snowdon: and the greatneſs of the work ſhews it to have been a princely fortification ſtrengthened both by nature and art, ſeated on the top of one of the higheſt monuments of that part of Snowdon which lies next the ſea." Thus a MS. written by ſir John Gwynn of Gwedyr t. Charles I. communicated to biſhop Gibſon by his worthy friend Mr. Griffith Jones, ſchoolmaſter of Llanrwſt. Mr. Pennant [t] confirms this account, and diſcovered among the looſe ſtones three if not four walls very

[l] Walp. Anecd. of Paint. III. 64.
[n] Lel. V. 47.
[q] Ib. Tan. 704.
[o] Pennant, II. 284.
[r] Wyndham, 152.
[m] Pennant, II. 298—303.
[p] Willis, 47. Tan. 705.
[s] Pennant, II. 304.
[t] II. 306, 307.

diſtinct

diſtinct one above another. One was ſix feet high and a foot and an half thick. In moſt places the facings appeared very perfect, but all of dry work. Between theſe walls in all parts were innumerable ſmall buildings moſtly circular, regularly faced within and without, but not diſpoſed in any certain order, which had been much higher and in diameter from five to 12 and 18 feet. The walls were in certain places interſected with others equally ſtrong. On the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides are the plain marks of two roads of a zigzag form, with remains of walls on both ſides leading to the ſummit. On the ſmall area of the top had been a groupe of towers or cells like the former, one in the centre and five others ſurrounding it, three of them ſtill diſtinct. Near this had been a ſimilar groupe, but at preſent reduced to a ſhapeleſs heap of ſtones. Near one of theſe groupes is a well cut in the live rock, and always filled with rain water. Mr. Caſwell at the requeſt of Mr. Flamſtead meaſured the height of the mountain from the ſands 1545 feet. Mr. Pennant conſiders this as a ſtrong hold of the Britans exactly of the ſame kind with thoſe on *Carn Madryn*, *Carn Boduican*, and *Tre'r Caeri* before deſcribed. It was moſt judiciouſly calculated to cover the paſſage into Angleſea, and impregnable except by famine. Neither biſhop Barrington nor Mr. Holland of Conway, who went to the top of this mountain ſome years ago, could find any caſtle or any thing the leaſt remarkable except a common carnedd or heap of ſtones[b]. Governor Pownall has ſeen with very different eyes, and found on the ſummit of the third mountain *Pen y Dinas*, an oval incloſure about 30 or 40 yards by leſs than 20, conſiſting of two concentral walls clearly to be traced with ruins of a third ſcarce diſcernable under the ruins. Theſe walls are ſeven or eight feet thick and about five feet high, the innermoſt about 20 feet from the next, and that about 40 yards to the outermoſt, built of looſe rough ſtones piled up without cement. Within the incloſure and almoſt filling it is a long barrow of looſe ſtones bearing north and ſouth, and in a line with it a clear perpetual ſpring riſing from a well. The entrance was on the north, and the way to it wound up the weſt ſide of the hill from north to ſouth. Among the ruins on the weſt ſide near the outer wall is a rock baſon about ſix inches or more deep and three feet wide whelmed under ruins. He thinks it a Druidical high place with an outer line of ſeparation, a pronaos, and a *Bre y Tinas* or *mount of the holy fire* like Carnbrè in Cornwall and Mount Sinai as deſcribed Exodus xix.[x]

About a mile from Braich y Dinas ſtands the moſt remarkable monument in all Snowdon, called *Y Meineu hirion*, on the plain ſummit of the mountain in *Dwy Gyvylcheu* pariſh above *Gwdhw glas*. It is a circular entrenchment about 26 yards (Mr. Pennant ſays 80 feet) diameter, on the outſide whereof are certain rude ſtones ſet on end, of which about 10 are now ſtanding from five to ſix feet high, and eight feet three inches within a ſtone wall. Another ſtone 11 feet two inches long lies on the ground. Near this are four other circles far inferior in ſize. In the center of one is a flat ſtone, the remains of a cromlech. Near it ſtand three large ſtones placed triangularly. About three furlongs from this monument are two large *Karneds*, or heaps of different ſized ſtones, and not far from one of them a circle of ſmall ſtones. Near this laſt is a great rude ſtone ſtanding upright called *Main y Campiau*, or *ſtone of the games*, and almoſt contiguous is a carnedd and a ſmall circle of 12 ſtones. This tract had certainly been much inhabited, for all around are foundations of ſmall buildings made of rounded ſtones ſuitable to the rudeneſs and ſimplicity of diſtant ages. Small upright ſtones and numbers of ſmall carnedds are ſcattered in various places, and the veſtiges of a formed road are to be ſeen pointing from hence to the Conwy. Whatever purpoſe the leſſer circles might be deſigned for, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the greater, eſpecially that near Maen y Campiau, were the Britiſh circus for the exhibition of antient games, of which Dr. Davies in his Dictionary has preſerved 24. Probably the *Eiſteddfods*, or meetings for deciding the merits of rivals in our Britiſh Olympics, might have originally been held here or in ſimilar places[y]. Tradition ſays a bloody battle was fought here by the Romans and Britans; the latter gaining the victory buried their dead under theſe heaps to preſerve them from the wild boars then common in theſe parts, and to ſerve as memorials. About theſe Karneds are ſeveral graves with ſtones pitched on them, and covered by one or two large ones, ſuppoſed to be the graves of officers[z].

Near Bangor ſtands *Penrhyn*, an old houſe built on the ſite of a palace of Roderic Mwlwynog prince of Wales A. D. 720, rebuilt by Guilim ap Gryffyd in the reign of of Henry VI. repaired by ſir Rhys Gryffyd 1575, and going to be reſtored to its former luſtre by its preſent owner Richard Pennant, eſq; created lord Penrhyn 1784. The drinking horn of Piers Gryffyd, a naval officer in queen Elizabeth's fleet againſt the Armada, is ſtill preſerved here[a]. Penrhyn.

In *Llandegai* church is the monument of archbiſhop Williams, who was born at Aberconway 1582, and died 1650 in the houſe of ſir Roger Moſtyn at Gloddaeth[b]. Llandegai.

On the top of a lofty hill over Conway marſh is *Caſtell Caer Lleion*, a Britiſh poſt, ſurrounded by ditches and ſtrong ramparts of ſtones[c]. Caer Lleion.

Conwy river is probably one of the nobleſt ſtreams of its length in Europe. Though its courſe is but 24 miles, it receives ſo many brooks and rivulets from the adjacent mountain of Snowdon that it bears ſhips of burden for eight miles. Hence Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſes it received its name; for admitting that *Gwy* or *Wy* ſignifies a river[d], *Kynwy* muſt denote a *great* or *principal* river, the prefix *Kyn* being augmentative, as *Kyn han* very white, *Kyndyn* very ſtiff; or ſignifying *firſt* or *chief*, as *Kynvid* the old or Antediluvian world, *Kyndydh* day break, *Kynverthyr* protomartyr, &c. and he ſuſpects *Cyn* to be originally the ſame with the Iriſh *Cean*, i. e. head, whence *Kyntav* ſignifies the *firſt*, q. d. *pennav*, the chiefeſt; and Dr. Davies ſuppoſes the word *Kyndharedh*, Vertigo, to be the ſame with *Pendharedh*. Admitting this, the proper names of *Cungetorix*, *Cunobelinus*, *Cuneglaſus*, and *Cunotamus*[e], or according to the Britiſh orthography *Kyntwrch*, *Kynvelyn*, Conwy r.

[a] Archæol. I. 291.
[b] Ib. 294.
[c] Ib. 311.
[d] See Radnorſhire.
[e] See Pembrokeſhire inſcription.
[x] Ib. III. 302. 350 and plan.
[y] Pennant, II. 308, 309.
[z] Gibſon ex MS. G. Jones ut ſup.
[a] Pennant, II. 248—286.

Kynglas and *Kynedhav*, might be rendered *Chærocephalus*, *Flavicornus*, *Canus*, *Capito*, or *Bucephalus* (the latter from the Iriſh *Damh* or *Dav*, bos) ſince we find that perſons of the greateſt dignity bore thoſe names not only among the Britans but among the Romans alſo and probably moſt nations in theſe parts of Europe. "The pearls in this river are as large and well coloured as any found in Britain or Ireland, and have probably been fiſhed for ever ſince the Roman conqueſt, if not ſooner. For pearls were in eſteem if not among the Britans at leaſt among the Romans before that time, ſince Pliny tells us[f] that Julius Cæſar dedicated to Venus Genitrix in her temple at Rome a breaſtplate ſet with Britiſh pearls, and Suetonius ſays our pearls were one motive alledged for his invaſion of this iſle. His progreſs here was too limited to have collected them himſelf: he probably received them from the merchants or the natives. The Britiſh and Iriſh pearls are found in a large black muſcle figured and deſcribed by Dr. Liſter[g] by the name of *Muſculus niger omnium craſſiſſimâ & ponderoſiſſima teſtâ*, which ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes it from all other ſhells. They are peculiar to rapid and ſtoney rivers, and are common in Wales, the North of England, Scotland, and ſome parts of Ireland. In this county they are vulgarly called *Kregin Diliv*, i. e. Deluge ſhells: as if Nature had not intended ſhells for rivers but brought them hither at firſt by the univerſal deluge. The pearl-fiſhers know partly by the outſide of the muſcle if contracted or diſtorted, whether it contains any. Robert Wyn of Bod Yſkallen, eſq. a curious and accompliſhed gentleman, whoſe untimely death, ſays Mr. Lluyd, I have reaſon among many others to lament, ſhewed me a valuable collection of pearls from this river, among which I noted a ſtool pearl of the ſize and ſhape of a ſmall button mould, weighing 17 grains and marked on the convex ſide with a fair round ſpot of a Cornelian colour exactly in the centre[h]." Thoſe I got there were not larger than the largeſt pin's head. Mr. Pennant diſtinguiſhes this ſhellfiſh by the name of *Mya margaritifera*, or pearl muſcle, inhabiting great rivers, eſpecially thoſe which water the mountainous parts of Great Britain, and noted for producing quantities of pearl, for which there have been regular fiſheries in ſeveral of our rivers. Sixteen have been found in one ſhell. They are a diſeaſe of the fiſh analogous to the ſtone in the human body. On being ſqueezed they will eject the pearl, and often caſt it ſpontaneouſly in the ſand of the ſtream. A notion prevails that ſir Richard Wynne of Gwedir, chamberlain to Catharine queen to Charles II. preſented her with a pearl taken in this river, which to this day has a place in the regal crown. Notwithſtanding the claſſical writers honour our pearls with their notice, they report them to have been ſmall and ill-coloured: an imputation that in general they are ſtill liable to[i].

TOISOBIUS *fl.* CONOVIUM.

Ptolemy's *Toiſobius* ſeems to point to the river Conwy, and from the ſtation *Conovium* on the other ſide of the river it is probably ſuppoſed the Roman name of the river has been much the ſame; however, the firſt half of it in Ptolomy differs[k]. Antoninus places Conovium 24 miles from *Segontium*, and 16 computed Engliſh miles bring us to Conway. Dr. Gale[l] with great probability places it three miles above it at *Caer Rhyn* for *Hyn*; which ſignified the *antient city*, and where have been found ruins and bricks inſcribed LEG X.[m] The tradition of the country derives its name from *Rhun ap Maelgwn Gwynedh* who lived about the end of the 6th century; for his father whom Gildas calls *Maglocunus* by the fault of the tranſcriber for *Maelocunus*, and who is branded with the name of the *Iſland Dragon*, died about 586[n]. But this I take to be rather the conjecture formed from the affinity of the names which at length became a tradition. Whether Rhun ap Maelgun gave name to this place or not, it is certain that it was a city long before his time, there being no room to doubt but that this was the old Conovium of the Romans mentioned in the Itinerary. Not many years ſince a Roman hypocauſt was diſcovered at this place like thoſe at Kaerleion ar Wſk, mentioned by Giraldus, and near Hope in Flintſhire, in both which places Roman legions were ſtationed, as at this alſo was the Xth legion. Mr. William Brickdal, rector of Llanrwſt, had ſeen ſeveral bricks, inſcribed LEG. X. found near the church of Kaer hyn: not the 10th legion which Julius Cæſar brought with him, but that called Antoniana, which ſerved under Oſtorius againſt the Silures and Ordevices, as appears by a coin dug up in Caermarthenſhire, having on one ſide a triremis ANT. AVG. and on the other three ſtandards LEG . . . See Pl. XIX. fig. 11. And, as the two places above-mentioned were called Kaer Leion (i. e. *Urbs Legionum*) from the legions there ſtationed, with the addition of the names of the rivers on which they were ſeated, ſo this place might have been antiently called Kaer Lheion ar Gynwy, becauſe we find a hill near it is ſtill called *Mynydh Caer Leion*, or *Caer Leion mountain*. The late ſir Thomas Moſtyn, bart. ſhewed Mr. Lluyd among his valuable collection of antiquities ſome from this place; a hollow brick from the hypocauſt, 13 inches long, and five and a half ſquare, and about three quarters thick, having in the middle a round hole about two inches diameter, and a round piece of copper flat on one ſide and convex on the other, about 11 inches over, and 42lb. weight, the rim uneven and ragged, and on the flat ſide an oblong ſquare ſunk in the middle, with this inſcription: SOCIO ROMAE, and acroſs that NAT. SOL. See Pl. XIX. fig. 12, 13. This laſt he ſuppoſed a piece of bullion with the merchant's ſtamp or direction to his correſpondent at Rome. Mr. Pennant[o] ſuppoſes it ſmelted from the ore of the Snowdon hills, where of late much has been got, and that this maſs was conſigned by a merchant here to his *partner* at *Rome*. The other inſcription may be *Natio ſolvit*, or *Natale Solum*. Mr. Lluyd was told there were ſigns of a Roman copper work near *Trevriw*, about three miles from hence, and elſewhere in the neighbourhood, whence it was probably dug[p]. Near the church of Kaer Hen are ſome remains of walls which are all that are left of this once noted place[q].

[f] N. H. IX. 35.
[g] app. ad tract. de animal. Angl. p. 11.
[h] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[i] Penn. Zool. IV. 67—69.
[k] Ward in Horſley, 376.
[l] P. 122.
[m] Ward, Ib. 456.
[n] Robert Vaughan's MS.
[o] I. 63.
[p] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[q] Pennant, II. 322.

Conwy, ſurrounded with walls and round towers, and ſeated on the eaſt ſide of a high green hill, preſents a pictureſque and romantic appearance, whether viewed from the land or ſea ſide. The entrance from the former is by a narrow paved gate ſided with round towers leading to the high ſtreet, which terminates at a ſimilar gate. The walls are 12 or 15 feet thick, built on the ſolid rock, and have no towers to the north. The town contains but few inhabitants and much vacant ground. It has four gates. The caſtle built by Edward I. 1284, after the death of Llewelin, as alſo probably the town, ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt angle on a high rock commanding the river, with eight round towers in its circuit, whoſe walls as well as thoſe of the caſtle are 11 feet thick. Its principal entrance was from the town to the north over a bridge now down, leading into a large oblong area, on whoſe weſt ſide is a ſpacious terrace commanding the country all round. On the ſouth ſide next the river is the hall 130[r] feet by 32 wide and 30[s] high, having at one end a chapel with a large window. Its roof was ſupported by ſix noble arches as in Beaumaris caſtle; and it was warmed by a great fire-place at one end and another on the ſide, and lighted by ſix windows to the country and three to the court. Under it were ſpacious vaults. Near the eaſt end of this area is a deep well. Hence you paſs into a leſſer ſquare court ſurrounded by galleries and leſſer apartments. The eaſt ſide of the caſtle opened to a lower terrace by a ſmall gate in a wall with hanging battlements flanked by two towers. In the nothernmoſt called the King's tower is a vaulted room with a receſs or cell of ſeven pointed and groined arches, three open: and under them more arches and a baſement all round. This is called the *King's ſeat*. The other tower is named the Queen's tower. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle half the ſouth ſide of a tower has fallen from the foundation, and the upper half remains ſuſpended. Many of the towers have ſmaller round ones riſing from them as at Caernarvon. The hills on the oppoſite ſide of the river are moſt beautifully wooded, and the tide comes up to the walls on two ſides. The church is a mean building with a few modern monuments for the Wynnes, who had an old houſe built round a quadrangle t. Elizabeth, now let to poor families. In the ſtreet leading to the caſtle are ſome remains of a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Llewelin ap Jorwerth 1185, and tranſlated by Edward I. to Maenan in Denbighſhire three miles off[t]. It is now a ſtable called the *Stoney* with a vaulted ſtone roof and a Saxon door-caſe. A rock at the north part of the river juſt above the town has been laid out in ſhrubberies by Mr. Holland of Conwy, leſſee of the caſtle under the crown, who gives it the name of Arcadia. Edward I. made Conwy a free borough, the mayor to be conſtable of the caſtle. It is now governed by one alderman, a recorder, coroner, water-bailiff, and two ſerjeants at mace.

Hither Richard II. fled on his return from Ireland 1299, and agreed with the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the earl of Northumberland to ſurrender his crown to Henry IV. The caſtle was repaired and fortified for Charles I. by archbiſhop Williams at the king's particular deſire, and the principal effects of the country lodged in it. Prince Rupert next year appointing ſir John Owen governor of it he ſurprized and took it from the archbiſhop, who, not obtaining redreſs from the court, applied to col. Mitton a parliament general, who took poſſeſſion of it 1646, but moſt honeſtly reſtored to every one their own. It is now held of the crown by Owen Holland, eſq; at the annual rent of 6*s.* and 8*d.* and a diſh of fiſh to lord Hertford as often as he paſſes through the town.

3 Charles I. Edward lord Conway of Ragley was created viſcount Conway of Conway caſtle, which he reduced to its preſent condition, and 1679, 31 Charles II. his grandſon Edward, who had ſucceeded his father Edward, was created earl of Conway, and dying without iſſue, his couſin and adopted heir Francis Seymour Conway, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Seymour, bart. by his ſecond wife was created lord Conway, baron Conway of Ragland, 1702-3 2 Anne, and died 1731-2. His eldeſt ſon Francis is now earl of Hertford by creation 1750[u].

At a ſmall diſtance from *Taly y Caſn* ferry is a large artificial mount called *Bryn y Caſtell*, probably the ſite of a watch tower belonging to Conovium. On a lofty hill, called *Pen Caer Helen*, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt, guarded with the uſual foſſes and vaſt ramparts of ſtones; but what ſtruck Mr. Pennant more particularly here were two conſiderable ſpaces of ground thick ſet with ſharp pointed ſtones ſet upright in the earth as if to ſerve as chevaux de frize[x].

From *Llanſanſraid* to *Llandudno*, the ground boundary of the entrance of the Conway, are moſt auguſt views of the vaſt expanſe of the river, and the majeſtic towers of Conway, which Mr. Pennant with a national partiality pronounces ſuperior to the views and fortified towns on the Rhine. At *Bodſcallan* is a ſmall ruined caſtle. *Glod daeth*, the ſeat of ſir Roger Moſtyn, bart. built by his anceſtor Thomas Moſtyn in the reign of Elizabeth, ſtands on the ſlope of a very extenſive hill cloathed with plantations, and preſenting a variety of beautiful and extenſive proſpects, and a valuable collection of books and MSS.[y]

Bodſcallan.

Glod daeth.

The city of *Dyganwy*, A. D. 816, in the reign of Conan Dyndaythwy, was deſtroyed by lightning, and never rebuilt, but its name remains, and Conway roſe out of its ruins[z]. In the year 880 a ſevere battle was fought near Aber Kynwy between Anarawd prince of North Wales and Eadred duke of Mercia, of which that judicious antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt gives the following account in ſome notes he wrote on Dr. Powel's hiſtory of Wales. "After the death of Roderic the Great the Northern Britons of Stratclwyd and Cumberland were (as H. Boetius and Buchanan relate), much infeſted and weakened by the continual incurſions of the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, which made many of them quit their country, and ſeek for more peaceful habitations. Under the conduct of one Hobert they came to Gwynedh, or North Wales, in the beginning of the reign of Anarawd, who, commiſerating their diſtreſſed condition, gave them the country from Cheſter to the river Conwy, if they could drive out the Saxons, who had lately poſſeſſed themſelves thereof. Accordingly they attacked them, and neceſſity animating their valour, ſoon drove them out. About three years after this, A. D. 880 Edryd *Walthyr*, or the long-haired king of the Saxons (called by the

Diganwy.

[r] Wyndham. [s] Penn. II. 311—350. [t] Tan. 705. [u] G. Dugd. II. 452. MS. Le Neve.
[x] II. 322. [y] Ib. 323—327. [z] Lluyd. frag. Brit. deſc. p. 54. 6.

Engliſh

Engliſh hiſtorians Edred duke of Mercia), made great preparations for regaining the ſaid country; but the North Britons juſt ſettled there having intelligence thereof, removed their cattle and goods over the river Conway. Nor was Anarawd idle: but collected all his forces, and encamped near Conway at *Kymryd*, where he at length, after a bloody fight, gained a compleat victory over the Saxons. This battle was called *Gwaeth Kymryd Konwy*, becauſe fought in the townſhip of Kymryd near Conway, but Anarawd called it *Dial Rodri*, becauſe he there revenged the death of his father Rodri. In this action Tudwal, ſon of Rodri Mawr, received a wound in the knee, which made him ever after be called Tudwal *Glof*, or the *lame*. His brothers, to reward his brave ſervices, gave him *Uchelogoed* (or *Uchelgoed*) *Gwynedh*. The Britons purſuing their victory drove the Saxons quite out of Wales into Mercia, where, having burnt and deſtroyed the borders, they returned laden with ſpoil. Anarawd, to expreſs his gratitude to God for this great victory, gave lands to the church of Bangor, as the records of that ſee teſtify, and likewiſe to the collegiate church of Klynog[a] in Arvon as we read in the extent of North Wales. After this the North Britons came back from beyond the river Conwy, and poſſeſſed again for a long time in peace the lands aſſigned them between Conwy and Cheſter. Matthew of Weſtminſter, and ſome other Engliſh writers, not conſidering that the Britans had lands in Loegria and Albania after king Cadwalader's time, take thoſe of Cumberland and Stradclwyd for the Britans of Wales. Aſſer Menevenſis who lived 875, ſays that Halden[b] the Dane marched into Cumberland, which he ſubdued, having before conquered the Picts and Britans of Stratcluid. *In regionem Nordan-hymbrorum perrexit, eamque ſubjugavit, necnon & Pictos &* Stratcludenſes." The Oxford edition 1691 reads *Strecledenſes*. The Saxon Chronicle Sꝑæcleð pealaʒ and Sꝑæꝛleðpealaʒ. *Ys trad Cluyd* ſignifies Cluydſdale, or the vale of Clûyd, whence *Strecled*, *Straecled*, and *Straetled*, are ſo many variations[c].

DICTVM. DICTUM, or DICTI, which Mr. Camden fancied at *Diganwy*, was in Cumberland or Weſtmoreland, according to the arrangement of ſtations in the Notitia[d]. At Diganwy, however, were found about 50 years ago a number of braſs celts under a great ſtone placed heads and points. Such have been found in other parts of Wales. Biſhop Gibſon engraved one found in a quarry on the ſide of Moel yr Henlhys, a hill in Derowen pariſh, Montgomeryſhire. See Pl. XVIII. fig. 13. The arms found at St. Michael's mount, Cornwall, might have been the ſame, having been accompanied by ſwords of braſs, a metal not likely to be ſo applied by the Romans, and ſuch ſwords have been alſo found in Wales[e].

The ſmall remains of Diganwy, or, as it is called by the Engliſh, *Gannoc*, are on two little hills near the ſhore of the Conwy, the ſpace between which was croſſed by the walls running up their ſides. On the ſummit of one are veſtiges of a round tower, and a few foundations of walls ſcattered on the acceſſible parts. Robert de Rodland was here overpowered and ſlain by the Welſh 1088. Llewelyn the great deſtroyed the caſtle, but it was rebuilt 1210 by Randolph Blundeville, earl of Cheſter. King John lay encamped under its walls 1211, reduced to great ſtraits by Llewelyn, as was Henry III. on the ſame ſpot 1245. Llewelyn ap Gryffyd, laſt prince of Wales, totally diſmantled the caſtle[f].

Not far from hence, on the top of a low hill near *Bryniau*, is an antient round tower, 20 feet high, 12 inches diameter. Its walls compoſe only two thirds of a circle: the reſt is open to the top, and the finiſhing of the walls, which are of great thickneſs, complete without any appearance of there ever having been a door: and this opening is to the land: within are the marks of two floors.

Gogarth, a long narrow tract of great fertility, had been an appendage to the abbey of Conway. Gogarth

Llandudno is a beautiful ſheepwalk near four miles long, and one broad: the weſtern extremity a vaſt precipice frequented by various ſea fowls and peregrine falcons[g]. On the north ſide are remains of ſeveral rude walls without mortar. On a great eminence called *Dinas* is a rude encloſure, having within it multitudes of ſmall circular hollows, about 12 feet diameter, as on Caer Tre'ri and ſimilar places. Near it a Maen ſigl, or rocking ſtone, called *Cryd Tudno*, or St. Tudno's cradle, ſurrounded by a foſs, and a way leading to it. *St. Trillo's chapel*, two miles from Gloddaeth, is a ſingular little oblong building, having a window on each ſide, and at the end a ſmall door, a vaulted roof paved with round ſtones, and within it a well: the whole ſurrounded by a ſtone wall. Llandudno

Not far from the junction of the Conway with the *Machno* is a tremendous cataract of four falls. The river *Lleder* paſſes into the Conway under *Pont or Lleder* bridge. In the Conway is a deep wide ſtill water, called *Llyn yr Afanc*, or the *Beaver's pool*. Their ſkin was valued at 120*d*. while the martin only at 24*d*. the ermine, fox, wolf, or otter, 12*d*. *Bettws Wyrcon Iddon*, or the *bead houſe of the great church of Iddon*, has in its church a monument and figure of Gruffyd ap David Goch, ſon to Dafydd Goch, natural ſon of Dafydd, brother to the laſt prince of Wales. *Pont y Parr* is a moſt ſingular bridge of five arches on rude rocks over *Llugwy*, the work of a maſon of *Penllyn* 1468[h]. Machno Lleder Bettws Wyrcon Iddon Pont y Parr

Bettus Garmon, or *Beadhouſe Garnman*, q. d. *St. German's oratory*, built t. Henry VII.[i] Bettus Garmon

"*Treurewe* caſtle, a mile from Conway abbey, "where Llewellin lay that married Jane, king John's "daughter. It ſtandeth on Conway and Treurew "rivers[k]." Treurew

"*Sinnodune*, a mile from Conway, the foundations "of a great thing yet remain there[k]." Sinnodune

"*Dolywethelan*, 13 miles from Cairmanan (Caer-"narvon) by ſouth-eaſt, and as much from Con-"way[l]." It ſtands on a high incloſed rock, and has ſquare towers, one 40 feet by 25, the other 32 by 20, each of three ſtones. It was the reſidence of Jorverth Drwndwn, and here was born his ſon Llewelyn the Great, who began his reign in the time of Richard I. Meredydd ap Jevan, anceſtor of the Wynnes of Gwedir, purchaſed the leaſe of this Dolywethelan.

[a] q. Klynogvawr. [b] *Healfden*, Chron. Sax. [c] Lluyd.
[d] See Horſl. 113. and Ward, lb. 483. [e] Lluyd. [f] Pennant II. 339.
[g] lb. 329, 330.
[h] Penn. II. 133—135. [i] Willis, Bangor, 272.
[k] Lel. V. 49. He does not diſtinguiſh whether Lewellin lay at Treurew or Conway.
[l] lb.

caſtle t. Henry VII. and reformed the country there full of banditti. He founded the ſtrong houſe of *Penamnaen*, a mile from the caſtle, and rebuilt the church, in which is a monumental pedigree of the Wynnes [m].

At *Llys faen*, or *vaen*, in the north-eaſt corner of the county, was found the ring engraved Pl. XIX. fig. 14, 15. It is gold enamelled of good workmanſhip, weight about an ounce. The legend bears the name of ALHSTAN, and Mr. Pegge [n] conjectures that it belonged to a commander of that name in Egbert's army which invaded North Wales A. D. 818. Another gold ring of greater weight but quite rough was picked up near the ſame place.

[m] Pennant, II. 137, 138.

[n] Archæol. IV. 47.

Rare Plants found in Caernarvonſhire.

Acroſtichum *ilvenſe*. Hairy Fern; on the moiſt rocks called *Clogwyn y Garnedh* near the top of the *Gwidhwa* the higheſt mountain in all *Wales*.

——— *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or Horned Fern; on the top of *Carnedh Lhewellyn* near *Lhan Lhechyd*.

Agroſtis *capillaris*. Fine Bent Graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Aira *cæſpitoſa*. Turfy Hair Graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Ajuga *pyramidalis*. Mountain Bugle or Sicklewort; on *Carnedh Lhewellin*.

Aliſma *natans*. Creeping Water Plantain; in the great lake below the old caſtle at *Llanberris*.

Anthericum *ſerotinum*. Mountain Saffron; on the high rocks of *Snowdon* and near *Llanberris* on *Trigvychau y Clogwyn du ynhem y Glyder*, *Clogwyn yr Ardhu*, *Crib y Diſtil*, &c.

Arenaria *laricifolia*. Larch leaved Chickweed; on moſt of the high and ſteep rocks about *Snowdon*.

——— *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; in mountainous ſoils: about *Llanberris*, plentifully, and in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria* β. A variety of White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on *Snowdon*.

——— *lanceolatum*. Spear Spleenwort; on rocks and old walls: at *Bangor*.

——— *Trichomanes* β. Branched Engliſh black Maidenhair; on the high rocks about *Snowdon*, plentifully.

Bryum *alpinum*. Alpine Bryum; on rocks ſlightly covered with earth near a ruined caſtle not far from *Llanberris*.

——— *aciculare* α and β. Mountain Bryum and a variety; on moiſt rocks and banks of rivers:
——— *æſtivum*. Water Bryum; on moiſt rocks and in mountainous places:
——— *extinctorium*. Conic Bryum; on mountainous heaths and on rocks:
——— *flexuoſum*. Soft Bryum; on rocks:
——— *incurvum*. Incurved Bryum; in paſtures and on rocks:
——— *ſericium*. Silky Bryum; on mountainous heaths:
} about *Llanberris*.

——— *fontanum*. Marſh Bryum; above *Llyn Llydow*:
——— *hypnoides*. Wooly Bryum;
——— *pomiforme*. Round headed Bryum; on *Clogwyn dû yn yr Ardhu*,
} on *Snowdon*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium* punctatum. Thyme leaved Bryum; on the wet rocks of *Clogwyn y Garnedh*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium* ζ undulatum. A variety of the laſt; on *Trigvylchau* rocks near *Llanberris*.

——— *verticillatum*. Verticillated Bryum; on rocks near the ſea near *Bangor*.

Byſſus *aurea*. Saffron coloured Byſſus; on the rocks.

Campanula *rotundifolia* β. A variety of leſſer round leaved Bell flower; on mountains: at *Llanberris*.

Cardamine *petræa*. Mountain Ladies Smock; on the high rocks on *Clogwyn du yr Ardhu*, and *Clogwyn y Garnedh* near *Llanberris*.

Carduus *helenoides*. Great Engliſh ſoft or Gentle Thiſtle; aſcending the *Glyder* from *Llanberris*, and many other mountainous paſtures about *Snowdon*.

Carex *atrata*. Black Carex; on mountains: about *Llanberris*, plentifully.

Ceraſtium *alpinum*. Mountain Mouſe-ear Chickweed; by the water courſes on the ſides of *Snowdon*.

——— *latifolium*. Woolly Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh*, plentifully.

Cheledonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; near the top of *Griggogn* near *Llanberris*.

Chieranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea Stock Gilly-flower; on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *Aberdaron*.

Cochlearia *officinalis* β. Small round leaved Scurvy-graſs; on the coaſt.

——— *officinalis* γ Groenlandica. Groenland Scurvy graſs; on mountains: near *Llanberris*, plentifully,

Conferva *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in a river near *Bangor* called *Aſon Cegui* between the mill called *Pandu maes y Geirchau* and *Malun Eſcob*.

——— *violacea*. Violet Conferva; in alpine rivulets near *Llanberris*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris*. Navelwort, Kidney wort, or Wall Penny wort; on old walls and moiſt ſtoney places: frequent.

Cratœgus *Aria*. White Beam; on *Penmaen mawr*.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Leaſt Mountain Campion or Moſs Campion; on the mountains: near *Llanberris*, plentifully.

Ciſtus *hirſutus*. Hoary Thyme-leaved Ciſtus; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Draba *incana*. Wreathen podded Whitlow-graſs; on the mountains.

——— *incana* β. A variety of the laſt; on the high rocks called *Hyſva* hanging over *Nant Phrancon* valley.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe bay Willowherb; on the top of *Hyſva* near *Llanberris*.

Euphorbia *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores: near *Caernarvon*.

Feſtuca *Cambrica*. Welch Feſcue-graſs; on high mountains about *Llanberris*, plentifully.

——— *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; amongſt ſtones and moſs on *Snowdon*.

——— *Alpina*. Sheep's Feſcue Graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Fontinalis *ſquamoſa*. Scaly Water Moſs; in rivulets near *Llanberris*.

Galeopſis *villoſa*. Yellow Betony; in ſandy fields about *Bangor*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſſwort Madder or ſmooth meadow

dow Madder; on mountainous meadows: near *Llanberris.*

Geum *rivale.* Water Avens; in moiſt mountainous paſtures: on *Snowdon.*

Geranium *maritimum.* Sea Cranes-bill; on ſandy ſea ſhores: about *Caernarvon.*

——— *ſanguineum.* Bloody Crane's-bill. In the walks about *Gloddaeth.*

Gnaphalium *dioicum.* Mountain Cudweed or Cat's foot; on *Hyſva* and *Trigvylchau* rocks near *Llanberris.*

Hieracium *alpinum.* Mountain Hawkweed; on rocks on *Glyder* and *Trigvylchau* and about *Llyn y Cwm.*

——— *murorum β.* A variety of French or Golden Lungwort; on the rocks near the lake at *Llanberris.*

Hypnum *ſcorpoides.* Scorpion Hypnum; in turfy marſhes: about *Pentir* near *Bangor.*

Iſoetes *lacuſtris.* Quillwort; at the bottom of lakes about *Llanberris,* and about *Lyn y Cwm,* plentifully.

Juncus *triglumis.* Three flowered Ruſh; in bogs near the *Trigvylchau* rocks and about *Llyn y Cwm.*

——— *ſquarroſus.* Moſs Ruſh; on *Snowdon.*

Jungermannia *alpina.* Chocolate alpine Jungermannia: on wet rocks on the mountains.

——— *julacea.* Round Jungermannia; } on wet rocks

——— *rupeſtris.* Rock Jungermannia; } on *Snowdon* and *Glyder.*

——— *trilobata.* Trifid Jungermannia; on *Crib y ddiſcil* near *Llanberris.*

Juniperus *communis β.* Mountain Dwarf Juniper; on *Snowdon.*

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris.* Narrow leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in woods and hedges: about *Conway.*

Lichen *calcareus.* Dyer's Liverwort; on limeſtone rocks.

——— *cæruleſcens.* Bluiſh Lichen; on trunks of trees near *Pentir* and *Bangor.*

——— *caninus γ.* A variety of Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort; in woods, on heaths, and in ſtoney places about *Bangor.*

——— *fuſcus.* Brown Lichen; on rocks and large ſtones near *Bangor.*

——— *lanatus.* Woolly Liverwort; on rocks about *Borth* near *Bangor.*

——— *craſſus.* Thick Lichen; on the *Glyder.*

——— *centrifugus.* Spreading Liverwort; on large ſtones:

——— *deuſtus.* Sooty Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones:

——— *fragilis.* Brittle Liverwort; on rocks, ſtones, and mountainous heaths:

——— *polyrrhizos.* Fibrous Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones:

——— *proboſcideus.* Button Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:

——— *ſaccatus.* Pitted Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:

——— *ſcaber.* Scabrous Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:

——— *velleus.* Fleecy Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:

} about *Llanberris.*

——— *furfuraceus.* Branny Liverwort; on trunks of trees.

——— *fragilis β* globoſus. Round headed Liverwort; on *Snowdon.*

——— *fluviatilis.* River Lichen; in alpine ſtreams:

——— *paſchalis.* Woody Lichen; } on *Snowdon.*

——— *radiatus.* Radiated Liverwort; on the top of *Cwn Brynog* rocks towards *Ardhu,* on *Snowdon.*

——— *Iſlandicus δ.* A variety of Iceland Lichen; on the high mountains near *Klogwyn Du.*

——— *marginalis.* Marginal Lichen; on rocks and ſtones everywhere.

——— *omphaloides.* Purple Liverwort;

——— *parietinus.* Common Liverwort; } on rocks.

——— *tartareus.* Welch Liverwort;

Lobelia *Dortmanna.* Water Gladiole; in the lakes about *Snowdon* about *Llyn y Cwm.*

Lycopodium *alpinum.* Cypreſs-Moſs, or Heath-Cypreſs;

——— *Selago.* Firr Club-Moſs; } on *Snowdon.*

——— *Selaginoides.* Prickly Club-Moſs;

——— *annotinum.* Welch Club Moſs; on the mountains on *Rhiwr Glyder* above the lake *Llyn y Cwm* near *St. Peris* church, and elſewhere, on the ſame mountain.

——— *inundatum.* Marſh Club Moſs, in moiſt watery places, about ſprings and meadows about *Capel Ceirig.*

Mnium *jungermannia.* Purple Mnium; on *Snowdon* and *Glyder.*

Myrica *Gale.* Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in an open ſpace called *Bylch yr Nairn* at *Gwedir.*

Oſmunda *criſpa.* Stone Fern, or ſmall flowering Stone Fern; on *Clogyn y Garnedh.*

Papaver *Cambricum.* Yellow Wild Baſtard Poppy; on the aſcent of the hill leading to *Bangor,* and on *Clogwyn y Garnedh yſcolion du,* on *Dygvylche,* aſcending the *Glyder* from *Llanberris,* and elſewhere about *Snowdon.*

Phalaris *arundinacea β.* A variety of Reed Canary-graſs; by the rivulet going to the old caſtle at *Llanberris.*

Phaſcum *montanum.* Mountain Phaſcum; on Alpine rocks covered with earth: about *Llanberris.*

Plantago *maritima γ.* Mountain Plantain; on *Trigvylchau* rocks above the lake *Lhyn Bochlyn,* near *St. Peris* church.

Poa *pratenſis β* alpina. Alpine Meadow-graſs; on *Snowdon.*

Polygonum *viviparum β.* A variety of Small Biſtort, or Snakeweed; in the ſteep paſtures of the high rock *Grib Goch* above the lake *Phynon brech* near *Llanberris.*

Polypodium *fragile β.* A variety of Brittle Polypody; on *Snowdon.*

——— *Lonchitis.* Great Polypody, or Spleenwort; on the mountains about *Llanberris.*

——— *rhæticum.* Stone Polypody; on the top of the *Glyder* over the lake *Lhyn-Ogwan.*

Potentilla *vulgare γ* cambricum. Welſh or jagged Polypody; in the lane leading to *Conwy.*

——— *verna.* Spring Cinquefoil; in the walks about *Gloddaeth.*

Pulmonaria *maritima.* Sea Bugloſs; by the river *Eufni* between *Dinardinell* and *Clynog.*

Ranunculus *acris.* Upright Meadow Crowfoot; a variety of this is found on the high mountains with a ſtalk bearing one or two flowers, and a very hairy large calyx.

Rhinanthis

Rhinanthus *Criſta Galli* β. A variety of Yellow Rattle, or Cockſcomb; in meadows and paſtures: at *Llanberris*.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſewort; on the rocks of the high mountains of *Snowdon*, plentifully.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloud berries, Knotberries, Knoutberries, or Dwarf Mulberries; in turfy bogs on the mountains.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; about *Llyn y Cwm*.

Rumex *digynus*. Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on moiſt high rocks, and by rivulets about *Snowdon*.

Satyrium *albidum*. White Satyrion; in moiſt meadows about *Llanberris*.

Saxifraga *hypnoides*. Trifid Sengreen;
——— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain heath-like Sengreen; } on *Snowdon*.

——— *nivalis*. Mountain Sengreen, Welch Saxifrage, or Prince's feather; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh* or *Du*, *Crib-y-ddeſcil*, *Glyder*, &c. near *Llanberris*.

——— *ſtellaris*. Hairy Kidney-wort; by the rills, and on the moiſt rocks of *Snowdon* and *Carnedh Lhewellyn*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth, or Squill;
Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; } in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Scirpus *cæſpitoſus*. Dwarf or Heath Clubruſh; in a deep bottom on *Cwn Brynog* and on *Snowdon*.

Sedum *rupeſtre*. St. Vincent's rock Stonecrop; on *Hyſva* rocks over *Nantphrancon* valley.

Serratula *alpina*. Mountain Sawwort; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh*, and moſt other high mountains about *Snowdon*.

——— *alpina* β. A variety of the laſt; by a rivulet on *Gallt yr Ogo*, near *Capel Coirig*.

Schœnus *nigricans*. Round black headed Bog-ruſh; in a deep bottom on *Cwm Brwynog* and on *Snowdon*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottingham Catchfly; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. The leaſt *Bur-reed*; in ponds, lakes, and gently flowing rivers: about *Llanberris*.

Sphagnum *alpinum*. Green Bog-moſs; in bogs on *Snowdon*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden-Rod; on mountains on *Llanberris* and about *Llyn y Cwm*, plentifully.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. The Quicken tree, or Mountain Aſh; in moiſt woods and hedges.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; on *Snowdon*.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awl-wort; in alpine lakes, about *Llanberris* and *Llyn y Cwm*, plentifully.

Thalictrum *alpinum*. Mountain Meadow-Rue; on wet rocks, and near rivulets on the mountains, very common.

——— *minus*. The leſſer Meadow Rue; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*, and elſewhere.

Tremella *verrucoſa*. Warty Tremella; in alpine rivulets.

——— *utriculata*. Bladder Tremella; in rivulets upon ſtones about *Pentir* and *Llanberris*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; on the left entering the mountains leading to the old caſtle at *Llanberris*.

Veronica *ſpicata*. Upright ſpiked Male Speedwell; in mountainous meadows and paſtures: near *Snowdon* and on *Penmaen mawr*.

Viola *canina* δ alpina. Welch Violet; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh* above *Ffynnon-Lâs* lake.

THE

THE ISLAND
MONA OR ANGLESEY.

IN my ſurvey of the county of *Caernarvon* I premiſed that it derived its name from its chief town, as did that town its name from the iſland MONA, which lies over againſt it. This juſtly ranking as a county requires that I now reſtore it to its place having before thoughtleſsly ranked it among the iſlands, and ſurvey it in its order. The Romans called it MONA, the Britans *Mon* and *Tir Mon*, q. d. *the land of Mona*, and *Ynis Dowyll*, q. d. *the ſhady iſland*, the antient Saxons Monez, and after the Engliſh got footing in it Enzleſ-ea and Anzleſea, q. d. the *Iſland of the Angles*. It is divided from the Britiſh main by the narrow ſtrait of *Menai*, being on every other ſide laſhed by the ſtormy Iriſh ſea. It is of an irregular form, its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt 20 miles, its greateſt breadth ſcarce 17. But though as Giraldus[a] informs us, "the "ſoil ſeems dry and ſtoney, of dreary and un- "pleaſant appearance, in external quality very like "the land of *Pebidion*[b] adjoining to St. David's, its "interior natural qualifications are far different. "For it is infinitely more productive of wheat than "part of Wales, ſo that it is proverbially called in "the Welſh language *Mon mam Cymbry*, q. d. *Mon*, "*the mother of Wales*, becauſe when all the other "countries fail this alone by its rich and fertile ſoil "ſupplies all Wales with plenty of corn." It is alſo at preſent well ſtocked with cattle, yields mill-ſtones, and in ſome places an aluminous earth, out of which ſome have lately begun to extract alum and copperas. But their ſcheme not anſwering their expectation they deſiſted.

This is that renowned iſland MONA, the antient ſeat of the Druids, invaded by Suetonius Paulinus, and reduced under the Roman power by J. Agricola. This Suetonius Paulinus in the reign of Nero, as Tacitus[c] relates, "made preparations for attack- "ing the populous iſland Mona, the receptacle of "deſerters, and ſet about making flat-bottomed veſ- "ſels proper for a flat and uncertain ſhore. In "theſe the foot were carried over, the horſe fording "after them or where they found themſelves out of "their depth ſwimming their horſes. On the "ſhore ſtood a motley army in cloſe array, and "women intermixed with the men, dreſſed like fu- "ries in a funeral habit, their hair diſhevelled, and "carrying torches in their hands. The Druids "around uttering execrations and lifting up their "hands to Heaven ſtruck the ſoldiers by the no- "velty of their appearance, inſomuch that they pre- "ſented their bodies almoſt motionleſs to the aſ- "ſaults of the enemy. At length animated by the "exhortations of their general, and encouraging each "other not to be afraid of an army of women and "frantic people they advanced, bearing down all "that oppoſed them, and deſtroying them by their "own fire. Garriſons were after this placed in the "towns, and the groves cut down which they had "dedicated to their bloody ſuperſtitions. For it "was their cuſtom to offer the blood of their pri- "ſoners on their altars, and they thought it no crime "to conſult the gods by the entrails of men." While the general was engaged in this work a ſudden revolt of the whole province obliged him to deſiſt. Afterwards, as the ſame author goes on[d], "J. Agricola applied himſelf to reduce the iſland "Mona, which I have already obſerved Suetonius "Paulinus was prevented from keeping poſſeſſion "of by a rebellion in Britain. But as in the uncer- "tain ſtate of affairs no veſſels had been provided, "the prudence and perſeverance of the general ſup- "plied this defect. For leaving behind all the bag- "gage he cauſed the choiceſt of the auxiliary troops, "who knew the fords, and were inured in their "own country to a method of ſwimming, at the ſame "time managing their arms and horſes, to advance "ſo ſuddenly that the enemy who expected a fleet "and operations by ſea believed nothing impracti- "cable or unſurmountable by troops who con- "ducted war in this manner. They therefore ſued "for peace, and ſurrendered the iſland, in conſequence "of which Agricola acquired great renown and glory."

Many ages after it was reduced by the Engliſh and took their name, being antiently called by the Saxons Enzleſ ea, now commonly *Angleſea*, q. d. *Engliſh iſland*. But as Humphry Lluyd in his moſt learned epiſtle to the learned Ortelius had aſſerted the name and dignity of this iſland, it will not be expected I ſhould enlarge on this ſubject. Thus much, however, I ſhall add, that upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain certain people from Ireland crept in here. For beſides the hillocks ſurrounded with ditches and called Iriſh cotts, there is likewiſe a place called *Yn hericy Gwidil* from the Iriſh, who under the conduct of Sirigi there defeated the Britans, as we find in the Triades. Nor was it only harraſſed by the Engliſh but alſo by the Normans. For in the year 1000 king Ethelwerd's fleet ſailed round the iſland, and ravaged it in a hoſtile manner. Afterwards two Normans of the name of Hugh, one earl of Cheſter, the other earl of Shrewſbury grievouſly waſted it, and built *Aber Llienoc* caſtle to keep the natives in awe. But *Magnus* the Norwegian landing here at that time ſlew Hugh earl of Cheſhire with an arrow, and after pillaging the iſland

[a] II. c. 7. [b] *Pebidiog.* [c] Ann. XIV. 30. [d] Vit. Agric. c. 18.

made off. In after ages the Engliſh frequently attacked it, till Edward I. reduced it to his obedience. It had antiently 363 villages, and is very populous at this time. Its principal town at preſent is *Beaumaris*, built in a marſhy ſpot on the eaſt ſide by Edward I. who gave it this name from its pleaſant ſituation, the place being before called *Bonover*[e], and fortified it with a caſtle, which never appears to have been finiſhed, and whereof ſir Richard *Bulkley*, knt. is governor, of whoſe civility to me when I viſited this place I ſhall always retain in the moſt grateful ſenſe.

Beaumaris.

To this adjoins *Lhan-vays*, antiently a noted houſe of friars minors, to whom the kings of England ſhewed themſelves very munificent patrons, both on account of the ſanctity of the friars dwelling there, and becauſe, to uſe the language of the records, there were buried "a daughter of king John, a ſon of "the king of Denmark, as alſo the bodies of lord "*Clifford**, and other lords, knights, and ſquires ſlain "in the wars of Wales in the time of the moſt noble "kings of England."

Llanvays.

The next town after Beaumaris is *Newburg*, called by the Britans *Roſſur*, ten[f] miles to the weſtward, which has loſt much of its antient ſplendor by heaps of ſand caſt in upon it. Not far from hence is *Aber-fraw*, now of no great note, but formerly of ſuperior rank to all the reſt, as being antiently the reſidence of the kings of Venodotia, or North Wales, hence ſtiled kings of *Aber-fraw*. On the extreme point to the weſt, which we called *Holyhead*, ſtands a little village called in Britiſh *Caer Guby*, taking its name from *Kubius*, a holy man, diſciple of St. Hilary of Poitiers, who there devoted himſelf to God. From this place is the common paſſage to Ireland. The reſt of this iſland is beſprinkled with villages, which, having nothing remarkable, I ſhall return to the main land and viſit Denbighſhire†.

Newburg. *Aberfraw.* *Holyhead.* *Caer Guby.*

In this county are 74 pariſhes.

* Pat. 2 H. V. p. 2.

* This does not ſeem a Britiſh name.

† Of the iſlands adjoining to Mona, ſee among the Britiſh iſles.

[f] 12 miles. G.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of Angleſea is from eaſt to weſt 30 miles, from north to ſouth 26, about 80 miles in circumference, and contains about 200,000 acres. It is level except a few cliffs on the ſhores. It was originally divided into three *Kantreds*, or hundreds, and afterwards into ſix *Commots*. It was the reſidence of the princes of North Wales, from the time of Anarawd to Llewelin, near four centuries. It contains 74 pariſhes and four market towns, and Giraldus ſays in his time it had 363 villages. The ſoil is of three ſorts, ſandy, black, and ſtiff red. The common fuel is peat, under which they find trees probably felled by the Romans, and now uſed for laths. The crops of barley, oats, and rye are ſo plentiful, that in 1770 upwards of 90,000 buſhels of different grain were exported from their harbours. The chief trade is corn and cattle, and the principal manure lime, ſoapers waſte, and ſand. A century ago it was ſuppoſed to ſend 3000 head of cattle annually to England, and now from 12 to 15,000, and ſheep in proportion. Here are four inconſiderable rivers. The inhabitants are of middle ſtature, ſtrong and active, healthy and long-lived. Their number in the middle of the laſt century was computed at 12000, and the houſes at 1840[a], but they have ſo exceedingly increaſed that in 1776 the number of the houſes was 3956, and allowing five perſons to a family the whole number of inhabitants was 19,780, which wants only 340 of double the number in the intervening ſpace[b] The air is keen and pure, and the winters ſeldom ſevere.

As this iſland was the principal and lateſt reſidence of the Druids, one muſt expect many remains and traces of them. Thoſe deſcribed by Mr. Rowlands, but moſt miſerably repreſented, and, to the diſgrace of the editor of the ſecond edition, left unaltered, though greatly changed ſince his time, are on and about a farm of lord Boſton's called *Trer Drw*, rented at £. 35. *per annum* by one John Jones, an intelligent farmer, who ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh. There is a circular work of earth and ſtones, five yards perpendicular, ſloping upwards, encloſing an area of greenſward of 180 feet diameter. The people call it *Caſtelh*, and ſuppoſe it to have been antiently ſurrounded with a town. Mr. Rowlands calls it *Bryn Gwyn*, and takes it for a tribunal. But this name is given to a cottage, two bowſhots ſouth of it, whoſe gabel is formed of a monſtrous ſingle ſtone, 12 feet high, and eight wide. In a line with it ſtands another ſingle ſtone 11 feet high, but narrower and 23 feet in girth. Behind the cottage is a broken cromlech. The name of Bryn Gwyn ſeems to be given alſo to the circle of ſtones which Rowlands ſays were by the diſtances eight or nine great pillars, of which he ſaw three, and the ſtump of a fourth. This and the third may be hid in the fence of the cottage yard, or broken to make it. Between Trer Drw farm and Bryn Gwyn are ſome broken ſtones, whether parts of circles, or only ſcattered by the hand of nature as thoſe in the neighbouring moor, I cannot determine. Mr. Pennant deſcribes in its neighbourhood a *Gorſedhau*, now almoſt diſperſed, but once conſiſting of a great copped heap of ſtones[c]. Hereabouts is a well ſaid to be cold in ſummer and warm in winter.

I was told *Tan Ben y Kefn* the ſuppoſed Britiſh building lay half a mile to the ſouth of the cottage. As far to the weſt is a cromlech. Eaſt of Trer Drw farm, in a home field, is a large rude brown ſtone, bedded in the ground with two round cavities in it, which the farmer ſaid was intended to burn men or baptize children at. A good diſtance eaſt on a common is *Caer Leb*, an oblong double intrenchment, the inner vallum rounded at the angles, and near the ſouth-eaſt angles foundations of a round tower. The outer vallum is rectangular, its ſouth ſide much broken; a broad ditch between and a leſſer on the outſide. Mr. Rowlands repreſenting it according to his idea of its *perfect* ſtate, ſays it is 50 paces over, and ſuppoſes it the ſite of ſome wooden palace, of which the round tower was the ſtaircaſe. It is too much commanded by riſing grounds to have been a fortification or entrenchment. The river Breint probably filled its ditches. Rowlands' houſes at *Tan Ben y Cefn* ſeem of the ſame ſort, and I was told of ſuch at *Bryn Shenkin*. Near Caerleb, on the river is a piece of ground called *Trw-Vry*. Rowland mentions a great many circular foundations which to Mr. Pennant appeared ſo dilapidated as to be almoſt formleſs[d]. *Bod drudan*, or the habitation of the Druids, *Tre'r Bardd* or that of the bards, and *Bodowyr* that of the prieſts, are all of them hamlets nearly ſurrounding the ſeat of the chief Druid, compoſing the principal part of his ſuite[e]. At the laſt Mr. Pennant ſaw a thick cromlech on three ſtones.

What follows is taken from a letter from the rev. Mr. John Davis, rector of Newburgh, in biſhop Gibſon's additions, p. 809. "Oppoſite to the ſpot where it is ſuppoſed the Romans paſſed the frith of Menei into Mona is a hill called *Gwydryn*, corrupted perhaps from *Gwydh Uryn*, q. d. *Conſpicuous hill*, on one of whoſe two ſummits are the ruins of an antient fort, and on the other I obſerved a round pit, of about nine feet diameter, ſunk in a rock, and filled up with pure ſand. Its depth I cannot aſcertain, ſome who have ſounded it for three yards having found no bottom. I conjecture this might have been the place where the Druids offered the blood of their priſoners. About a mile from the place where we ſuſpect the Romans to have landed is *Trer Druw*, which doubtleſs took its name from ſome Druid, and may be interpreted *Druid's town*, as we find the adjoining townſhip is called *Tre'r*

[a] Hiſtory of Angleſea, 1775, 4to. p. 4-11,
[b] Mr. Panton in Phil. Tranſ. LXIII. part I. p. 180. Penn. Wales, II. 280.
[c] See Rowlands, p. 100. Pennant's Wales, II. 230.
[d] Ib. 231.
[e] Rowlands, p. 240.

Beirdh,

Beirdh, or the *Druid's ſtone*, within the Kwnmwd of Twrkelyn, in Lhan Elian pariſh, where doubtleſs was a Druid's ſepulchral monument, though it is now only the name of a houſe. On the confines of theſe two townſhips is a ſquare fortification, which may be ſuppoſed the firſt camp that the Romans had after their landing here: and oppoſite to it, about three furlongs weſtward, is another ſtrong hold of a round form and conſiderable height, which probably was that of our anceſtors. Farther weſt, under the protection of the fort, are about 12 ſtones pitched on end, whereof three are very conſiderable: the largeſt 12 feet high and eight broad. Theſe are known by the name of *Kerig y Bryn gwyn*, or Bryngwyn ſtones (Bryngwyn ſignifying *white cliff*, or *hill*, or as Rowlands *Supreme court*), from the place where they are erected. On what occaſion they were ſet up I cannot conjecture, unleſs as the burial place of ſome of the moſt eminent Druids. In *Bed Owyr*, on the north ſide of the ſame round fort, farther off, we find a remarkable cromlech[f] ſuppoſed by others as well as myſelf another ſort of ſepulchral monument ſince the time of heatheniſm. Theſe (for there are ſeveral more in the iſland) are compoſed of three or four or more rude ſtones pitched on end, and ſupporting a vaſt ſtone of ſeveral tons laid on them. They are thought to have received their name from the convexity or gibboſity of the upper ſtone: the word *Krwn* ſignifying crooked or gibbous, and *Llech* any flat ſtone[g]. The cromlech at Bodowyr is the moſt elegant I have ſeen: all the ſtones of others being rude and unpoliſhed; but in this wrought as neatly as the natural roughneſs of the ſtone would bear, and pointed into ſeveral angles. We have a tradition that the largeſt cromlech in this county is the monument of Bronwen daughter of king Lleir, who is ſaid to have begun his reign anno mundi 3105. But of this and the reſt of our cromlechs take the words of a late ingenious antiquary, Mr. John Griffith of Llan Dhyvnan, in a letter to Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt, Bronwen Leiri filiam quod attinet &c. "As to Brownwen, the daughter of Leir, there is a "crooked little cell of ſtone, not far weſt of Alaw, "where, according to tradition, ſhe was buried. "But whether there ever was ſuch a king is doubted "by many: how juſtly remains to be proved. Such "little houſes, which are common in this country, "are called you know by an appoſite name Crom-"lechau. Laſtly, this iſland, which in thoſe days "was almoſt one continued wood, and, as it were "appropriated to the Druids, abounds with the "graves of noblemen, who were induced by a re-"verence for the place to be buried there." Some I know ſuppoſe theſe and the like monuments to be federal teſtimonies: but that I take to be a groundleſs conjecture, and the opinion of their being places of interment ſeems to be confirmed by a friend of mine, who remembers that an odd kind of helmet (and I am informed a ſpear alſo) was found by digging about a rude ſtone, which, with ſome others, is pitched on end at a place called *Kae y maes maur* at the ſouth-weſt point of the pariſh of Llan Rhwydrus[h]. Of theſe ſtones there are now but three ſtanding, and thoſe in a manner triangularly. One is 11 feet and half high, four feet broad, and 14 inches thick: another about nine feet high, and four broad: the third ten feet high, eight broad, and but ſix inches thick[i]. As to the Iriſh houſes the words *Yn hericy gwidil* ſeem to have been erroneouſly printed for *Kerig y Gwydhel*, q. d. Iriſh ſtones: for we find a place ſo called in *Llan Griſtiolis* pariſh, near which is *Din Drivel*, a fort near which the Iriſh were routed by Caſwallon. Not that I think we are thence authorized to conclude that the Iriſh had any ſettlement in theſe parts, or that there was any memorable action here between them and the Britans, ſince it relates only to one man, who might poſſibly be there buried, and a heap of ſtones caſt on his grave, as has been uſual in other places. I alſo doubt whether theſe monuments called Iriſh houſes are any proof of the Iriſh reſiding there, being only ſome vaſt rude ſtones laid together in a circular order, encloſing an area of about five yards diameter, and too ill ſhaped to be the foundations of any building, and as they are they afford neither ſhelter nor convenience. Thoſe I mean are to be ſeen in a wood near *Llygwy*, the ſeat of Thomas Lloyd, eſq, and are commonly called *Kittieur Gwydhelod*, or Iriſh cots. A monument of this kind, though much leſs, may be ſeen at *Lhech yr Aſt* in Lhan Goedmor pariſh near Cardigan, which was doubtleſs erected in the barbarous ages of heatheniſm, but for what I cannot ſay. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe *Kittieur Gwydhelad*, which I preſume to have been ſo called by the vulgar merely from a tradition that before Chriſtianity the Iriſh poſſeſſed this iſland, and therefore they are apt to aſcribe to that people ſuch monuments as they cannot account for, as the Highlanders refer the ſtone pillars to the Picts[k]. For we muſt not ſuppoſe ſuch barbarous monuments can be ſo late as the end of the ſixth century, about which time the Iriſh commander Sirigi is ſaid to have been ſlain by *Caſwallonaw hir*, or *Caſſivelaunus Longimanus*[l]. We have many more places in Wales denominated from the Iriſh, as *Pentre'r Gwydhel*, in the pariſh of *Rhos Golin* in this county, *Pont y Gwydhel* in Llanvair, and *Pentre'r Gwydhel* in Lhyſvaen pariſh in Denbighſhire, *Kerig y Gwydhel* near Feſtiniog in Merionethſhire, *Kwm y Gwydhel* in Penbryn pariſh, and *Karn Philip Wydhil* in Llan Wennog pariſh in Cardiganſhire. But having no hiſtory to back theſe names, nothing can be inferred from them[m].

About the year 945, a battle was fought for this iſle between Howel Dha king of Wales and Kynan ap Edwal Voel, wherein the latter fell. Grufydh his ſon renewing the war was likewiſe overcome, and Kyngar, a potent man, being driven out of the iſland, Howel kept quiet poſſeſſion thereof[n].

At *Plaſnewydd*, the ſeat of Henry Baily Paget, earl of Uxbridge, a modern houſe, built like a caſtle at the bottom of a wood, commanding a fine view down the Menai, and of the oppoſite ſhores on the edge of the park, at a little diſtance from the houſe, is the largeſt and moſt intire cromlech in the whole principality. It is double, conſiſting of a greater and a leſs. The greater is 12 feet and an half long by 12 feet broad and ſix feet high, its upper edge but two feet thick. It reſted on five ſtones, but one being detached

Plaſnew

[f] See Rowlands, 93.
[g] See in Pembrokeſhire.
[h] Maes ſignifies properly only a *large open field*, but I am told that in the names of places in this country it is uſed for *battle*: ſo that *Kaer maes maur* implies ſome great battle fought here. A further confirmation whereof, as alſo of theſe ſtones being ſepulchral monuments, is that a ſmall brook on the ſouth of them is called *Rhyd y Bedhen*, or *the ford of Graves*. Lluyd in Gibſon.
[i] Lluyd.
[k] See Dr. Garden's Letters to Mr. Aubrey, Archæol. I. 312.
[l] See Deſcription of Wales before Dr. Powel's hiſtory.
[m] Lluyd.
[n] Robert Vaughan's MS. G.

tached and another thrown down four only bear its weight at preſent. Of theſe one is five, the other three, the third three feet and an half high. There is a ſpace under it five feet high, and nearly ſix feet ſquare. The ſmaller adjoins cloſe to the narrow end of this, and is ſix feet ſquare, reſting on three ſtones, and a fourth down; one of thoſe ſtanding ſeems to have flaked in two. Not far from thence is a large Carnedd, part of which being removed diſcovered a cell about ſeven feet long and three wide covered with two flat ſtones and lined with others. On the top of the ſtone were two ſemicircular holes big enough to take in the human neck[n]. Sir Nicholas Bailey and Mr. Rowlands ſon of the author of Mona Antiqua Reſtaurata, who has the living of Llanedwen and a good paternal fortune, have built on the road from hence to Beaumaris a number of neat brick cottages for the poor, who rent them with about 12 acres for £.6. Mr. Rowlands the author was buried in *Llanedwen* church, of which he was vicar, 1723. At *Llaindan* is the rude ſtone ſhrine of St. Aidan, to whom the church is dedicated, and of whom Bede makes hohourable mention[o]. At *Pwll Keris* is a furious *ſwilly* or current with whirlpools[p]. Hence to Beaumaris the country is hilly but ſandy, and covered only with fern. *Llandogvan* church, rather better than the generality of Welſh churches, is the mother church to Beaumaris, and dedicated to St. Tydecho, or St. Decuman. *Beaumaris* is a large and tolerably well built and walled town, with one or two inns entered by a gate at the ſouth end. The caſtle built as well as the town by Edward I. 1295, and ſurrounded by a ditch, is entered from the eaſt between two embattled walls, with a round and ſquare tower at the ends. The gate has four ſquare towers, and opens into a ſquare court, 57 yards by 60, a well filled up in the center[q], and on the eaſt ſide was the chapel in a round tower with three lancet eaſt windows, and compartments of archwork all round within. In the middle of the north ſide is the hall, 20 yards from north to ſouth by 12[r], with two round towers, a number of which range about the inner and outer walls, and the bluiſh ſtones intermixed with the ſquare ſtones of the walls produced a pretty effect. Two of the eaſt towers ſerved as dungeons, the deſcent to them dark and narrow, as are the galleries round them. The porter's lodge is a Bridewell[s]. A quantity of money is ſaid to have been found in the wall of the gate. On the ſouth ſide is an advanced work called the Gunner's walk[t]. The caſtle is the property of the crown, the preſent governor ſir Hugh Williams. Gillyflowers grow plentifully about the building, and nowhere elſe in the iſland[u]. The church is a handſome building with a lofty ſquare tower. Here is a free-ſchool founded 1603[x]. Juſt out of the town gate to the north-weſt is an almſhouſe, and another by the ſide of the road to *Portaithwy* ferry.

Juſt without the town alſo is *Baron hill*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Bulkeley, whoſe family deſcended from Robert lord Bulkeley, lord of the manor of that name in Cheſhire, t. John, have been hereditary conſtables of this caſtle, and chamberlains of North-Wales ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. Charles I. created Thomas Bulkeley viſcount Bulkeley 1643, of Caſhel, in the kingdom of Ireland, who was ſucceeded by his great-great-grandſon James, and he by his ſon Thomas 8th and preſent viſcount. This houſe was built 1618 by ſir Richard Bulkeley a diſtinguiſhed perſonage in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. and a ſtout and ſucceſsful oppoſer of Leyceſter's oppreſſive practices. It has been much improved under the direction of Mr. Wyatt by the preſent noble owner. Near the town, on a ſpot where a battle was fought between the Saxons and Welſh A. D. 819[y], was *Llanvaes* abbey, founded by Llewellin ap Jerwerth for Franciſcans after the death of his wife Joan, daughter of king John, who was buried here 1237 at her own requeſt[z]. A ſtone coffin, ſuppoſed to be hers, is now a watering trough for cattle at a farm called the *Friers*, about one mile north of the town on the coaſt[a]. Four miles from Beaumaris ſtood *Penmon* or *Glennarch* priory of black canons, founded or at leaſt richly endowed by the ſame prince, and valued at £. 40. *per annum*[b]. It was burnt by the Danes 971[c]. Part of the refectory and church remain[d]. Hereabouts are good quarries of mill-ſtones and limeſtones, and in the harbour large oyſters[e]. *Caſtelle Aber Llienag* is a ſmall ſquare fort with round towers at the corners, built by Hugh Lupus and Hugh earl of Shrewſbury, the latter of whom was there ſlain by Magnus king of Norway 1098. It was taken by the king's troops 1645[f].

Llanvaes.

Penmon.

At *Trevawr* is a great rude cromlech and ruins of others. *Traith Coch* or *Redwharf* is a large bay covered with a firm ſand which on the weſt ſide has a bed of ſhells uſed for manure: on the eaſt ſide about three miles from *Plas Gwyn* the ſeat of Paul Panton, eſq. are two round mounts probably Daniſh. On a high hill called *Bwrdd Arthur* or Arthur's Round Table, is a great Britiſh poſt ſecured with a double row of rude pointed ſtones and a rampart of ſmall ſtones; in the area veſtiges of oval buildings, the largeſt formed of two rows of ſtones ſet on edge. In *Llan Jeſtin* church is the tomb of Jeſtin its tutelar ſaint engraved in Archæologia, V. 146, with this inſcription:

Llan Jeſtin.

" Hic jacet Santtus Yeſtinus cui Gwarllian filia
" Madoc & Gryffyt ap Gwilym optulet in oblac̃oem
" iſtam imaginem pro ſalute animorum."

Penmynyd two miles ſouth of Plas Gwyn was the reſidence of Owen Tudor who married Catherine dowager of Henry V. and fighting againſt Edward IV. at the battle of Mortimer's croſs was taken and beheaded and buried in the Grey friars at Hereford[g]. Part of the houſe and gateway and the hall chimney piece remain in a farm houſe. The Tudor family became extinct in Richard Tudor 1657, and the eſtate belongs to lord Bulkeley. In the church is one of their monuments, removed at the diſſolution from Llanvaes abbey. *Tre Garnedd* was the ſeat of the great Ednyfed Vychan; his great grandſon ſir Gryffyd Lluyd revolting from Edward I. 1322, fortified it, and made another ſtrong hold about three quarters of a mile hence in the moraſs of *Maltraeth* called *Ynys Cevenni*; the moats of both remain. The firſt of theſe places takes its name from an immenſe Carnedd ſuurrounded with great

Penmynyd.

[n] Pennant II. 237, 238. [o] Ib. 229. Bede vita Cuthberti, c. 4. [p] Ib. 239. [q] Groſe. [r] Ib. [s] Hiſt. of Angleſea, 22. [t] Groſe. [u] Groſe. [x] Hiſt. of Angleſea, p. 22. [y] Ib. 23. [z] Tan. 700. [a] Hiſt. of Gwedir family, 23. n. [b] Tan. 699. Buck. [c] Ib. 79. [d] Penn. II. 247. [e] Hiſt. of Angl. 25. Penn. II. 229. [f] Penn. II. 248. [g] Lel. It. IV. 86. VIII. 36. Pennant II. 254—258.

upright ſtones in an adjacent field ſeeming to have beneath it paſſages formed on the top and ſides with flat ſtones or flags. A few years ago under ſuch a carnedd on a farm called *Bryn celli ddu* near the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Bayly, was found a paſſage three feet wide, four feet and a quarter high, and about 19 feet and an half long, which led into a room three feet diameter and ſeven high, an irregular hexagon, the ſides compoſed of ſix rude ſlabs, one of which meaſured diagonally eight feet nine inches; in the middle was a rude ſtone pillar four feet eight inches in circumference ſupporting the roof, which conſiſted of one ſtone near 10 feet diameter; along the ſides was a ſtone bench, on which were found human bones which fell to duſt almoſt at a touch[h]. The weſt front of the bay is called *Caſtell mawr*, a ſmall flat cape compoſed of limeſtone. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, but no veſtiges of a ſtation. On the lands of *Llugwy*, an eſtate of lord Boſton, is a moſt ſtupendous cromlech of a rhomboid form, the greateſt diameter 17 feet and an half, the leaſt 15: the thickneſs three feet three quarters, height from the ground only two feet, ſupported by ſeveral ſtones. It is called *Arthur's Quoit*. In the woods are ſome druidical circles nearly contiguous to each other. *Dulas* bay is a harbour for ſmall veſſels. *Llan Elian* church is dedicated to Elian, a ſaint ſo much reſorted to that with the offerings of the pilgrims the pariſhioners purchaſed three tenements for the uſe of the church which ſtill belong to the living. Near this place Caſwallon Lawhir beforementioned kept his court, and granted ſeveral privileges with that of ſanctuary to this church[i].

Llan Elian.

On *Parys* mountain part of *Tryſclwyn* mountain is the moſt conſiderable body of copper ore perhaps ever known, lodged in a hollow having on one ſide a lake of diſtaſteful water. This mine ſeems to have been worked by the antients, but was re-opened 1762. The water lodged in the bottom of the bed of ore is ſo highly ſaturated with the metal, that iron being immerſed in pits of it the particles of copper are inſtantly precipitated by it, and the iron is gradually diſſolved into a yellow ochre; great part of it floats off by the water, and ſinks to the bottom; the plates or the old iron are frequently taken out and the copper ſcraped off till all the iron is conſumed. The copper thus produced differs little from native copper and is prized accordingly, and ſold from 25 to 45*l*. *per* ton. Above the copper ore (which is cut out of the bed as ſtone in the quarry) and not more than three-fourths of a yard under the common ſort is a bed of yelloviſh greaſy clay from one to four yards thick, containing lead ore, and yielding from 600 to 1000lb. weight of lead from one ton, and one ton of the metal yields not leſs than 57 ounces of ſilver. In the bottom of the pool was found an antient ſmelting hearth of grit ſtone and ſeveral bits of ſmelted lead four inches long, two broad, and half an inch thick. Theſe works employ 1500 perſons, who with their families are ſuppoſed to make near 8000. The little village of *Amlwch* increaſes, and the market grows conſiderable. The port is no more than a great chaſm running far in land between two rocks where ſloops lie ſecure[k].

Copper ore.

In the north weſt part of the iſland near *Kemlyn* bay, where is ſafe anchorage for ſmall veſſels, is in *Llan fair yn hornwy* pariſh the famous quarry of marble, which as well as the Aſbeſtos dug hereabouts, whoſe veins interſect and ſpoil the marble, is fallen into diſuſe[l]. A green amianthus or brittle aſbeſtos is found in great plenty in a green marble in *Rhoſcolyn* pariſh, but by reaſon of the inflexible quality of its fibres is not applicable to the ſame uſes[m].

Aſbeſtos.

Newburgh or *Rhos vair* was the reſidence of one of the princes of Angleſea: the foundations of whoſe palace were viſible in Mr. Rowlands' time a little ſouth of the church, which is ſuppoſed to have been its chapel. Edward I. made it a corporation, which occaſioned its preſent name. It now ſubſiſts by a manufacture of mats and ropes made of ſea reed graſs, a plant which queen Elizabeth wiſely prohibited the extirpation of as preventing the ſhifting of the ſands by tempeſts[n]. It has a ſhallow bay[o].

Newburgh.

Newburgh is a corporation, has a market and four or five fairs[p], and gives title of baron 1716 to George Cholmondely grandfather of the preſent earl of Cholmondely. Its Welſh name is variouſly written. In the deſcription of Wales prefixed to Powel's Hiſtory *Rhoſſyr*, in another impreſſion not publiſhed becauſe not complete *Rhoſir*, which alters or makes the ſignification more diſtinct. In a MS. copy thereof *Rhosfir*, which we are to read *Rhos vir*. Mr. Davies, rector, informed biſhop Gibſon it ſhould be read *Rhos Vair* as in the following Englin.

Mac Lhys yn Rhos-Vair, mac Lhyn
Mac cur-gluch, mac Arglwydh Lhewelyn
A Gwyr tâl yn ei gâlyn
Mil myrdh mewn gwyrdh a gwyn.

Newburgh was famous for John Morgan, an old blind muſician, who alone was ſaid to preſerve the antient inſtrument called the *Crwth*, not improbably ſuppoſed the original of our preſent violin. One Williams, a barber at Holyhead, was eminent in the ſame way, as alſo for making theſe inſtruments, which Morgan does not pretend to do any more than his children to touch them[q].

Near Newburgh at *Vrondeg* was a ſtone inſcribed *Cur— filius Cunriani erexit hunc lapide*, or *Filius Ulrici erixit hunc lapidem*[r], now illegible[s]. Davies in Gibſon calls it an inſcribed ſtone which the biſhop refers to ſome Dane or Norman, but this does not ſeem likely to have been part of a Cromlech.

Vrondeg.

About two miles north-weſt from Newburgh is *Llangadwalader* church, over whoſe door was on a ſtone like a coffin lid this inſcription for Cadvan who governed North Wales about the middle of the 6th century, and was at the battle of Bangor ys coed againſt the Saxons:

Llangadwalader.

Catamanus rex ſapientiſſimus, opinatiſſimus omnium regum[t],

[h] Pennant, II. 259—262.
[i] Ib. 263, 264.
[k] Ib. 265—272.
[l] Ib. 272.
[m] Ib. 275.
[n] Ib. 223--226.
[o] Hiſt. of Angl. 42.
[p] Ib. 43.
[q] See Mr. Barrington in Archæol. III. 30.
[r] Hiſt. of Angl. 43.
[s] Pennant II. 223.
[t] G. Hiſt. of Angl. 43. Pennant II. 227.

Aberfraw

Aberfraw palace is ſucceeded by a barn, in which are ſtones of better workmanſhip than uſual in ſuch buildings. Here was kept a copy of the antient code of laws. Near it are frequently found the *Glain Naidr* or Druid glaſs rings[u]. Of theſe the vulgar opinion in Cornwall and moſt parts of Wales is that they are produced through all Cornwall by ſnakes joining their heads together and hiſſing, which forms a kind of bubble like a ring about the head of one of them, which the reſt by continual hiſſing blow on till it comes off at the tail, when it immediately hardens and reſembles a glaſs ring. Whoever found it was to proſper in all his undertakings. Theſe rings are called *Glain Nadroedh*, or *gemmæ anguinæ*. *Glûne* in Iriſh ſignifies *Glaſs*. In Monmouthſhire they are called *Maen Magl*, and corruptly *Glaim* for *Glain*. They are ſmall glaſs annulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker, uſually of a green colour, though ſome are blue, and others curiouſly waved with blue, red, and white. Mr. Lluyd had ſeen two or three earthen rings of this kind, but glazed with blue and adorned with tranſverſe ſtrokes or furrows on the outſide. The ſmalleſt of them might be ſuppoſed to have been glaſs beads worn for ornaments by the Romans, becauſe ſome quantities of them, with ſeveral amber beads, had been lately diſcovered in a ſtone pit near Garford in Berkſhire, where they alſo dig up Roman coins, ſkeletons, and pieces of arms and armour. But it may be objected that a battle being fought there between the Romans and Britans, as appear by the bones and arms, theſe glaſs beads might as probably belong to the latter. And indeed it ſeems very likely that theſe ſnake ſtones, as we call them, were uſed as charms or amulets among our Druids of Britan on the ſame occaſion as the ſnake eggs among the Gauliſh Druids. For Pliny, who lived when theſe prieſts were in requeſt, and ſaw one of their ſnake eggs, gives the ſame account of the origin of them as our common people do of their Glain Naidr. "There is," ſays that Naturaliſt[x], "a kind of egg "in great repute in Gaul diſregarded [*omiſſum*] by "the Greeks. A great number of ſnakes in ſummer "rolling together form themſelves into a kind of "maſs with the ſaliva of their mouths and froth of "their bodies, and produce what is called the *An-* "*guinum*, or Snake's Egg. The Druids ſay this by "their hiſſing is borne up into the air, and muſt be "caught in a mantle before it reaches the earth. "The perſon who catches it muſt eſcape on horſe- "back, for the ſnakes will purſue him till they are "ſtopped by a river. The proof of it is if it floats "againſt the ſtream even when ſet in gold. As the "Magicians know how to conceal their ſecret arts, "they pretend it muſt be caught in a certain period "of the moon, as if it was in the power of man to "influence that operation of the ſnakes. I have "ſeen one of theſe eggs about the ſize of a ſmall "round apple covered with a cartilageneous cruſt like "the claws of the arms of the polypus, and uſed as "a Druidical ſymbol. It is ſaid to be wonderfully "efficacious in promoting the ſucceſs of lawſuits and "procuring favourable audience of princes, inſo- "much that I am well aſſured a Roman knight among "the Vocontii was put to death by the late em- "peror Claudius merely for having one of them in "his boſom at a trial." Thus, continues Mr. Lluyd, we find it very evident that the opinion of the vulgar concerning the generation of theſe adder beads, or ſnake ſtones, is no other than a relic of the ſuperſtition or perhaps impoſture of the Druids; but whether what we call ſnake ſtones be the very ſame amulets that the Britiſh Druids made uſe of, or whether this fabulous origin was aſcribed formerly to the ſame thing and in aftertimes applied to theſe glaſs beads I ſhall not undertake to determine. As for Pliny's *Ovum Anguinum* it can be no other than a ſhell (marine or foſſil) of the kind we call *Echinus marinus*; whereof one ſort, though not the ſame he deſcribes, is found at this day in moſt parts of Wales where they are found *Wyeu'r mor*, or ſea eggs. I had almoſt forgotten to add that ſometimes theſe glaſs annulets were ſtruck through a larger ring of iron, and that again through another much larger of copper, as appears by one found in the river Cherwell near Hampton Gay, c. Oxford, deſcribed by Dr. Plot in his Natural Hiſtory of that county, p. 385. Tab. XVI. fig. 4. Thus far Mr. Lluyd. Dr. Borlaſe, who had penetrated more deeply into the Druidical monuments in this kingdom than any writer before or ſince, obſerves that inſtead of the natural *Anguinum*, which muſt have been very rare, artificial rings of ſtone, glaſs, and ſometimes baked clay were ſubſtituted as of equal validity[y]. Mr. Pennant[z] ſays this wondrous egg ſeems to be nothing more than a bead of glaſs uſed by the Druids as a charm to impoſe on the vulgar. Our modern Druideſſes give much the ſame account of the *Ovum Anguinum*, *Glain Naidr*, as the Welſh call it, or the *Adder gem*, as the Roman philoſopher, but ſeem not to have ſo exalted an idea of its powers, uſing it only to aſſiſt children in cutting their teeth, or to cure the chin cough, or drive away the ague. Theſe beads are not unfrequently found in barrows[a], or occaſionally with ſkeletons whoſe nation and age is not aſcertained. We have copied three from biſhop Gibſon in Pl. XVIII. where fig. 16 is of earth enamelled with blue found near Dol Gelhe in Merionethſhire; fig. 17 of green glaſs found at Aberfraw; fig. 18, 19 a full view of one end of one found near Maes y Pandy, c. Merioneth.

An arm of the ſea divides *Holyhead* from the reſt of Angleſea, but except in very high tides is generally paſſable. At the end of the ſand and tide road is a very long ſtone bridge called *Rhydpont* to which ſmall veſſels come up. Further on a little hill is a ruined chapel of St. *Fraid*, of which the people can give no account[b], except that human bones and ſtone coffins have been dug up in it within memory, and it is ſtill walled round for burial. About a quarter of a mile north of it on the hill overlooking Holyhead are the remains of a double Cromlech in the ſame direction as the reſt, and ſeeming to have been conſiderable. It is called *Trechen Tre rechthre*. Tradition ſays that a very profligate debauchè owner of the adjoining farms of Trergow and Pentros, committed great exceſſes at theſe ſtones with his miſtreſſes, and at laſt in a fit of rage murdered them there, for which he was obliged to fly, and died in obſcurity, having conſumed all his eſtate in riot and neglect. In a field below to the weſt is a ſingle ſtone terminating almoſt in a point about five yards high.

In *Boddedern* pariſh on an eſtate of Mrs. Roberts

[u] Hiſt of Ang. 41.
[y] Antiq. of Cornwall, p. 142.
[b] See Hiſt. of Ang. 36.
[x] See alſo Religion des Gaulois, II. 204, 205.
[z] Zool. III. 23. 8°.
[a] See Stukeley's Abury, p. 44.

in the ſecond field oppoſite the 9th mile-ſtone from Holyhead, is a very large double Cromlech almoſt equal to that at Plaſnewydd: the larger is 10 feet by eight and two feet and an half thick, reſting on four ſtones, the higheſt five feet. The ſmaller is thrown down from its three ſtones and was nine feet ſquare. The dimenſions of the uppermoſt ſtones here exceed thoſe at Plaſnewyd, but like that their longeſt diameter points north and ſouth. I find no mention of this noble monument in any writer [c].

Holyhead. *Holyhead* takes its name from the mountain at the back about one mile and an half diſtant and a mile of perpendicular aſcent. It is little more than a fiſhing town rendered conſiderable by being the place of general paſſage to Ireland. Here are three good inns. The tide comes up to the houſes and frequently overflows the parapet. Six packets continually attend, and go every day in the week except Thurſdays, and return next day. The paſſage is performed at an average in twelve hours, and paſſengers pay 10*s.* 6*d.* The ſhorteſt paſſage has been ſix hours. Here is no freſh water, and all the bread uſed here comes from Dublin, 13 ſixpenny loaves to the dozen. A bath and aſſembly-room are lately erected in hope of alluring company from Ireland. Near the extremity of the village ſtands the church, in which St. Kebi A. D. 380 founded a ſmall monaſtery. He was ſon to a duke of Cornwall and pupil to Hilary biſhop of Poitiers, with whom he lived 50 years, or of Elian Ganniad or the bright, in Latin Hilarius, who has ſtill reſort at Llan Elian [d], and being then conſecrated biſhop for his diſtinguiſhed zeal againſt Arianiſm, ſettled here, and gave the name of his maſter to *Hilary point*. His monaſtery was ſucceeded by a college of preſbiters, founded by one of the lords of Angleſea in the beginning of the 12th century, under a provoſt or *penclees* [e], valued at £.24. *per annum*. The church is built in form of a croſs: on the pediment of the north tranſept is *ſanctæ Kyb. ora pro nobis*. The ſchool on the ſouth ſide may occupy the ſite of the chapel, dedicated to Sirigi [f], its eaſt front being included in a large Gothic arch. The walls of the church-yard are ſolidly built of ſtone, diſpoſed herring-bone faſhion, entered by an antient ſtone gate [g], with a round tower at the north-eaſt corners next the ſea, aſcribed to Caſwallon Lawhere (of whom before) lord of Angleſea A. D. 450, who ſlew Sirigi the Iriſh commander. It is a ſquare of 220 feet by by 130: the walls on three ſides 17 feet high and ſix thick, the maſonry of the whole evidently Roman. Along the walls are two rows of round holes, four inches in diameter, hollowed through like thoſe at Segontium, and merely plaiſtered over [h]. Two rocks with ruins on them oppoſite the church have the names of *Ynis Gybi* and *Ynis Rug*. Under the mountain that overhangs the town and is properly called the *Head*, is a large cavern in the rock ſupported by natural pillars, called the *parliament houſe*, acceſſible by boats and the tide flows into it. On its top is *Caer Tŵr*, a circular ſtone wall without mortar ſurrounding its ſummit 10 feet with a wall, probably a pharos [i]. Several other like fortifications appear on the tops of the hills on the coaſt in this iſland [k]. Baxter derives Caer Gybi from Caer *Coib*, Iriſh for *forcas* or troops. From this harbour alone are annually exported 40,000 buſhels of grain [l].

Prieſtholm iſle. Off Penmon lies *Prieſtholm* or *Sinol* or *Glannauch* iſle, where was a priory of black monks, valued at £.40. 17*s.* [m] only a ſquare tower left, much frequented by puffins. This bird is remarkable for the uniform change in the bill, and for not breeding till three years old [n].

Skerry iſland. About three leagues north north-weſt of Holyhead and half a league from the main is a ſmall iſland called *Skerry*, Britiſh *Ynys y Moelrhoniad* from the ſeals on it; it has now a moſt ſerviceable lighthouſe [o].

Llanidan. At *Llanidan* is a ſeat of lord Boſton. In the church a reliquary of very ordinary grit ſtone with a roof like cover. The celebrated *Maen Mordhwyd*, or *ſtone of the thigh*, is now chained to the church walls, having defied the orders of Hugh Lupus to caſt it into the ſea, whence it returned to its uſual place [p].

Llanidwy. *Llandwy* is ſaid to have been a houſe of friars minors is between Newburg and Abermenai. It was a prebend of Bangor, had large poſſeſſions ſwallowed by the ſea, and ſhews ſtill ſome remains of its former ſtrength and greatneſs [q].

Cerngyboth. In *Cerngyborth* an open place in *Llandiſilion* pariſh is ſuppoſed to have been the place where archbiſhop Baldwin, Giraldus Cambrenſis, and Prince Roderic ſolicited the contributions of the iſlanders for the Cruſade. The ſpot where the archbiſhop ſtood is called *Kilbegle* or the begging-place, the archdeacon's *Carreg yr Archjagon*, and the prince's *Maen Rhoderic* [r].

Treffos. About two miles north-weſt of Portaithwy is *Treffos*, ſaid to be a palace of the biſhops of Bangor and the capital of their barony [s].

Tregain. *Tregain* village on the river *Cefni* is remarkable for giving birth to William David ap Hewel ap Jorworth, father of 43 children, 36 of whom were lawfully begotten on three wives. He died at the age of 105 in the middle of the 16th century, and was attended to his grave by 300 deſcendants: his eldeſt ſon was 82 when his youngeſt brother was born [t].

Llan Elian. *Llan Elian* has a more modern church than is common in Wales, adorned with ſome good paintings of the Apoſtles ſaid to have been ſhipwrecked in their way to Ireland; another of St. Elian and a third of Paul at Malta. The ſhrine of St. Elian here was much reſorted to antiently and is not now neglected [u].

Llandyfrydog. *Llandyfrydog* is remarkable for an accident that befel Hugh earl of Shrewſbury in one of his invaſions here; his dogs put in the church one night run mad, and the earl himſelf died miſerably in leſs than a month after [x]. Here are ſome remains of ſtone circles and one ſtone ſhaped like an inverted cone in *Clorach* farm by the road ſide is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Lleiderdyfrydog*, and ſaid to be a ſacrilegious robber of this church turned into a ſtone [y].

Llan Pabo. In *Llan Pabo* pariſh is a ſtone 10 feet high by one ſquare, now broken in two with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Pabo poſt Prud [Prydhain]
Corpors - - - - te - - prima.

[c] Q. if not in Hiſt. of Angleſea, p. 36, 37. and Gibſon, p. 812 from Aubrey.
[d] Hiſt. of Angleſea, 28.
[e] Pencolas, præfectus collegii.
[f] See Hiſt. of Angl. 34.
[g] Groſe.
[h] Penn. II. 277.
[i] Ib. 278.
[k] Hiſt. of Angl. 34.
[l] Ib. 37.
[m] Ib. 25. Tan. 699.
[n] Penn. II. 250—252. Zool. I. No. 232.
[o] Hiſt. of Angl. 39.
[p] Penn. II. 228, 229. Girald. It. Camb. II. 7.
[q] Hiſt. of Angl. 43.
[r] Ib. 46.
[s] Ib. 47.
[t] Ib. 48.
[u] Ib.
[x] Ib. ex Girald. p. 193.
[y] Ib. 49, 50.

called

called *Maen Llanol* for *Llineol*, q. d. *lapis lineis exſculptus*; ſuch another being at Penbryn in Cardiganſhire. Mr. Rowlands[z] ſays, Pabo, called *Poſt Prydhain*, q. d. the ſupport of Britain, for his valour againſt the Scots and Picts, retired hither and was the principal ſaint of the iſland, and next to him Elian.

The iſland gave title of earl, 1623, to Chriſtopher Villiers brother of George duke of Buckingham, whoſe ſon Charles dying 1659-60 without iſſue it was conferred on Arthur Anneſley created lord Anneſley of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, and earl of Angleſea 1661, who was ſucceeded by his ſon James, his grandſons James, John and Arthur, which laſt was a perſon of great eloquence and diſtinguiſhed abilities[a]. He was ſucceeded by Richard the 5th lord Altham and 6th earl of Angleſea and 7th viſcount Valentia, but this earldom is at preſent an undetermined title[b].

[z] P. 158. [a] Gibſon. [b] Scot.

Rare Plants found in the Iſle of Angleſea.

Anthyllis *vulneraria* ß. A variety of Kidney Vetch or Ladies Finger; in chalky and lime-ſtone meadows and paſtures.

Aſplenium *marinum*. Dwarf Sea Fern; on the rocks oppoſite *Puffin* iſland and at *Llandwyn*.

Braſſica *monenſis*. Yellow Rocket; on ſandy ſea ſhores:
Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on the ſand
Chieranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea Stock-gillyflower; on ſandy ſhores
} near *Abermeney* ferry.

Ciſtus *guttatus*. Annual Ciſtus; on ſandy meadows: at *Holyhead*.

——— *hirſutus*. Hoary Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Burdd Arthur*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy graſs; on the ſea ſhore near *Llanbadrick* church.

——— *officinalis* ß. Small round leaved Scurvy-graſs; on the coaſt about *Beaumaris*.

Conferva *æruginoſa*. Sea-green Conferva; among fuci: at *Llanfaethly*.

——— *atra*. Bead Conferva; in a ſmall rivulet flowing into *Gors Velen* lake near *Llanfaethly* and in a ſpring called *Ffynnon bach y Luſg* in *Gors Bach* between the church and *Trefadog*.

——— *foeniculata*. Fennel-leaved Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; among *fuci* particularly, *Fucus nodoſus*.

——— *rupeſtris*. Sea Beard or Rock Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones and in rivers.

——— *ſcoparia*. Broom Conferva; on ſea ſhores: at *Llanfaethly*.

——— *ſpongioſa*. Spunge Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Cucubalus *baccifera*. Berry-bearing Chickweed; in hedges.

Fucus *alatus*. Winged Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones:
——— *pinnatifidus*. Jagged Fucus; on marine rocks and ſtones.
} at *Llanfaethly*.

Fucus *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus;
——— *ſpiralis*. Twiſted Fucus;
} on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *veſiculoſus* γ divaricatus. Shrubby Fucus; on marine rocks and ſtones.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's bill, on the ſhore.

Hypericum *montanum*; on *Burdd Arthur*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil: at *Llandwyn*.

Lichen *craſſus*. Thick Lichen; on *Lhanwellyn* rocks near *Newborough*.

——— *vulpinus*. Gold Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees, on branches of heath, and on mountainous heaths.

Lycopodium *ſelaginoides*. Prickly Club moſs; on mountainous paſtures and on heaths: at *Towyn Trewan*.

Lyſimachia *thyrſiflora*. Tufted or round leaved yellow Looſeſtrife; in marſhes and on banks of rivers: in *Nynnechytiked*.

Melica *cærulea*. Purple Melic graſs; among the copper works on Mount *Parys*.

Ononis *inermis* ß repens. Creeping Reſtharrow; on ſea ſhores: between *Newborough* and *Abermenai ferry*.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; in clefts of the rocks.

Polypodium *aculeatum* α and ß. Prickly Polypody; in woody and ſhady places: at *Beaumaris*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores: near *Trefarthen*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed or Cottonweed: on the ſand near *Abermenai ferry*, plentifully.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on the rocks about *Preſtholm* iſland near *Beaumaris*, plentifully.

Ulva *flaveſcens*. Yellowiſh Laver; on marine rocks and ſtones.

——— *pavonia*. Turkey feather; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

DENBIGH-

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ON this ſide of the river *Conway* is the county of Denbigh, called by the Engliſh *Denbighſhire*, by the Britans *Sire Denbigh*, retiring inland from the ſea, and running eaſt to the river Dee. The ſea bounds good part of it on the north, and Flint, Merioneth and Montgomeryſhires on the weſt, Cheſhire and Shropſhire on the eaſt. The weſtern parts are barren, the middle, which ſubſides in a vale, extremely fruitful. Nature has been unkind to the eaſtern part immediately ſucceeding the vale, but much more favourable to that on the Dee.

The weſt part, except on the ſea, where it is pleaſanter [a], is but thinly inhabited, and riſes in ſmooth bare mountains, whoſe hungry nature on their ſlopes however here, as in other parts of Wales, the diligence and ſkill of cultivation begins to conquer. For paring off the upper ſurface with a broad iron inſtrument made on purpoſe in turfs or ſods, they pile them up ingeniouſly in heaps, and burn them to aſhes, which being ſprinkled over the lands ſo pared, ſo improves them that they produce greater quantities of rye than could be conceived. Nor is this method of burning turf a new one, but very antient, as may be ſeen in Virgil [b] and Horace [c]. Among theſe mountains is a place commonly called *Cerig y Drudion*, or the *Druids Stones*, and ſome little pillars at *Y-voellas*, inſcribed with ſtrange characters, which ſome ſuppoſe Druidical; and not far from *Clocainog* is this inſcription on a ſtone:

AMILIN
TOVISATOC.

On a rock overhanging the valley where the mountains begin to leſſen ſtands *Denbigh*, whoſe antient Britiſh name was *Cled Fryn yn Ros*, or the *craggy hill* in *Rhos*, for ſo they called that part of the county given by Edward I. with other lands, to David the brother of Llewellen: but he, being ſoon after attainted of treaſon, and executed, Edward gave it to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who fortified it with a ſtrong wall of no great extent, and a caſtle with many towers on the ſouth ſide, in the well of which his only ſon being accidentally drowned, the afflicted parent deſiſted from his work before he had laid on the roof. Upon his death the town, with the reſt of the eſtate, fell by his ſurviving daughter Alice to the houſe of Lancaſter, from whom, when that family was totally reduced, it came by the bounty of Edward II. to Hugh *Spenſer*, and from thence, by covenant with Edward III. to R. *Mortimer*. For his arms are over the principal gate. But upon his execution it came to William *Montacute*, earl of Saliſbury, and preſently after to the *Mortimers*, and by them to the houſe of York. Hiſtory ſays that it ſuffered greatly from the Lancaſtrians out of hatred to Edward IV. who was of the houſe of York. From that time, whether from a diſlike taken by the inhabitants to its ſteep ſituation, which made carriage inconvenient, or from want of water, they gradually abandoned it in ſuch a manner that this old town is now quite deſerted, and a new one much larger has ariſen below the rock, and is now became ſo populous that, the church not being capable of containing the number of inhabitants, they have begun a new one in the old town, partly at the charge of their lord Robert earl of Leiceſter, and partly with money collected throughout England. Queen Elizabeth in 1566 created this Robert baron of Denbigh. There is no barony in England that has more noble perſonages holding of it.

Dyffryn Clwyd.

We come now to the heart of the county, where nature having removed the hills on every ſide, to ſhew what ſhe could do in this rugged country, has formed a moſt beautiful vale, reaching 17 miles from ſouth to north, and about five in breadth, open only to the ſea and the clearing north winds, confined on every other ſide by high mountains, which on the eaſt have a kind of battlements, the wonderful contrivance of nature having given their ſummits that form. Among them the higheſt is *Moil-enlli*, on whoſe top I ſaw a fortification and a clear ſpring. This vale is bleſt with health, fertility, and pleaſure. The inhabitants are of a healthy complexion, have perfect features [d], clear eyeſight, and live to a great age. The vale itſelf charms the view with the variety of verdant meads, yellow cornfields, number of villages and churches. The river *Cluyd*, increaſed by the ſtreams that fall into it from every ſide, runs through the middle of the vale from its ſource, whence it was antiently called *Strat Cluyd* (for Marianus mentions a king of the *Strat-Clud-wallans*, and at preſent *Diffryn Cluid*, q. d. *the Vale of Cluid*, in which ſome have reported the Britans that came from Scotland founded a kingdom after driving out the Saxons [e]. On the eaſt bank of the *Cluid*, in the ſouth ſide of the vale, ſtands *Ruthin*, as the Engliſh, or as the Britans call it *Ruthun*, the largeſt market town in the vale, populous and well built, and famous not long ſince for a large handſome caſtle, capable of lodging a numerous family. This, together with the town, was built by Roger [f] *Grey* by licence from the king, the biſhop of St. Aſaph, and the rector of *Lhanruth*, in which pariſh it is. Edward I. beſtowed on him almoſt the whole vale for his ſervices againſt the Welſh: and it was the reſidence of his poſterity, who bore the title of earls of Kent, till Richard *Grey*, earl of Kent, and lord of *Ruthin*, having no children, without regard to his brother Henry, ſold this eſtate to Henry VII. From that time the caſtle being unroofed fell to decay.

Moel Enlli.

Clwyd.

Yſtrad Clwyd.

Ruthin.

[a] *lætior*, more fruitful. [b] Georg. I. 84. [c]
[d] *capitum firma ſyncritas*, ſound and of a firm conſtitution. H. heads of a ſound conſtitution. G.
[e] See before in Caernarvonſhire.
[f] *Reginald.* Dugd. I. 712. who ſays the king gave him the caſtle; as if it was built before.

Queen Elizabeth's bounty lately beſtowed it on Ambroſe earl of Warwick with fine revenues in the vales.

Yale. As one aſcends out of the vale eaſt opens to the view *Yale*, a ſmall tract of mountainous country, and in compariſon of the country below and around it very high, inſomuch that it receives no river from other quarters, but diſcharges ſeveral from itſelf. From this higher ſituation it is rough, cold, and every way expoſed to winds. Whether it has its name from the little river *Alen*, which riſes here and more than once hides itſelf as it were burrowing, I know not. Theſe mountains abound with cattle, ſheep, and goats; the vallies in ſome places yield plenty of wheat, eſpecially in the eaſt on this ſide the *Alen*: but the weſt part is leſs fruitful, and in many places heathy and barren. It has nothing remarkable but a little ruined monaſtery moſt delightfully and pleaſantly ſituated among woody hills, built in the form of a croſs, whence it is called *Vale Crucis*, in Britiſh *Lhane Gweſt*.

Alen r.

Vale Crucis or *Llan Egwęſt.*

From hence farther eaſt the diſtrict called in Britiſh *Mailor Cymraig*, q. d. *Welſh Mailor*, in Engliſh *Bromfield*, extends quite to the *Dee*, a pleaſant tract abounding with lead, eſpecially near *Moinglath*, a little village which takes its name from the mines. Here we ſee *Wrexham*, called by the Saxons Writtlesham, remarkable for its very elegant ſteeple, and for its organ: and near it is *Leon* caſtle, probably ſo called from the Legio XX. Victrix ſtationed a little higher up on the other ſide the *Dee*, now commonly called *Holt*, and ſuppoſed to have been repaired of late by William Stanley, and formerly by John earl of Warren, who being left guardian to Madoc a Britiſh prince, wronged his ward of this ſmall province and that of Yale. From the earl of Warren it came to the *Fitz Alans* earls of Arundel, and from them to William *Beauchamp* baron *Abergavenny*, and afterwards to William *Stanley*, who, being beheaded, this and his other eſtates were forfeited to the crown.

Mailor Cymraig or *Bromfield.*

Moinglath.

Wrexham.

Leon caſtle.

Holt.

South of Bromfield lies *Chirke land*, in Britiſh *Gwain*, very mountainous but diſtinguiſhed by two caſtles; *Chirk*, which gave it its name, built by Roger *Mortimer*, and *Caſtle Dinas Bran* on the higheſt point of a very lofty mountain, of which only the walls remain. The common people believe this laſt to have been built by Brennus the Gauliſh general, and called after him: others explain it *the caſtle of the royal palace*, for *Brenn* in Britiſh ſignifies a king; whence perhaps that moſt potent king of the Gauls and Britans was called Brennus by way of eminence. But others I think with greater probability derive its name from its high ſituation on a high hill, which the Britans call *Bryn*. In Henry III's time it was the ſeat of Griffin ap Madoc, who ſiding with the Engliſh againſt the Welſh uſed to ſhut himſelf up here: but on his death Roger *Mortimer*, who was left guardian to his ſon Llewellin, ſeized upon *Chirk* for himſelf, as John earl of Warren before-mentioned did on Bromfeld.

Chirk or Gwain.

Chirk caſtle.

Caſtle Dinas Bran.

Upon the decline of the Welſh affairs by their quarrels among themſelves and the inroads of the Engliſh the earls of Cheſter, Warren, the Mortimers, Lacy and the Greys already mentioned were the firſt Normans who gradually reduced this little province to their obedience, and left the poſſeſſion of it to their poſterity. Nor was it made a county before the time of Henry VIII. when *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Montgomery* were alſo made counties by act of parliament. 27 H. 8.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Denbigh is 118 miles in circumference, 31 from east to west and 17 from north to south, contains about 410,000 acres, is divided into twelve hundreds, has four market towns, one borough, and 57 parishes. The air is good and sharp, the soil hilly interspersed with fruitful vallies particularly that of Clwyd.

Mr. Lluyd observes of *Kerrig y Druidion*, it seems highly probable that this place was so derived from the Druids though not altogether unquestionable: for that the word *Druidion* signifies Druids is for what he could learn only presumed from its affinity with the Latin *Druidæ*, and because we know not any other signification of it. In the British Lexicon we find no other word than *Derwydhon* for Druids used by Lhywarch Brydydh y Moch, who wrote A. D. 1240, and Kyndhelw Brydydh mawr in 1250, which may be fitly rendered in Latin *Quercetani*, *Derw* signifying in Welsh *oak trees*, which agreeing in sound with the Greek, must occasion Pliny[a], who was better acquainted with the language than with the Celtic or British, to conjecture that *Druides* was originally a Greek name. The singular of *Derwydhon* is *Derwydh*, which the Romans could not write more truly than *Deruida*, whereof *Druida* seems only an easier variation. The word *Druidion* might likewise vary only in dialect from Derwydhon, and so the name of this place is rightly interpreted by our countrymen and others Druid stones; but which stones they were that have been called thus is a question which Mr. Lluyd could not be thoroughly satisfied in though he had made some inquiry. The most remarkable stone monuments remaining in the parish in his time were two of the kind called *Kistieu maen* or stone chests, whereof several have been mentioned in other counties. These he had not seen himself, but had the following account of them in a letter from an ingenious gentleman of that neighbourhood. They are two *solitary prisons*, generally supposed to have been used in the time of the Druids. They were placed about a furlong from each other, and were such huts that each prison could contain but one single person. One was called *Karchar Kynrik Rwth* or *the prison of Kynrik Rwth*. The other was known by no particular name but that of *Kistvaen* or *Stone chest*, which indeed was common to both, and seemed to be lately given them because they were somewhat in form of large stone chests, from which they chiefly differed in their entrance or opening. They stood north and south, and were each composed of seven large stones. [I was told the first was a single stone on five others and opposite to the latter.] Of these four being above six feet long and about three broad were placed like the square tunnel of a chimney, a 5th not so long but of the same breadth pitched firmly at the south end: at the north end was the 6th stone closing and guarding the entrance, but as it was necessary to remove it when the prisoner was put in or released, it was not heavy enough to be a sufficient guard; and on the top lay a 7th larger stone, removed towards the north to keep in the door stone. Mr. Lluyd himself contradicts the idea of these being prisons, and adds, that one of them got its name from the application of it to that use by a much later tyrant who shut up there somebody that had affronted him[b]. These may have been surrounded by circles of stones long since removed[c].

The light that has been thrown upon the Druid religion and monuments by Mr. Borlase and other writers in this present century, supersedes all the incorrect conjectures of the last with which the late editor of the Britannia has crouded his Welsh pages. The only stone monuments remaining at *Kerig y Druidion* were the two Kistvaens close to the road side about two or three miles from the village and really in *Llan ufydd* parish in *Tir abbot ucha*. A cottage or farm a mile from Careg Duddwis, but in its parish in *Prys* townships, is called *Aelwyd Brys* or the *hearth* . It is not improbable that this neighbourhood might have formed a capital assemblage of Druidism. Mr. Pennant[d] from drawings among the Sebright MSS. describes one of them as consisting of one stone at top placed inclining to the north 10 feet long, supported by a stone on each side about seven feet long and near two feet and an half broad. Under one end was a stone three feet long, at the other one two feet long. The hollow beneath was only seven feet long by two feet and an half broad, and only two feet and an half high, which sufficiently shews these were sepulchral monuments. Round this was a circle of stones about 40 paces diameter, formed perhaps to keep people off from the remains of some mighty chief. Some petty tyrant of the neighbourhood in succeeding ages might cram those who offended him into these cavities, but even this is too unlikely to have any thing but vulgar error for its foundation. The other kistvaen was nearly similar to the first, but as no mention is made of a circle of stones round it they were probably taken away before Mr. Lluyd visited the place.

Leland[e] says "Llanvair Vadelen parish is called "in Welsh *Kereg Edridion*."

At *Giler* in this parish was born that upright and able judge Robert Price, esq; baron of the Exchequer, and finally justice of the Common Pleas. His famous speech in the House of Commons against the grant of the great Welsh lordships to the earl of Portland, will ever testify his love to his country. His speedy promotion by king William does equal honour to his majesty and Mr. Price[f]. In the middle of the village is an almshouse erected by the baron 1716, for six poor men, whose badge is a lion rampant, and round him *Rhodh Duw a Barwn Prys*. Giler.

[a] Nat. Hist. XVI. 44.
[b] MS. pen. Thomas Price of Llan Vylhin, esq.
[c] Lluyd, V. 57.
[d] Wales, II. 73,
[e] Ib. 74, 75.

An inſcription in Welſh and Engliſh is fixed over the front of the houſe.

Voelas. The inſcription at *Voelas* may have been miſtaken for Druidical characters in Mr. Camden's time, when the different rude hands uſed in inſcriptions were not ſo well underſtood as now. It is on a hard ſquariſh ſtone or column about 10 feet long. I have copied it Pl. XX. fig. 1. from biſhop Gibſon fig. 1. as read and explained by Mr. Griffith Jones, ſchool-maſter of Llanrwſt.

Ego Joh de Tin i Dyleu Kuheli leuav
Fford gudve Braech i Koed Emris
Leweli op priceps hic hu

thus rendered in modern orthography:

Ego Johannes de Ty'n y Dyleu Gwydhelen levaf
[ar] *ffordd gyddfau braich y coed Emris*
Levelinus op[timus] *princeps hic hu*matur.

q. d. "I John of the houſe of Dylen Gwydhelen, &c. on the road of Ambroſe hill, erected this monument to the memory of the excellent prince Lhewelin."

By the mention of Dolyweddhelen where the firſt Llewelyn was born, and by the diſtance of this houſe from Conwy where he was buried, I ſhould preſume it was a memorial or cenotaph erected to *him* by ſome one of the ſame family. I ſee not any probability of its belonging to other princes of that name. Mr. Lluyd confeſſes the inſcription to be very obſcure. It is part Latin, part Welſh; and if meant of any of the three princes of Wales, muſt intend Llewelyn ap Sitſilt, who was ſlain, it is not ſaid where, by Howel and Meredyth ſons of Edwyn A. D. 1021, but where buried is not ſaid.

But as it is allowed that *Llewellyn ap Jorwerth* was buried at Conwy, and *Llewellyn ap Gryfydh*, laſt of the name, moſt probably near Bualht, where he was ſlain, the concluſion of the inſcription is too imperfectly made out to authorize any conjectures of this ſort.

I have ſubjoined in the ſame plate another copy fig. 2. taken 1772 with great accuracy by Mr. Meredith Hughes an excellent penman, with which I was favoured by the honourable Daines Barrington, and which ſeems materially if not totally different from the former.

The river Conway divides Denbighſhire from Caernarvonſhire, and is croſſed by ferry at *Talacavan*. In the road thence to Llanrwſt are two cataracts called *Rhaiadr Gigyfran* or the *Raven fall*. At *Maynan* three miles higher up the river, in a valley at the foot of vaſt craggs covered with fern and ſhort graſs, ſtood an abbey, transferred by Edward I. from Conwy, where Llewellyn ap Jorwerth prince of Wales founded it for Ciſtercians 1285. It is now a private houſe built with the old materials, and ſhews no remains of antiquity [g].

Maynan.

Llanrwſt. *Llanrwſt* is pleaſantly ſeated in a vale divided by the river Conwy, which overflows and enriches the meads on both ſides. This town ſmall and ill-built is famous for harp makers, and has a good corn market. The church is a handſome building with ſome curious carving ſaid to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey; and a large chapel, ſuppoſed the work of Inigo Jones, built 1634, belonging to the Wynnes of Gwedir, who have many monuments here; ſome of them capital engravings of portraits on braſs by Vaughan and Crew, and a long detail of the family on a marble tablet. Here is alſo preſerved the ſtone coffin of Llewelyn the Great brought from Conwy abbey. Inigo Jones has been ſuppoſed a native of this place. About two miles beyond Llanwrſt is the village of *Trefriw* where Llewelyn had a palace, whoſe hewn ſtones have been found in ploughing a field called *Gardd y Nevodd*. He alſo built the church for the eaſe of his princeſs [h]. Trefr

Upper Gwedir houſe, begun 1604, and chiefly built of timber, was pulled down by the late duke of Ancaſter, who inherited the eſtates of this antient family by marriage of his grandfather Robert marquis of Lindſey with Mary daughter of ſir Richard Wynne 1678. It was a ſort of ſummer-houſe, the walls covered with inſcriptions: the porch and fine chapel are ſtill ſtanding, ſuppoſed to be deſigned by Inigo Jones in his firſt manner before he went to Italy and in a ſingular ſtyle. To him is alſo aſcribed the bridge here over the Conwy, built 1636 of three arches, the centre one 61 feet wide, and 24 high at low water; the others 30 feet and an half wide and 15 high; the angle of the piers 10 feet, the whole bridge 173 feet long and 15 wide. On the centre of the parapet are the Wynne arms and the plume of feathers. A perſon ſtanding at one centre may perceive the whole fabric ſhake by a blow given at the other centre. One of the two ſide arches has been rebuilt 1703. Gwe

Lower Gwedir houſe is built round a greater and leſſer court. Over the gate is the date 1558 with J. W. initials of John Wynne ap Meredydd, grandfather of the famous ſir John author of the memoirs of the family publiſhed by Mr. Barrington 1770, 12mo. The place takes its name from *Gwaed-dir*, the *bloody land*, from the battle fought here A. D. 610 or 952 [i].

In Llanrwſt pariſh a very antient braſs ſhield was lately found four feet under ground in a turbary near *Capel Kerrig*, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries 1784.

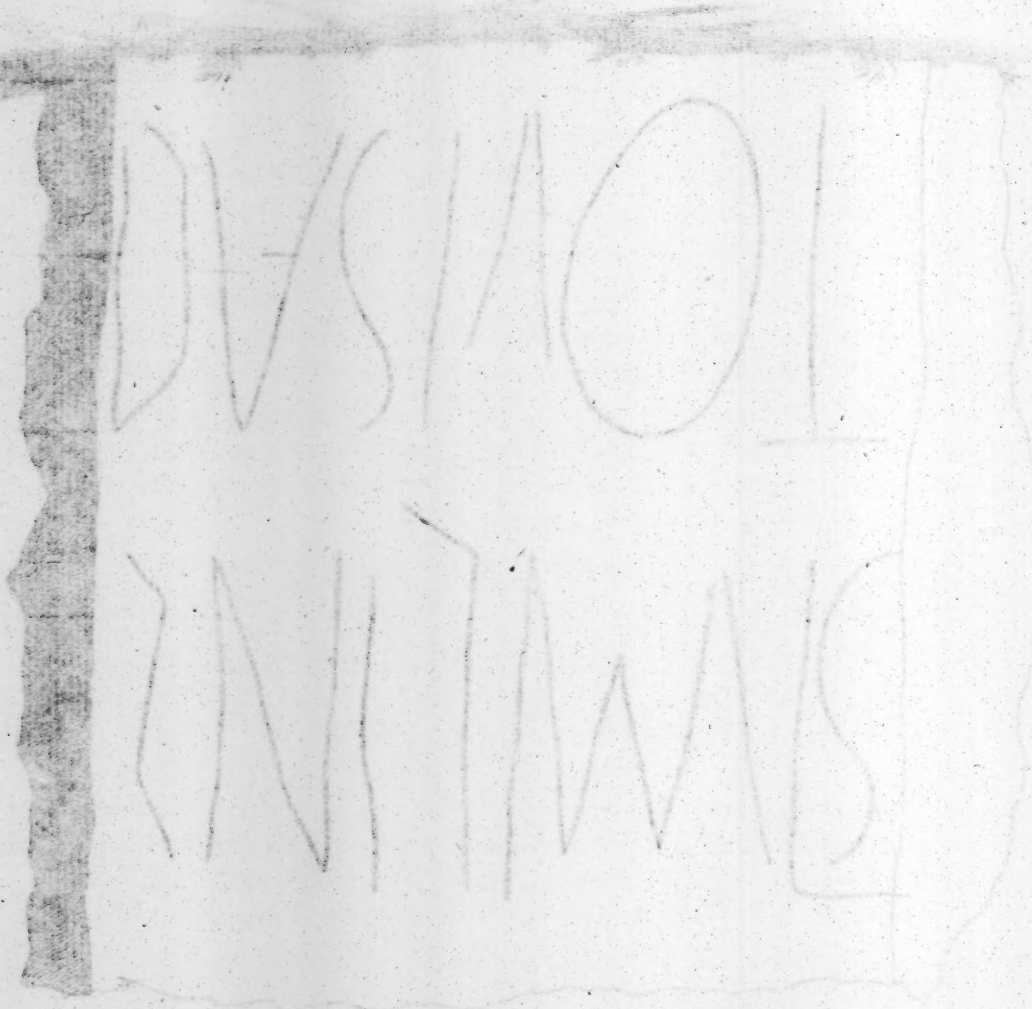
South of Llanrwſt is *Gwytherin*, which had an antient nunnery [k], where St. Winifrid is ſaid to have been buried; and in the church-yard they ſhew four rude upright ſtones, on one of which ſhaped like a priſm is the rude inſcription, Pl. XIX. fig. 18. The box in which her reliques were kept before their removal to Shrewſbury is ſhewn in the church, but her chapel on the ſouth ſide is totally deſtroyed [l]. Gwyth

"There is a hill with paſture in *Guitherine* pariſh "in Denbigh lande called *Penbere*, i. e. *caput ſepul-*"*chri*, where a ſtone like a flat ſtone of a grave "lyith, and one as it is ſaid lyeth under it buried [m]."

The moor at the bottom of *Hiraithog* mountains through *Llyn Abatrain* was drained becauſe a man was drowned in it. *Pont Abatrain* is a ſtone bridge over *Cluyd*. On a hill to the river is a camp, double trenched, with ſtone walls called *Kefn mawr*, q. d. *Great ridge*. The *Berwyn* mountains at diſtance to the river, and this part of the county is chiefly mountainous covered with heath. In *Llocaenog* pariſh on a dreary heath three miles from Ruthin, and a mile out of the road are two ſtones at each end of a grave, four feet aſunder, the ſhorteſt three feet and an half high, the other ſix and an half, and out of its upright on the broadeſt face of which (being two feet and an half) are theſe letters two inches long in lines of 10 inches each. See Pl. XX. fig. 3. Mr. Lluyd reads it *Aemilini Toviſag*, and explains it *Aemilianus Dux*. He ſuppoſes *Aemilinus* ſuch a corruption as *Aemilimus* in Reineſius, p. 228. where [n] are A's of the ſame form as here, and *Toviſag* or Llocaen

[g] Penn. II. 145. 315.
[h] Ib. 146.
[i] Ib. 139, 140.
[k] Tan. 708.
[l] Penn. II. 46—49.
[m] Lel. V. 62.
[n] P. 560.

Toviſaci



An inſcription in Welſh and Engliſh is fixed over the front of the houſe.

Vedas. The inſcription at *Vedas* may have been miſtaken for Druidical characters in Mr. Camden's time, when the different rude hands uſed in inſcriptions were not ſo well underſtood as now. It is on a rude ſquarish ſtone or column about ſix feet long. I have copied it Pl. XX. fig. 1. from biſhop Gibſon's fig. 1. as read and explained by Mr. Griffith Jones, ſchoolmaſter of Llanrwſt.

Ego Ieh de Tiur Dylen Kuben Ewre
Dfed gudei Braeck i Reed Emre
Lewch ap gerraps ei he

thus read in modern orthography

Ego Johannes de Tŵr y Dylan Cwppill ap Ieuan
Tudur gwedy dfod brwydr yrodd Emrys
Lewelinus (primus) princeps hic primus.

q. d. "I John of the houſe of Dylen Gwynllian, &c. on the road of Ambroſe hill, erected this monument to the memory of the excellent prince Llewellin."

By the mention of Dolgynwallon where the firſt Llewelyn was born, and by the diſtance of this houſe from Conway where he was buried, I ſhould preſume it was a memorial or cenotaph erected to one by the name of the ſame family. I ſee not any probability of its belonging to other princes of that name. Mr. Lhuyd confeſſes the inſcription to be very obſcure. It is part Latin, part Welſh, and if meant of any of the three princes of Wales, named Llewelyn ap Sitsilt, who was ſlain, it is not ſaid where, by Howel and Meredyth ſons of Edwyn A. D. 1021, but where buried is not ſaid.

But as it is allowed that *Llewellyn ap Iorwerth* was buried at Conwy, and *Llewellyn ap Gryfydd*, laſt of the name, moſt probably near Builth where he was ſlain, the concluſion of the inſcription is too imperfectly made out to authorize any conjectures of this ſort.

I have ſubjoined in the ſame plate another copy, fig. 2. taken 1772 with great accuracy by Mr. Meredith Hughes an excellent penman, with which I was favoured by the honourable Daines Barrington, and which ſeems materially if not totally different from the former.

The river Conway divides Denbighſhire from Caernarvonſhire, and is croſſed by ferry at *Tal-ucavan*. In the road thence to Llanrwſt are two cataracts called *Rhaiadr Gwyfrau* or the *Raven fall*. At *Maynan* three miles higher up the river, in a valley at the foot of vaſt craggs covered with fern and ſhort graſs, ſtood an abbey, tranſferred by Edward I. from Conwy, where Llewellyn ap Jorwerth prince of Wales founded it for Ciſtercians 1185. It is now a private houſe built with the old materials, and ſhews no remains of antiquity [a].

Maynan.

Llanrwſt. *Llanrwſt* is pleaſantly ſeated in a vale divided by the river Conwy, which overflows and enriches the meads on both ſides. This town ſmall and ill-built is famous for harp makers, and has a good corn market. The church is a handſome building with ſome curious carving ſaid to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey; and a large chapel, ſuppoſed the work of Inigo Jones, built 1634, belonging to the Wynnes of Gwedir, who have many monuments here; ſome of them capital engravings of portraits on braſs by Vaughan and Crew, and a long detail of the family on a marble tablet. Here is alſo preſerved the ſtone coffin of Llewelyn the Great

[a] Penn. II. 145. 315.
[b] Penn. II. 46—49.
[c] Ib. 146.
[d] Leſ. V. 62.

brought from Conwy abbey. Inigo Jones ſuppoſed a native of this place. About [illegible] beyond Llanrwſt is the village of *Trefgarn*. Llewelyn had a palace, whoſe [illegible] found in ploughing a field called *Garde* [illegible] He alſo built the church for the eaſe of his

Upper Gwedir houſe, begun 1604, and [illegible] of timber, was pulled down by the late [illegible] caſtle, who inherited the eſtates of this [illegible] by marriage of his grandfather Robert [illegible] Lindſey with Mary daughter of Sir Rich. [illegible] 1628. It was a fort of ſummer houſe, [illegible] vered with inſcriptions: the porch and [illegible] ſtill ſtanding, ſuppoſed to be done by [illegible] in his firſt manner before he went to [illegible] Engliſh ſtyle. To him is alſo aſcribed [illegible] however the Conwy, built 1636 of [illegible] the caſtle was 60 feet wide, and [illegible] deep; the other 50 feet and an half [illegible] high; the angle of the ſides to [illegible] bridge 171 feet long and 13 wide. [illegible] of the parapet are the Wynne arms and [illegible] of feathers. A perſon ſtanding [illegible] receive the whole ſalute diſcharged [illegible] the other end. One of the two [illegible] been robbed 1703.

James Gwedir houſe is built round a [illegible] leſſer court. Over the gate is the date [illegible] W. Initials of John Wynne ap Meredith [illegible] father of the famous Sir John Wynne, author of the *Hiſtory of the Gwydir family*, published by Sir Barrington [illegible]

The place takes its name from *Gwedir* [illegible] *land*, from the battle fought here A. D. [illegible]

In Llanrwſt parish a very curious [illegible] lately found four feet under ground in [illegible] *Capel Ior*[illegible], and exhibited to the [illegible] ſquaries 178[illegible].

South of Llanrwſt is *Gwydyr*, which [illegible] ſent nunnery [illegible], where St. Winifrid [illegible] been buried; and in the churchyard [illegible] rude upright ſtones, on one of which [illegible] prim is the rude inſcription, Pl. XIX. [illegible] box in which her reliques were kept [illegible] moval to Shrewſbury is ſhewn in the [illegible] chapel on the ſouth ſide is totally defa[illegible]

"There is a hill with paſture in *Gwaſt* [illegible] "in Denbigh lande called *Perbere*, i. e. [illegible] "*chri*, where a ſtone like a flat ſtone [illegible] "lyith, and one as it is ſaid lyeth under it buri[illegible]

The moor at the bottom of *Hirdrefor* [illegible] through *Llyn Abatrain* was drained before [illegible] was drowned in it. *Pont Abatrain* is a ſtone [illegible] over *Clwyd*. On a hill to the river is a camp [illegible] trenched, with ſtone walls called *Kefn* [illegible] *Crwst* ridge. The *Berwyn* mountains [illegible] the river, and this part of the county is chiefly [illegible] tainous covered with heath. In *Glaſcwm* [illegible] a dreary heath three miles from Ruthin, [illegible] out of the road are two ſtones at each [illegible] grave, four feet aſunder, the ſhorteſt [illegible] an half high, the other ſix and an half, [illegible] upright on the broadeſt face of which [illegible] feet and an half) are theſe letters [illegible] long in lines of 10 inches each. See [illegible] Mr. Lhuyd reads it *Aemilius Tertius*, [illegible] *Aemilianus Dux*. He ſuppoſes *Aemilius* [illegible] ruption as *Aemilianus* in Reinelius, p. [illegible] are A's of the ſame form as here, [illegible]

[illegible] Ib. 159. 140.
[illegible] P. 560.
[illegible] Tan. 70.

Vol. II. pl. XX. p. 578.

Fig. 1. p. 378

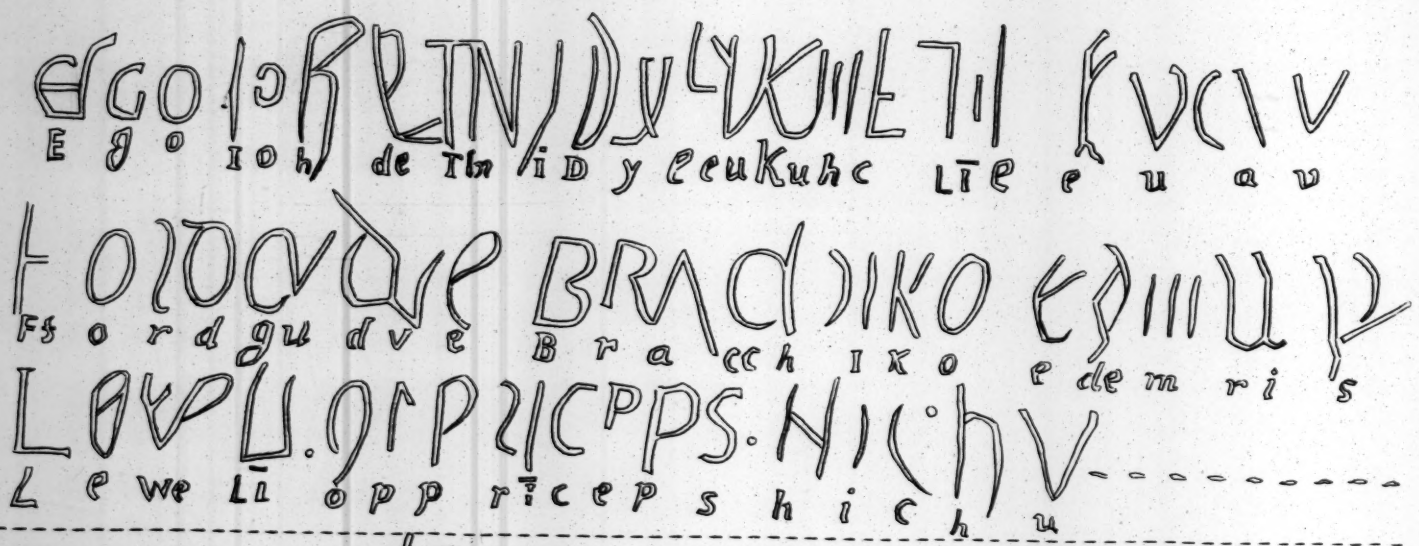


Fig. 2. p. 378.

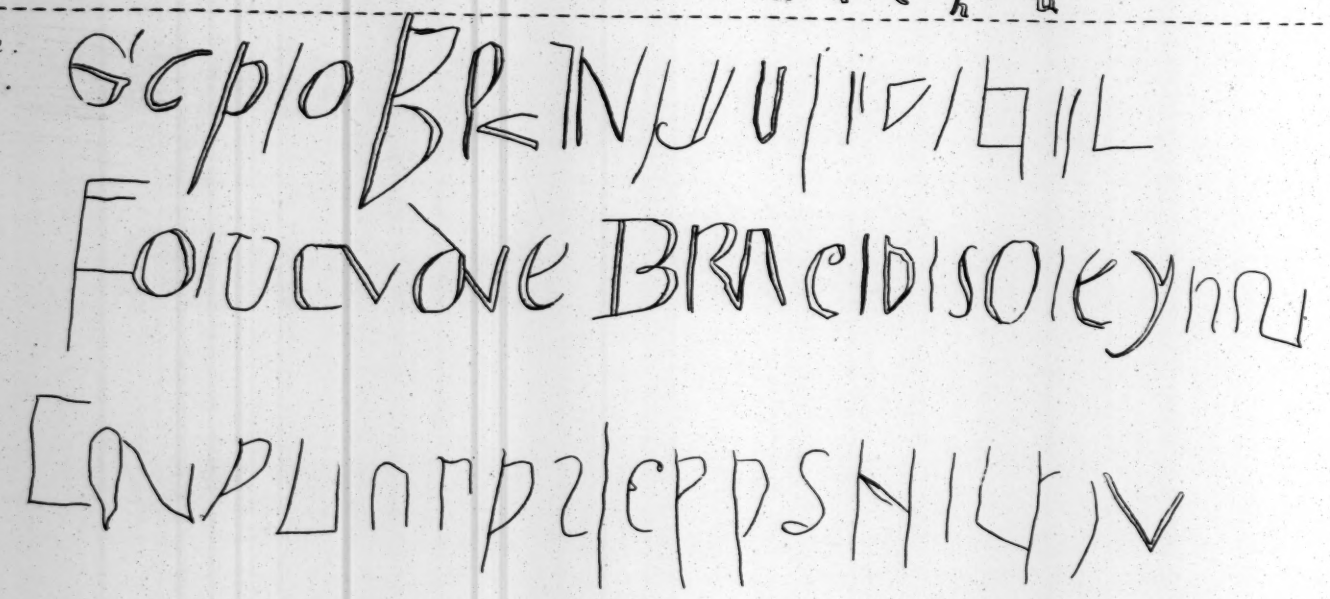


Fig. 4. p. 381.

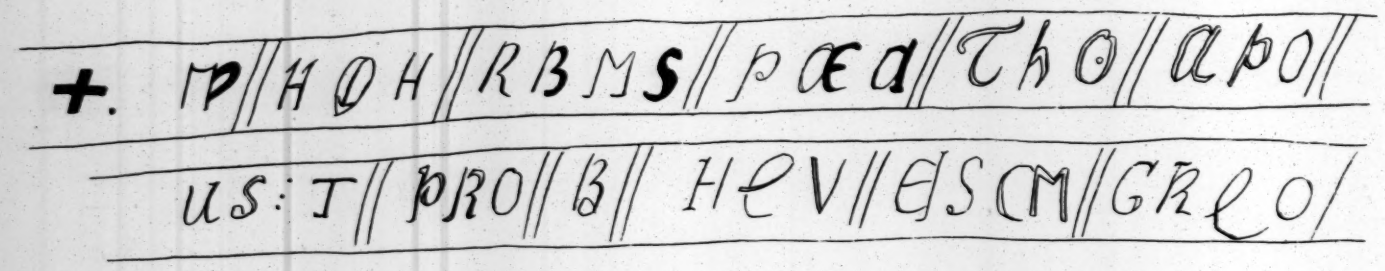
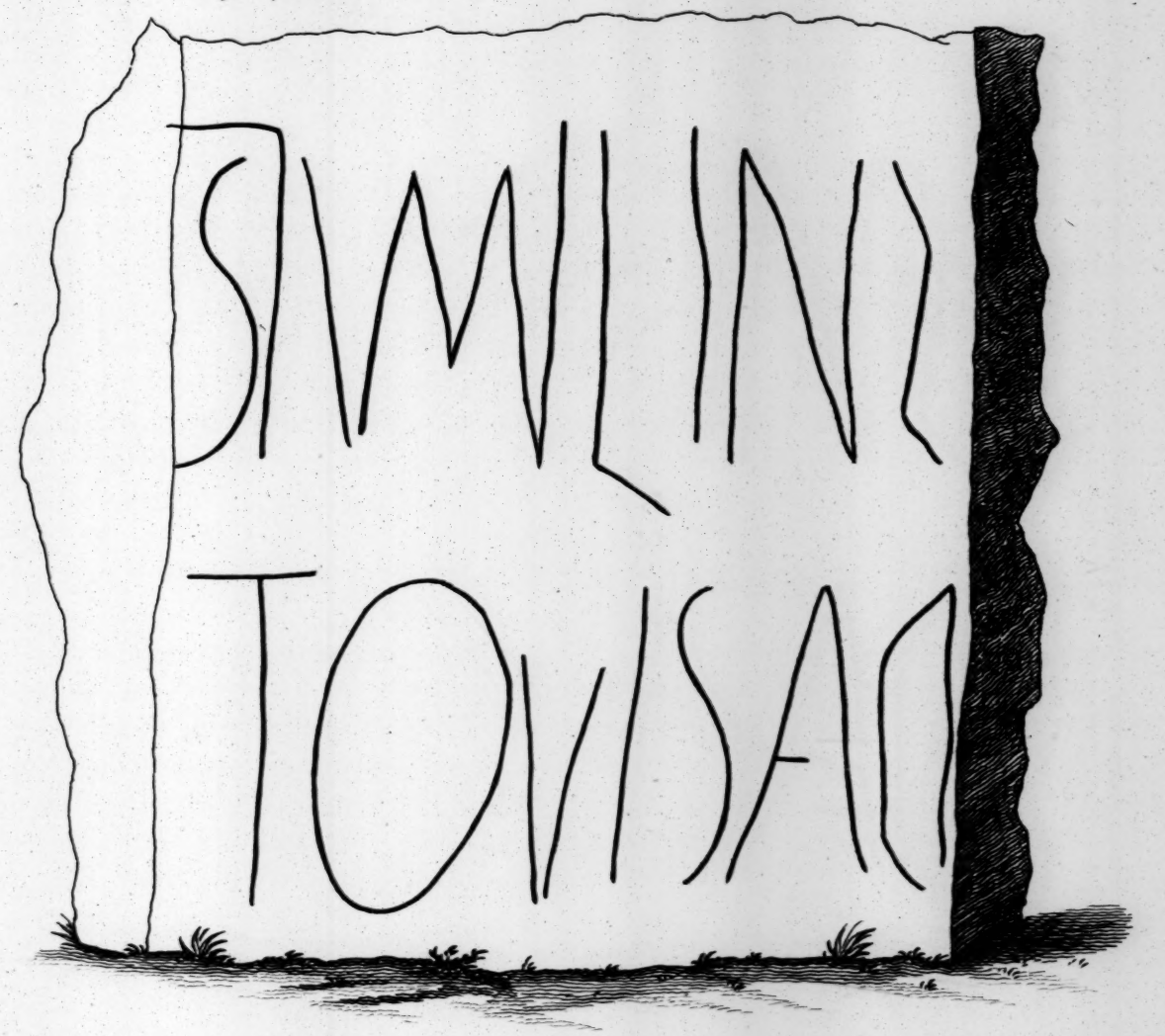


Fig. 3. p. 378.



Cook fc.

Tovisaci to mean the same as *Tywysog*, a *leader* from *Tywysso* to *lead*, as *dux* from *duco*. Perhaps it should be read *Aimilinus Tovisaci*, *Aimilinus son of Tovisacus* as in other Welsh and Cornish inscriptions, and the sides of the stone denied room. The grave is in a hollow eight feet diameter, and just below it is the tumulus which Mr. Lluyd calls *Krig Vryn*, q. d. *Barrow hill*, but scarce to be noticed, and the spot where the stone lies he calls *Bryn y Bedhen* or the *hill of graves*. The hill below it is called *Kevn Tyr*, q. d. long backed field. A farmer's man who conducted me to the inscription assured me it had never been made out, and on my shewing him that *Tovisoci* was the same word as is put for the *Prince of Wales* in the Welsh Common Prayer, he could not help going out of his way at his return to tell another countryfellow that the gentleman had made out the reading, affirming it by a Welsh oath *Man Diawl*, by the Devil: to which the other replied with less transport, *Ddary vo man Duw?* Has he by God? Mr. Lluyd adds, that on the adjoining hills are several circles of stones, by which he seems to mean forts as before described. I could hear of no more: but his neighbouring *Rhos y Gadva* or *Battlefield* is well known. Among the hills to the left of *Clocainog* lies a vale called the *heavenly*, q. d. the *aerial*, from its depth between perpendicular hills which seem to make it inaccessible: the other sense better suiting the vale of Clwyd.

" After that king Edward had extinct the princes " of Wales, and had holely all Wales in his possession, " he much studied to the fortification especially of " North Wales and the marches of it, and by this " means Lacy, a man of great estimation about Ed- " ward I. had the land of Denby given onto him. " And I have hearde say that it was partly in consi- " deration that he married in the bloode of the " prince of North Wales. Lacy was a great lord " marcher afore in Wesland bearing the name " of Lacyes. This Lacy first began the town of " Denbigh, walling it, and making a castelle there. " Afore his time I cannot learn that there was other " town or castelle. The town and castelle standith " on a craggie hille, and is nere a mile in cumpace, " and ys *pene orbiculari figura*. The castelle lyeth " south on the town, and the town lyith to the " castelle by north and east. In the town be but two " gates, the escheker gate and the burges gate. In " the first was the lorde's court kept, and in the other " the burgesis. The escheker gate lyith plaine west, " and the burgeses gate plaine north. These two gates, " as the cumpace of the waulle goith be a great " flite shotte one from another, and between them " in the waulle is never a tower: and from the " escheker gate to the castell is never a tower, but " ther is a galery out of the castelle into it. Thes " towers be in the town waulle by east from the " burgess gate to the south-east side of the castle, first " a great quadrata toure caullid ----- secondly, the " countes tower being square, a goodly tower of " two loftes high. The third, the Goblin hole *semi-* " *circulari figura*, the leads of which *in hominum* " *memoria*, about an 80 yeares ago, were with tem- " pest carried away as farre almost as St. Marcelles " the paroche church, and so hath layen uncovered. " Ther be two round towers beside. There have " been divers rowes of streetes within the walled " town, of which the most part be now doone in " manor, and at this time ther be scant 80 howsolders. " There is a goodly and large chapel of ease in the " old town of St. Hilarie, wither yet most of the " new town come. I have not yet learned the cer- " tente how this wallid town decayed within, whether " it were by fire or for lak of water, whereof ther " is little or none, or for lak of good carriage into " the town, standing sumwhat high and on rokky " ground, I cannot telle. But the town of Denbigh, " now occupied and joining neere to the old town, " hath been totaly made of late tyme, and set much " more to commodite of carriage and water by many " welles in it. And the encrease of this was the " decay of the other. At this present tyme the new " is three tymes as byg as the old. It lyith al in one " street. The market place is fayre and large and well " buildid, and was pavid but of late yeeres. The " confluence to the market on Tuesday is exceeding " great. There is a chapel of ease in the midle of " the new town of St. Anne, built by one Fleming, " and still called Capel Fleming, and of good large- " ness. Ther was an almose house hard by this " chapel *ex lapide quadrato* made by the same " Fleming. But now it is desolate. The new town " of Denbigh was clere defacid with fier by hostilitie " 1468. Sum say that this was done by the earl of " Pembroke. The castel is a very large thing, and " hath many towres yn it, but the body of the work " was never finished. The gate house is a mervelus " strong and great piece of work, but the fastigia " of it were never finished, if they had it might have " been countid among the most memorable peaces of " work in England. It hath divers wards and diverse " portcullices. On the front of the gate is set the " image of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in his " stately long robes. Ther is another very high " toure and large in the castelle called the Red towre. " Sum say that the earl of Lincoln's son fell into the " castelle welle, and ther dyed, whereupon he never " passid to finish the castle. King Edward IV. was be- " sieged in the castle, and ther it was pactid bytwene " king Henry's men and him that he should with life " depart the realm never to return. If they had " taken king Edward ther *debellatum fuisset*. Ther " is every Sunday prayers made in St. Hilarii chapel " for Lacey and Percy. St. Marcelles, a mile off, was " paroch chirch to the ould town, and so it is to the " new *."

It seems plain by Leland's account that the town was within the castle walls, and that what passes now for the principal gate of the castle was what he calls the exchequer, or north gate of the town. The castle is delightfully situated, commanding a view over the vale of Clwyd to St. Asaph and the sea. The statue of the founder over the castle gate is inclosed in a frame of buds and stalks, and a figure of his wife Margaret, daughter of William Longespee, earl of Salisbury, in another on his left hand was lately pulled down. The walls are of prodigious thickness, and built on a sandy red rock. Large blocks are fallen down on the south and west. It was garrisoned for the king 1646, and surrendered to the parliament after a siege of three months. Buck says it was blown up at the Restoration. The principal strength, and the most towers seem to have been on the north and east, the south and west had a squarish area within, and the site of the hall. On the north is now a bowling green. A noble

* Lel. V. 60, 61.

church

church was begun 1579 within the caſtle, with weſt and ſouth walls, and foundations of a double row of pillars. The well wherein young Lacy was drowned was in the red tower [p]. There is daily ſervice and weekly ſermons at the chapel of St. Hilary, built about the end of Elizabeth or beginning of James I. except once a month at Whitchurch, where all parochial duties are performed. The aſcent up the hill to the town is capable of being made a magnificent ſtreet if ſided with handſome buildings. At preſent it has but two tolerable houſes: on the top are the market houſe and town houſe, handſome and ſpacious, and two or three inns. The principal trade is in ſhoes and gloves, there being 27 ſhoemakers in the town [q]. It is a corporation governed by aldermen, bailiffs, and burgeſſes. St. Marcelle's at Whitchurch, a mile from Denbigh, the mother church, has monuments for ſir John Saluſbury of Lleweny, 1578, Humphry Lluyd, 1568, and Richard Middleton 1575, governor of Denbigh caſtle under Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and father of ſir Hugh, who planned the New river. The White friars houſe was founded by John Saluſbury, who died 1289, or by John de Sunnimore, of Lleweni, who died 1289. The chapel is entire, converted into a ſtable [r]. Queen Elizabeth created Robert Dudley baron of Denbigh Sept. 28, 1566, the day before ſhe created him earl of Leiceſter, but the title expired with him [s]. 20 James I. 1622. William Fielding, viſcount Fielding, was created earl of Denbigh, and being ſlain in a ſkirmiſh near Birmingham 1643, was ſucceeded by his ſon Baſil [t], he 1675 by his nephew William, he 1685 by his ſon Baſil, he 1717 by his ſon William, and he 1755 by his ſon Baſil, ſixth and preſent earl.

Whitchurch.

Lleweni.

Lleweni is the ſeat of the hon. Thomas Fitz Maurice by purchaſe from ſir Robert Saluſbury Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere abbey, Cheſhire, who had it by marriage of his anceſtor ſir Robert Cotton with Heſter ſiſter to ſir John Saluſbury, laſt baronet of the name in the reign of Charles II. [u]

Henllan.

Gwaenynag, two miles from Denbigh, is the ſeat of the Myddletons. The church of *Henllan* ſtands in a bottom, its ſteeple on a hill. In *Llanufydd* pariſh are remains of a ſeat of Meredydd ap Meirchion, lord of Iſdulas, the chapel ſerving for a farm houſe [x].

"Some take the parochial itſelf of Denbigh for "a commote, and it lieth much by eaſt, and is a "quarter of a mile in compace or more. Some ſay "that afore the town of Denbigh was made it was "in *Hughe Duleſſe* commot, but ſince of late time it "hath been proved by ple to be a county and com- "mot of itſelf. There is no place in all theſe "commots where the people dwell *vicatim*, but all "*ſparſim*, ſaving at Denbigh town itſelf. And in "all theſe commotes was no howſe of priory or "abbay ſaving a place of white friars at the very eaſt "end of the town of Denbigh. There be divers "pariſh churches in each of theſe commots ſaving "that if Denbigh paroch be a commot there is but "one paroch church in it, and that is St. Marcelles, "a mile and more out of the town of Denbigh by "eaſt. There be two of eaſe beſides within the "town ſelf, whereof one is called St. Hilaries, very "large and well ſervid [y]."

"Commotes in Denbigh land. *Iſc Duleſſe* and "*Hughe Duleſſe*, both by north towards Llan Elwys "alias St. Aſaph, and both be named of *Duleſſe* a "brook there running. *Iſc Aleth* and *Hughe Aleth* lye "both flat weſt towards Conway, and hath the name "of *Aleth* river. *Kinemarth* cometh from within a "mile and half of Ruthin to the very town and "caſtle wall of Denbigh, and lyith moſt by ſouth- "ſouth-eaſt. It is the greateſt commot of all the "reſidew, and yet hath but two or three pariſhes. "*Llan Rayhader*, ſeven miles in length, and *La- "nienis*, that is not all in Kymmarth, but part in "Diffryn Cluid. It is called Llanienis becauſe the "church is ſet betwixt the rivers of Cluid and "Cluedog, as in an iſle [z]. In this commote be two "places, where by likelihood hath been ſome "caſtleletts or piles of defence. *Lleſguenllean* is the "one, and that is three quarters of a mile out of "Denbigh toward ſouth on the way to Ruthine on "the right hand. There appeareth no building "now, but great ditches and hilles overgrown with "buſhes. *Place Amedowe* is the other, wher is a "great dich and a hill, the name declareth it to "have been the place of an hermit. There is no- "thing now but a fox borowe. It is a mile and "more from Denbigh ſouth in the way to Ruthin on "the left hand [a]."

"Iſe Duleſſe is good for corn, as whete, rye, "peaſon and beanes, and hath very good fine paſture "and medow, and litle waſt ground in it, and good "wood, as in the leſſe park longing to Denbigh, and "in other places. There is a quarry of hard ſtone, "of a blackiſh or ſad marble colour, much uſed for "ovens and chimnies in this little park, called in "Welſh *Gorſenodiog*, and there alſo they dig out "ſlate ſtones to cover houſes. Hughe Duleſſe is leſs "fruitful than Iſe Duleſſe and more hilly and rocky. "There is plenty of wood in it, and the great park "by Denbigh, called in Welſch *Moel evig*, i. e. of "the *bald hinds*, is as I learned in this commot. "Other parks than the two aforeſaid be not in "Denbigh land. *Iſe Aleth* cometh to the very ſhore "of Rethelen bay. The north part of it as to the "ſhore is metely fruitful of corn. The ſouth part "hilly, good for goats, and hath little wood in "reſpect. *Hughe Aleth* cometh by weſt to Conway "river bank again the town of Conway, and there "meetith *Corne Credine* a piece of Caernarvonſhire "*cis* Conway river. In it be many bogs, rocky hills, "and mooriſh ground, and the ſoil is too cold to "have good corn, yet in diverſe places it beareth "oats and ſome rye. It hath in ſome places wood. "In theſe hills be kept nete [q. neats] horſe and "ſheep. This commot is the worſt part of all "Denbighland, and moſt barren [b]."

On the road to Ruthin, on an eſtate of lord Bagot, are to be ſeen ſome very fine cheſnut trees, one of which is 24 feet in circumference [c].

Llanruth.

In the little mother church of *Llanruth* near Ruthin are monuments for the family of Thelwall who have been ſettled in this county for many centuries from Thelwall in Cheſhire [d].

Llanrhaiadr.

Between Ruthin and Denbigh is *Llanrhaiadr*, a village in a vale with a handſome church, having a rich eaſt window of a chapel, wherein is painted the genealogy of Chriſt from Jeſſe, the prophets, &c. A. D. 1533, and ſome almſhouſes for eight women, founded by Mr. Jones of this place 1729. A

[p] Dugd. Bar. I. 104. [q] Pennant II. 38. [r] Ib. [s] Dugd. Bar. II. 221. [t] Dugd. Bar. II. 441.
[u] Pennant II. 25. [x] Pennant II. 44, 45. [y] Lel. V. 57 [z] Ib.
[a] Ib. 59. [b] Ib. 58, 59. [c] Penn. II. 51 [d] Ib. 56, 57.

quarter of a mile from the church is a cold bath which formerly had a chapel, the images of the 12 apoſtles remaining on the lower part, this is called *Fynnon ddyffnog*, or the *deep well*, q. if Leland's "*Fonnon Dunoc*, or St. *Dunoc's well*, a mighty ſpring "that maketh a broke running ſcant a mile [e]. There "is in the eaſt end of Llan Rhaidr pariſh very goodly "corn and graſſe, but by weſt ſouth weſt it is barren "and hilly, with bogges; wood enough in Raihaidr "pariſh. Ther is good corne as whete growne about "*Llaneinys* metely wooded. *Llanvoir Vadelen* is much "barren but for otes with grate labor: no wode but "turfe; full of hilles and bogges [f]."

Ruthin is backed by fine ſheep downs, and has on the ſouth beautiful woods intermixed with corn fields. Before you enter the town from the downs you deſcend into *Llanvwrog*, a long village or hamlet, with a handſome ſtone bridge over the Clwyd, through whoſe overflowings we enter the narrow weſt gate of Ruthyn, which, coming down to the water's edge, makes a very pictureſque appearance. A broad ill-built ſtreet leads to the market houſe, near which is the town hall, another at right angles to the church, where is a monument and buſt of Mr. Camden's friend and patron Dean Goodman, and this inſcription:

Memoriæ Gabrielis Goodman ſacræ
Theologiæ doctoris & digniſſimi
Weſtmonaſterienſis decani
qui in hoc oppido ſolo natali
hoſpitale pauperibus ſublevandis
ſcholamque pueris inſtituendis
pie fundavit
Obiit in Chriſto 17 Junii
1601.

Alſo a braſs for his father a mercer here, who died 1560, aged 84, his mother 1583, 90. John ſon of Reginald Grey made this church (which is only a chapel to Llanrydd), collegiate for ſeven regulars 1310 [g]. Leland [h] mentions a cell of Bonhommes afterwards tranſlated into a pariſh church here, but biſhop Tanner could find nothing of it. He alſo mentions a houſe of White friars in the town, probably in the ſtreet called Prior's ſtreet [i]. The new gaol does honour to the architect [k]. The hoſpital is for 12 poor men, under a warden, who is a clergyman. Here is alſo a freeſchool, founded as well as the hoſpital by the Goodmans. The caſtle built as well as the town walls by Edward I. has been greatly reduced within theſe 40 years. The north ſide is levelled and made cornfields; the eaſt built upon in the town, the weſt or principal front is entire, the gate a ſquare tower with corbeil battlements, and in this and the ſouth ſide are five round towers. It was demoliſhed by order of parliament 1646. In 1640 it reverted to ſir Charles Longueville, heir to the title and eſtate of Grey. It now belongs to Richard Middleton, eſq; This is the moſt populous town in the vale, and has the greateſt market, and is five miles from Denbigh [k].

"Yale Lordſhip joineth to Bromfield on the fur-"ther ſide of Dee river, and there is no part on the "hither ſide of Dee. There are in it four or five "pariſhes [l]."

From the height above *Rhiw Velen* is a very extenſive proſpect of the hundred of Yale, hilly, fertile in graſs, abundant in cattle, but in this part dreary and deſtitute of hedges and woods [m]. Leland deſcribes its "whole ſoil as rokky, and by that not thoroughly "fruitful of corn, yet in divers places and vallies "betwixt the hills is meatly good corn, medow and "paſture, and eſpecially for corn about Llanegwiſt "and Llanarmon. In Yale is plenty of kine, ſheep, "and goats. There is metely good wood in the valley "places of Yale, and eſpecially at Llanegwiſt, alias "Vallis Crucis. The mountains of Yale ſtanding "north be baren of wood. The people there for "the moſt part burn turfs [n]."

"*Llanegwyſte*, alias *Vallis crucis*, ys yn Yale, half a "mile from Dee ripe; meatly good wood there [o]." Llanegweſt.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from *Llangollen*, following the courſe of the Dee, is the beautiful romantic abbey of *Llan Egweſt*, or *Vale Crucis*, at the foot of *Bron Vawr*, or *Dur*, a high hill in the townſhip of *Maes yr Ychen*. It is ſurrounded by hills and hanging woods, and a winding ruſhing river with good meadows in front. It was founded for Ciſtertians by Madoc ap Griffith Maelor, prince of Powis, about 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the diſſolution was near £. 188. *per annum* [p]. Three ſucceſſive biſhops of St. Aſaph appropriated to it the tithes of Wrexham and Llangollen. Of this abbey, the fineſt remain in all North Wales, are ſtill ſtanding two gabels and the ſouth tranſept: the weſt front has a round arch door, half filled up, two of its mouldings adorned with a kind of nail head quatrefoil: over it in a round arch three lancets of two days, and over them a marigold window of 8, over which is a mutilated inſcription [q]: AD. ADAM. DMS. *fecit hoc opus pace beata quieſcat*. Amen: and underneath M. D.... The weſt gabel has three long lancets below from the ground, and over them two others, with a ſingular kind of pilaſter dropping from them. The north tranſept had an eaſt aile, at its north end an arch as of a tomb. The ſouth-eaſt pillars of the nave are ſtanding, but every thing to the north is down. The tradition of the country is that this *monachlog*, or monaſtery, as they call it by way of eminence, had a number of chapels governed by their own prieſts, and ſo diſtinguiſhed that the ſervice in one did not diſturb the other. The cloiſter adjoining to the ſouth, only a ſhell in Buck's time, is now a good farm houſe, with two doors and two windows (one with rich tracery), three rows of groined arches on ſingle round pillars ſupport the dormitory, now a loft approached by ſteps without that half block up the only window in it with tracery. One of the chimney pieces was a ſepulchral monument [r], with this broken inſcription: *Hic jacet* - - - - ARVRVEI. Fig. 4. Pl. XX. is another inſcription in the ruined walls communicated to Mr. Barrington by the rev. Mr. Price 1775. The abbey and farm are rented of Mr. Lloyd of Trevawr at £. 60. *per annum*.

About two fields to the north-weſt lie the baſe and part of the croſs that gave name to the valley, though Buck derives it from a piece of the true croſs given by the religious to Edward I. who in return granted

[e] V. 63. [f] Ib. 57. [g] Tan. 708. [h] It. III. 96.
[i] V. 47. [k] Pennant II. 52. 56. [l] Lel. V. 35. [m] Pennant I. 377.
[n] Lel. V. 35. [o] Ib. [p] Tan. 707.
[q] Pennant I. 371. [r] Pennant, 372.

them ſeveral immunities. The baſe on the ſides of an eminence or tumulus whereon it once ſtood, is five feet three inches broad, 18 inches on every ſide from the ſocket of the ſhaft, which is two feet two inches in diameter, and the ſtone 13 inches thick. The ſhaft eight feet long, and about ſix in girt is now reſtored and erected on its pedeſtal, being only the upper half of the original pillar. It is flatted on two ſides, and ſomewhat tapering towards the end, Pl. XXI. fig. 1. The inſcription, as far as can be judged from its preſent ſituation, ſeems nearly in the ſtate as Mr. Lluyd copied it, whoſe copy is engraved Pl. XXII. from the Harleian MS. N° 3777, p. 57. His letter to Mr. Wanley on the ſubject is as follows:

" Rev. Sir, Swanſey, Sept. 14, 1696.

" I have here preſumed to trouble you with a copy of an inſcription, which amongſt ſeveral others I met with this ſummer in Wales. The monument whence I took it was a ſtately pillar of very hard ſtone of the ſame kind with our common mill-ſtones. 'Twas of a cylinder form, above 12 feet in height, ſeaven in circumference at the baſis where it was thickeſt, and about 6 near the top where ſmalleſt. The pedeſtal is a large ſtone 5 feet ſquare, and 15 inches thick, in the midſt whereof there's a round hole 12 inches deep, wherein the monument was placed. Within a foot of the top 'tis encompaſſed with a round band or girth reſembling a cord, from whence 'tis ſquare to the top, and each ſquare adorned with a ring reaching from this band to the top and meeting at the corners. It was erected on a ſmall mount which ſeems to have been caſt up for that purpoſe: but in the late civil wars or ſooner 'twas thrown down and broke in ſeveral pieces, whence the inſcription is ſo imperfect. The reaſon I trouble you with it is becauſe I remember amongſt Uſher's letters one from Dr. Langbaine to him[s] wherein he writes thus: " I have received both your inſcriptions; and ſhall ſend you my thoughts of that at Vale Crucis, but the other I give over for deſperate." Now this I ſend you is the inſcription at Vale Crucis, and I doubt not but the vale received its name from this very ſtone, though 'twas never intended for a croſs. The copy Dr. Langbaine received was perhaps taken before the ſtone was broke, and you may poſſibly meet with it among his papers and letters if you know where they are lodged, or direct to me to ſearch for it when I come to Oxford, which will be a month hence at furtheſt[t]. It would be legible enough were it intire. It begins *Concenn filius Catelli, Cattel filius Brochmali, Brochmal filius Eliſeg, Eliſeg filius Guvillanc. Concenn itaque pronepos Eliſeg ædificavit hunc lapidem proavo ſuo Eliſeg*, &c. 'Tis remarkable that adjoining to this monument there's a townſhip called Eglwſig, which name is corrupted doubtleſs from this Eliſeg, tho' our greateſt critics interpret it *terra eccleſiaſtica*. Thus in Caermardenſhire we find this epitaph:

Seratur[u] fidæi patrieque ſemper amator
Hic Paulinus jacet cultor pientiſſimus æqui.

The place where the ſtone lies is called Pant y Polion, i. e. the vale of ſtakes, corruptly for Pant Powlin, *planities Paulini*. I find other places denominated from perſons buried at or near them, whence I gather they were antiently men of great note who had inſcriptions on their tombs be they never ſo rude and homely; but I trouble you too much with trifles ſo ſhall add no more but that I am, worthy ſir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

EDW. LHWYD."

Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli
filius Brohcmail, Brohmail filius
Eliſeg, Eliſeg filius Guoillauc.
Concenn itaque pronepos Eliſeg
edificavit hunc lapidem proavo
ſuo Eliſeg; ipſe eſt Eliſeg qui necr
. at hereditatem povos. ipc .. mort.
ca[u]tem per viſſi .. ep . o. t. eſtate anglo
. . . . . in gladio ſuo parta in igne
. . . . . imque recituerit maneſc . p
. . . . . mdet benedictionem ſupe
. . . . . Eliſeg. + ipſe eſt Concenn
. . . . . tus . c . emeiunge. manu
. . . . . e ad regnum ſuum povos
. . . . . bani .. quod
. . . . . ais . ucaveſmec
. . . . . ein . . montem
. . . . . .
. . . . . il e . . . . . monarchiam
. . . . ail maximus britanniae
. . . nn paſcen . . . . . mavi . annan
. . . britua t . m filius Guarthi
. . . que bened . que bened. germanuſque
. . . peperit ei Se . ira filia Maximi
. . . gis qui occidit regis Romano
rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc
chirografum rege ſuo poſcente
Concenn + Benedictio dñi in Con
cenn in tota familia ejus
et in tota regione povois
uſque in . . . . . .

It commemorates Concenn, or Congen, grandſon of Brochmail Yſcithrog who was ſlain in the battle of Cheſter 607[x]. One of the ſeats of Concenn and Eliſeg was in this country. The habitation of this prince of Powis was probably Dinas Bran, at the head of the vale of Gliſſeg. Mr. Lluyd conjectures that this place took its name from the interment of Eliſeg. The tumulus was opened about three years ago, and found to contain ſome bones incloſed between flat ſtones[y]. The vale of *Gliſſeg*, long and narrow, is bounded on the right by aſtoniſhing precipices, divided into numberleſs parallel ſtrata of white limeſtone often giving birth to vaſt yew trees, and on the left by ſmooth verdant hills bordered by pretty woods. One of the principal rocks is honoured with the name of *Craig Arthur*: that at the end of the vale is called *Craig y Forwyn*, or the Maidens[z]. " *Llangotlan* village is on the ſouth " ſide, and Dinas Bran ſtandeth on a high hill " on the north ſide of Dee, three miles off[a]." *Llangollen* is a ſmall market town, four miles from Chirk caſtle, and 12 from Oſweſtry, in a moſt romantic ſituation. Here the Dee foaming over ſhelves of rock in a very wide and deep chanel is croſſed by an extraordinary ſtone bridge, one of the three beauties of Wales, of five large pointed arches, the largeſt not above 28 feet

[s] Mr. Langbaine's letter here referred to is printed among archbiſhop Uſher's, 1686, p. 551. After mentioning that he had taken copies of this and another antient Britiſh inſcription, he adds, " I may poſſibly hereafter give ſome better account than as yet I can of that of Vale Crucis. What character the antient Britons uſed, whether that which the Saxons after, as your lordſhip (if I remember well), is of opinion, or the ſame with your antient Iriſh (which I conceive to be not much different from the Saxons, and to which this monument of Concenn, &c. both as to the form of ſome letters, and the ligatures of them, ſeem to come nearer than to the Saxon), I dare not take upon me to determine.

[t] No ſuch letter is to be found there.

[u] pro *Servator*. Servatur. Camd.

[x] Bede II. 2.

[y] Pennant I. 400. 2d edition.

[z] Pennant I. 374. 376.

[a] Lel. V. 53.

Gliſſeg

Llangollen

diameter,

Inscription on the pillar at Little Orme's

COPCEPP FILIVS CATTELI CATTELI
FILIVS BROHOMAGIL BROHOMAGI FILIVS
ELIVETS ELIVETS FILIVS TVOHILLAVC
COPCEPP ITAQVE PROPEPOR ELIVETS
EDIFICAVIT HVNC LAPIDEM PROAVO
SVO ELIVETS + IPSE ET ELIVETS QVI NEGR
AVIT hereditatem potior. ipse . in ORC
CATTEN. PER VITAM . EPO. C. ERCALEANSLO
- - - - - IPSLADIORVO PARTAIN ISPE
- - - - - INQVE RECITAVERIT IMPERCP_P
=NDET BENEDICTIONEM VVPE
- - - - - NELIVETS + IPSE ET COPCEPP
- - - - - CVI - C CNEIHPSC-MAPV
- - - - - EAD REGIMINIVM potestas
- - - - - =ET HVIVS BARN-TEQVOD
- - - - - VIRTVTIS HVIVS MILES
- - - - - IMP. EIP - - IMPETRAVIT

- - - - - ILE KOMOPARCHIAM
- - - - - AIL MAXIMVS BRITANNIAE
- - - - - PP PATRES - - MAXIMVS IMPER
- - - - - BRITVA C - - FILIVS SVA RCHI
- - - - - QVE BEPES SEMPERQVE
- - - - - =PEPERIT ELIVETS ILIA MAXIMI
- - - - - BIRQVI OCCIDIT REGEM ROMANO
- - - - - RVM + COMMARCH PVER HOC
- - - - - CHIROGRAFVM RESERVATA PORTIONE
- - - - - CONCEPIT + TRIBVS ANNIS DEINDE CON
- - - - - CEPIT ET ITAQVE FAMILIAE SVAE
- - - - - ET IN HOC A EADEM POTESTATE
- - - - - VIRQVE IP - - -

them several immunities. The base on the sides of an eminence or tumulus whereon it once stood, is five feet three inches broad, 18 inches on every side from the socket of the shaft, which is two feet two inches in diameter, and the stone 13 inches thick. The shaft eight feet long, and about six in girt is now restored and erected on its pedestal, being only the upper half of the original pillar. It is flatted on two sides, and somewhat tapering towards the end, Pl. XXI. fig. 1. The inscription, as far as can be judged from its present situation, seems nearly in the state as Mr. Lluyd copied it, whose copy is engraved Pl. XXII. from the Harleian MS. N° 3771, p. 57. His letter to Mr. Wanley on the subject is as follows:

"Rev. Sir, Swansey, Sept. 14, 1696.

"I have here presumed to trouble you with a copy of an inscription, which amongst several others I met with this summer in Wales. The monument whence I took it was a stately pillar of very hard stone of the same kind with our common mill-stones. 'Twas of a cylinder form, above 12 feet in height, seaven in circumference at the basis where it was thickest, and about 6 near the top where smallest. The pedestal is a large stone 5 feet square, and 15 inches thick, in the midst whereof there's a round hole 12 inches deep, wherein the monument was placed. Within a foot of the top 'tis encompassed with a round band or girth resembling a cord, from whence 'tis square to the top, and each square adorned with a ring reaching from this band to the top and meeting at the corners. It was erected on a small mount which seems to have been cast up for that purpose: but in the late civil wars or sooner 'twas thrown down and broke in several pieces, whence the inscription is so imperfect. The reason I trouble you with it is because I remember amongst Usher's letters one from Dr. Langbaine to him[a] wherein he writes thus: "I have received both your inscriptions, and shall send you my thoughts of that at Vale Crucis, but the other I give over for desperate." Now this I send you is the inscription at Vale Crucis, and I doubt not but the vale received its name from this very stone, though 'twas never intended for a cross. The copy Dr. Langbaine received was perhaps taken before the stone was broke, and you may possibly meet with it among his papers and letters if you know where they are lodged, or direct to me to search for it when I come to Oxford, which will be a month hence at furthest. It would be legible enough were it entire. It begins *Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli filius Brochmail, Brochmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc. Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg edificavit hunc lapidem proavo suo Eliseg*, &c. 'Tis remarkable that adjoining to this monument there's a township called Eglwys-Eliseg, which name is corrupted doubtless from this Eliseg, tho' our greatest critics interpret it *terra ecclesiastica*. From Llangollen we find this epitaph:

Sexta[tur] fidei pectique super marore
Hic Paulinus jacet cultor pientissimus equi

The place where the stone lies is called Vale Crucis, Pont Faen, i. e. the vale of stakes, corruptly for Pant Powis, *Pontes Pavimi*. I find other places denominated from persons buried at or near them, whence I gather they were anciently men of great note whose inscriptions on their tombs be they never so rude and homely; but I trouble you too much with this, and shall add no more but that I am, worthy Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

EDW. LHWYD.

Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli filius Brohcmail, Brohmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc. Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg edificavit hunc lapidem proavo suo Eliseg; ipse est Eliseg qui nece . at hereditatem povos. ipc . . mors. ca^tc . . per viffi . . ep . o. t. eſtate anglo . . . . . in gladio ſuo parta in igſe . . . . . inque recituerit manele . p . . . . . rnder benedictionem ſupe . . . . . Eliseg. + ipſe eſt Concenn . . . . . tus . c . emeiuage. manu . . . . . e ad regnum ſuum pov . . . . . bani . qu . . . . . ais . ucavcinn . . . . . ein . . monten . . . . . il c . . . . . monarch . . . all maximus britanniac . . . nn paſcen . . . . mavi . annan . . . britua t . . milius Guarthi . . . que bened . que bened . germanuſ . . . peperit ei Se . ira filia Maximi . . . gis qui occidit regis Romano rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc chirografum rege fuo poſcente Concenn + Benedictio dñi in Con cenn in tota familia ejus et in tota regione povois uſque in . . . . . .

It commemorates Concenn, or Congrenn of Brochmail Yscithrog who was slain in of Chester 607[x]. One of the sons and Eliseg was in this country. of this prince of Powis was pro at the head of the vale of Glut conjectures that this place took its interment of Eliseg. The cumulus was three years ago, and found to contain some clos'd between flat stones[y]. The vale of and now, is bounded on the right by precipices, divided into numberless of white limestone often giving birth mines, and on the left by smooth verdured by pretty woods. One of the is honoured with the name of *Craig* the end of the vale is called *Craig* the Britons[z]. "*Llangollen* village fit, and Dinas Bran thereof on the north side of Dee, three *Llangollen* is a small market town, Castle, and 12 from Oswestry romantic situation. Here the Dee finishes of rock in a very wild and nel is crossed by an extraordinary one of the three beauties of Wales, large pointed arches, the largest not above

[a] Mr. Lhwyd's letter here referred to is printed among archbishop Usher's, 6866, p. [illegible], after mentioning copies of this and another ancient British inscription, he adds, "I may possibly hereafter give some better account of Vale Crucis. What character the ancient Britons used, whether that which the Saxons after, as your lordship (if I remember) is of opinion, or the same with your antient Irish (which I conceive to be not much different from the Saxon, and great of Concenn, &c. both as to the form of some letters, and the ligatures of them, seem to evince nearer than to take upon me to determine.

[x] No such letter is to be found there.

[y] Pennant I. 300. 2d edition.

[z] pro *Lavarar.* Senator. Cand. Pennant I. 314, 315.

[a] Lel. V. 3.

Inscription on the pillar at Valle Crucis

COMCEMM FILIVS CATTELI CATTELL
FILIVS GROHCMAIL GROHMAIL FILIVS
ELISEG ELISEG FILIVS GVOILLAVC
COMCEMM ITAQUE PROMEPOR ELISEG
EDIFICAVITHVNC LAPIDEM PROAVO
VVO ELISEG + IPSE ERT ELISEG QVI NECR
AT HEREDITATEM POVOR. IPC.. MORT
CAVTEM PER VIRVI.. EP.O.T.ERTATEANGLO
--------IMGLADIORVO PARTAIM IGME
-------- IMQVE RECITVERIT IMPERCR._P.
---------=M DET BENEDICTIONEM VVPE
----------MELISEG + IPSEERT COMCMM
----------VVR_C..CMEIVMGC.MAVN
----------EAD REGMMMRVVM POVOREA
--------=EIRTIVGAVI.R.EQVOD
.....VIRSEAIR-VCAVERMEC
----------JVN-EIM-.MONTEM

----------ILE..KOMONARCHIAM
--AIL MAXIMVS BRITTANNIAE
---MM PARCEM ...MAVI:AMMAN
...BRITVA-T-M FILIVS GVARThi
..QVE BENED-GERMANVRQVE
..EPEPERITEI.RREIRA FILIA MAXIMI
..GIRQVI OCCIDIT REGEM ROMANO
RVM + COMMARCH PINXIT hOC
CHIROGRAFVM REGERVO PORCENTE
CONCEMM + BENEDICTIO DNI IR COM
CEMM TRR. ITOTA FAMILIA EIVS
ET INTOTA EAGIONE POVOIR
VRQVEIM ----------

Cook sc.

Fig.1.p.582.

Fig.11.p.595.

IHS·MARIA·SALVOR·MERCV·

GRACI·HA· VAF· VRI· ~

Fig.12.p.595.

IATCIMA·AOV·VYIIIES·ATNPVS·

IVICAS·

Fig.7.

Fig.3.p.593.

Fig.4.p.593.

Fig.2.p.590.

Fig.9.

Fig.10.

Fig.5.

Fig.8.

Fig.6.

Fig.13.p.595.

90WIVE —

·VA· —

Fig.14.p.595.

PVS·EAC· ~

VFRHPE·BVAD·

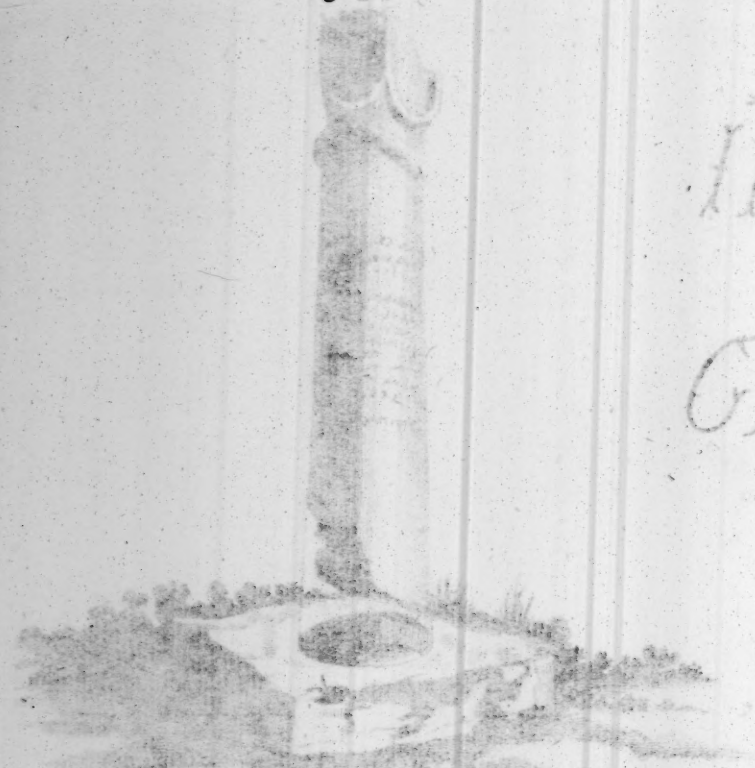
·RVS· ~

P.593.

F. Cary fculp.

DENBIGH

Fig.1.p.582.



Vol.II.Pl.XXI.p.583.

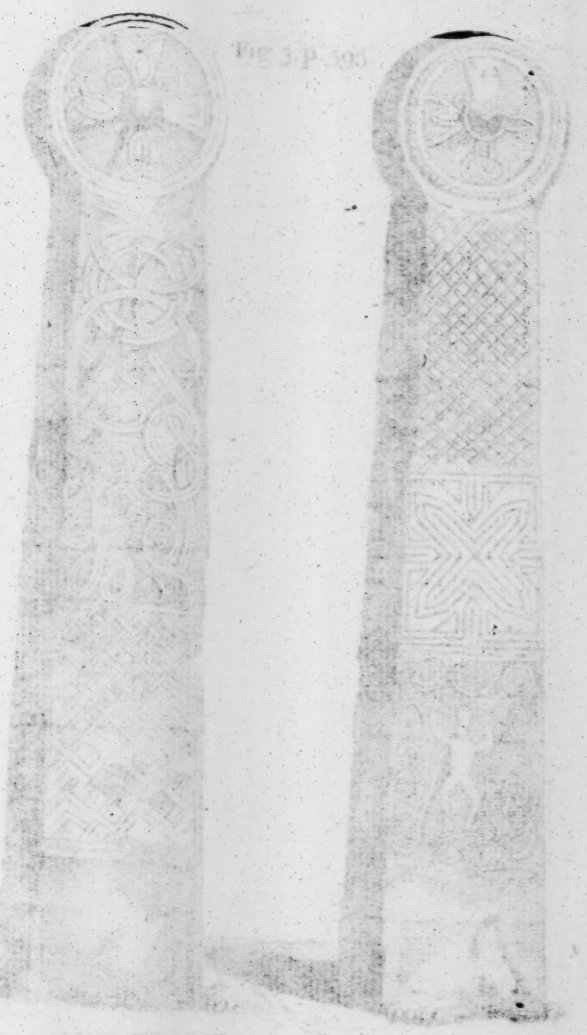


Fig.10.

Fig.8.

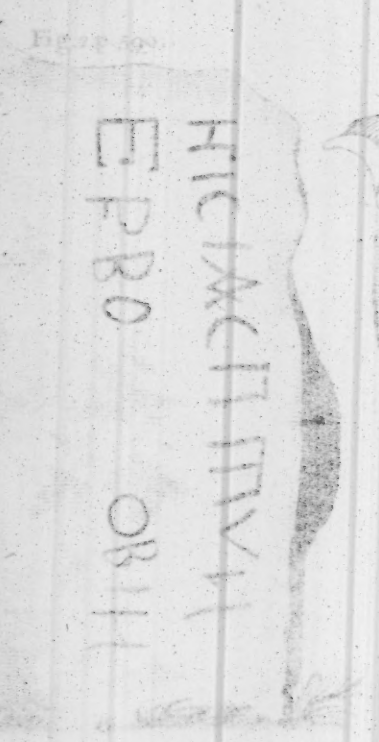


Fig.6.

Fig.5

diameter, the river running only under one wherein is formed a black deep chaſm [b], built on a ledge of rock on which it ſeems impoſſible to fix a foundation, and accounted one of the wonders of Wales, and aſcribed to John Trevawr biſhop of St. Aſaph 1344-56. The town is ſurrounded with hills, but mean, as well as its church. The pariſh is ten miles round, divided into 21 townſhips, containing 2100 ſouls, of whom 700 communicated on Eaſter day. The church rate or *mize* is included in the poor rate, being 3*d.* in the pound, ſometimes only half as much; 12*d.* would be thought a monſtrous ſum. The vale through which the Dee rolls over cataracts at almoſt every ten yards with rapidity and meanders is beautifully diverſified with meads, arable and woodland ſpread on the ſides of the river, or hanging on hills interſperſed with houſes. The part of the ridge weſt of Llangollen is called *Moel y Vachla*, beyond which is *Kwn Bewr hill*. On the road hence to Ruabon is *Trevawr*, a houſe pleaſantly ſituated under an hill, with an eſtate of £. 2000. *per annum* belonging to the Floyds. On *Llwybyr y Gath*, or the *Cats path* hill, was *Brwn y Vryan* caſtle, the extent of Chirk lordſhip.

Havod yr abad is the ſite of a country ſeat of the abbot of Valle crucis. Cloſe to the road lies *Tommen y Rhodwydd*, once a fortreſs known by the name of the caſtle of Yale [c], built by Owen Gwynedd about the year 1148. Leland [d] miſtakes in calling this *Rågarth* caſtle belonging to Owen *Glyndwr*. It conſiſts of a vaſt artificial mount, with another ſtill loftier near one end, the keep of the place: theſe are ſurrounded with a foſs and rampart, and have only a ſingle entrance. It was burnt nine years after its erection, and probably therefore was of wood [e].

In *Derwen* church-yard is the croſs Pl. XIX. fig. 15, 16.

"*Welch Maylor*, callid in Engliſh *Bromefield*, lying "on the north ſide of the Dee, and lower than Yale, "and joining hard upon Yale. It lyith eſt upon Holt "bridge, the which devideth Cheſterſhire from "Bromefield. Flintſhire lyith north on it; Diffrin "Cluit weſt, and Engliſh Maylor alis Mailor Seſneg, "i. e. Saxonica, ſouth of it. Bromefield is a plain "country, and hath plenty of wood and good corn "and paſture, and ſe coals at *Harwood*, and at a place "caullid *the Mines* [f]. The *Holt* is a pretty rich "Walch town, governed by a maire, having ons a yere "a faire, but ſurely now no celebrate market. Yn "it is a praty chirche and a goodly caſtel, the church "is but a chapel to Gresford. It is five miles from "Cheſter, and there is a great ſtone bridge over "Dee river [g]."

Holt, though a ſmall town in the pariſh of Greſford, is an antient borough and corporation, incorporated under a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, 1410. Its inhabitants, together with Ruthin and Denbigh, contribute to ſend a burgeſs to parliament. It is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and the only remains on this ſide Dee of the vaſt grant made by Edward the Confeſſor to that ſee of all the land on the ſide of the river which he firſt gave and then took away from prince Gryffyd ap Llewelyn [h]. The ſite and moat of the caſtle are near the river. It had originally been a ſmall outpoſt to *Deva*. Some famous outworks may be ſeen near the caſtle and on the oppoſite ſide of the water, and Roman coins. Its Roman name might have been *Caſtra Legionis*, in Welſh *Caſtelh Llcon*, corrupted to *Lion* caſtle, as it is ſtyled when it came into poſſeſſion of earl Warren and his ſucceſſors by grant of Edward I. 1281. Richard II. on his departure for Ireland, depoſited here his valuable jewels, which were ſurrendered to Bolingbrooke before his depoſal. Henry VIII. gave the lordſhip to his natural ſon Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond 1534. Thomas Seymour the lord admiral, brother to the protector, had it in the next reign, and formed here a magazine of warlike ſtores, but forfeited it at his execution. The parliament ſeized it 1643, but the royaliſts recovered it, and 1645 it was ſurrendered and demoliſhed. The lordſhip is now in the crown under the direction of the ſteward of Bromfield and Yale, but a grant of the minerals was made to the Groſvenor family in the reign of Charles I. William III. withdrew his intended grant of theſe important domains to the earl of Portland [i].

This country formed part of POWISLAND, which, when intire, reached in a ſtrait line from Broxton hills c. Cheſhire ſouth to Pengwern Powis or Shrewſbury, including a large tract in both counties, thence through the eaſtern limits, then turning northward including the cwmmwds of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethſhire, and circuiting part of Denbigh come along part of the Clwydian hills to the top of Moelfanma, excepting the parts which now conſtitute the lordſhips of Denbigh and Ruthin; hence ſouth-eaſt to Broxton hills, taking in Moleſdale, Hopedale, and Maelor in Flintſhire. The kingdom of Powys was reduced in the defeat of Brochmel Yſcythrog by the Saxons at Cheſter, and ſtill more by Offa, whoſe dike drove the princes from Shrewsbury to Mathraval. Roderic the Great added it to his dominions. The two heirs male of Powiſland were drowned under Holt bridge by John earl Warren and Roger Mortimer [k]. POWISLAND.

"*Wrexham*, truly called *Wrigteleſham*, is the "only market town of Walſch Maylor, having a "goodly church collegiate as one of the faireſt in "all North-Wales. Ther longgid no prebendes to it. "Ther be ſum merchantes and good bokeler makers [l]." It is the largeſt market town in North Wales, and has a large cannon foundery. It is much celebrated for its church, which, however it might ſtrike the inhabitants of Wales, has diſappointed moſt travellers. It is 178 feet from eaſt to weſt, which is within three feet of St. Aſaph, and 62 from north to ſouth, which is within four of that. The tower, dated 1506, is to the top of the pinnacles 135 feet, and 22 ſquare, adorned on three ſides with rows of 25 ſtatues. The ſouth door is unuſually low and called the *Wedding door*. The organ was deſtroyed 1641. Here is a modern monument to Mrs. Middleton, daughter of ſir Richard Middleton, of Chirk caſtle 1747, copied from Gen. Hargrave's in Weſtminſter abbey, and a knight, inſcribed, IRℰnγℰRI. ℵP. ÞOVℰL, falſely aſcribed to ſir William Stanley of Holt, and a monument for Hugh Bellot, biſhop of Bangor and Cheſter 1596. Here is a freeſchool [m]. Wrexham.

[b] Pennant I. 279. [c] Powel, 201. [d] V. 35. [e] Pennant, I. 377.
[f] Lel. V. 34. [g] V. 53. [h] Domeſday in Leiceſter's Cheſhire, p. 405.
[i] Penn. I 201—215. [k] Ib. 206. [l] Lel. V. 34. [m] Pen. I. 291. 296.

At

Acton. At *Acton*, 2 miles off, the ſeat of Mr. Young, are good whole lengths of chancellor Jefferies in his robes by Kneller, his brother ſir Thomas and his father John, aged 82, 1690 [n]. The original of the former from Guildhall, taken down and ſold on his diſgrace, is at Mr. Harnage's at Belfardine, near Creſſage in Shropſhire.

Erthig. Wat's dyke continues to *Erthig*, the ſeat of Philip Yorke, eſq; whoſe lands are bounded by two little vales well watered and wooded. The dike runs along one ſide of the bank, and at the end between the two vales impending over them are ſmall ſtrong entrenchments; one of a pentagon form, beyond which at the very verge is a mount. Theſe compoſe what is called the Roman fort, though no coins or other antiquities have been found there: and only a fragment of wall cemented with mortar remains [o].

Llan Armon. The moſt famous pariſh in Yale is Llan Armon, "i. e. Fanum St. Germani and *Llan Tegla*, Fanum "Teclæ. Great pilgrimage and offering was a late "to S. Armon [p]." St. Germanus' image the object of pilgrimage in the wall [q]. Here is a monument inſcribed *Hic jacet Gruffydd Lhewelyn ap Ynyr*, with five bloody fingers on his ſhield, and a dog at his feet on the lid of a ſtone coffin [r]. In this pariſh are many tumuli, compoſed of looſe ſtones and earth under a layer of ſoil two feet thick, and a coat of turf, and containing ſeveral urns reverſed on a flat ſtone, with other urns over them, and among the looſe ſtones fragments of burnt bones [s]. An entire ſkeleton placed between ſtags of a proportionable ſize was found near this place.

Llandegla. *Llandegla* is a village noted for its vaſt fairs for black cattle. The church is dedicated to St. Tecla, and about 200 yards from it is Anwell, ſacred to her, and to this day held to be beneficial againſt the falling ſickneſs [t].

"Owen Glindour had a place in Yale on the north "ſide of De called *Ragarth*, five miles above Dinas "Bran [u]." This is *Tommen y Rhodwydd*, miſtaken by Leland for a work of Owen Glyndwr, but really built by Owen Gwynedd [x].

"Almoſt in the middle way betwixt Llaneg Whiſt "and Rithyn appere veſtigia of a caſtle of Owen "Glendour (as it is ſaid), called *Keven de*, i. e. the "*bakke of the black hill*, where now ſhepherds keep "ſheep [y]."

"In Yale is plenty of kine, ſheep, and goats [z]." On the left the road between Ruabon and Wrexham. Mr. Pennant [a] deſcribes a fortification on a high hill called *Caerthen*, or *Caerden*, containing about four acres, ſingle and double trenched as neceſſary: the inner dike of looſe ſtones, with a very thick wall on the top, and foundation of buildings within the area.

Chirk. Chirkland. "*Chirke* and *Chirklande* lyith on the hither ſide by "ſouth of De againſt Yale. Ther is never a market "toun in this lordſhip. At Chirk ſelf be a few "houſes, and ther is on a ſmaull hill a mighty large "and ſtronge caſtel, with divers towers, a late well "repayred by ſir William Standeley, the yerl of "Darby's brother. There hath bene two parkes, "one yet remainith caulled *Blake* park. The moſt "part of Chirk and Chirkland on the ſouth towards "Poys lande is great plenty of mervelous good woode "and thorough reaſonable wood. Moch of the lord-"ſhip ys hilly, but yn valleys by De and Keiriog "good corn and medow, and in ſum other places. "This lordſhip in Welſh is called *Guaine*, and is "divided into low and high Guayne [b]." From Langollen to Chirk is five miles over *Kefn Yucha*, a very ſteep hill, from whoſe ſummit covered with grenſwerd and fern may be ſeen a proſpect of 50 miles, including the different hills that now and then break in upon or bound it. Chirk caſtle ſucceeded Caſtle Crogen. It ſtands on no very high hill among the different hills ſurrounded with woods and cultivated country. The river *Keiriog* runs below it to the weſt and ſouth, giving name to the vale of *Keiriog* if not of *Chirk*. This vale was guarded by two mounts ſtill remaining on each ſide of the road through it [c], and in this vale was fought the battle of Crogen 1165, where Henry II. made a moſt inglorious retreat from the Welſh under Owen Gwynedd. The place is ſtill called *Adwy 'r Beddau*, or the paſſage of the graves [d]. The territory round the caſtle, called by the Welſh *Tref y Wayn*, or *Gwayn*, was a diſtinct comot in one of the cantrefs of Powisland. The preſent caſtle was probably the work of Roger Mortimer, who died after being impriſoned in the Tower four years and a half, 16 Edward III. without being brought to trial for his injuſtice. His grandſon John ſold this caſtle to Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, whoſe ſon Richard was conſtituted governor of it 7 Edward III. with a confirmation of his father's grant, whence it ſhould ſeem the eſtate was forfeited as ſoon as Roger was impriſoned if not before t. Edward II. who Dugdale ſays [e] gave it to Edmund Fitz Alan his father a. r. 15. It does not appear among his grandſon Thomas' eſtates [f], whoſe heirs had no property in the principality. It paſſed to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in right of his wife Elizabeth, elder ſiſter to Thomas earl of Arundel, and on his diſgrace 1397 was probably reſumed by the crown. It was granted again to William Beauchamp, earl of Abergavenny, the other ſiſter and his granddaughter conveyed it to the Nevils. It came afterwards to the Stanleys, and at length to the crown, and was granted by Elizabeth to her favourite the earl of Leiceſter, from whom it came to lord St. John of Bletſo, whoſe ſon ſold it 1595 to ſir Thomas Middleton. It now belongs to Richard Middleton, eſq; whoſe father John communicated the following particulars to the Society of Antiquaries 1729: "That it was begun 1011, and "finiſhed 1013: the repair of one of the wings "in Cromwell's time coſt £.28,000. The front is "250 feet long, the court 165 by 100, and five "round towers 50 feet diameter. Adams tower, "80 feet high, the wall near the dungeon nine feet "deep, and the dungeon as deep as the walls of the "caſtle are high." Thomas revolting from the parliament made a ſhort defence of this caſtle, when one ſide and three towers were pulled down, but rebuilt by ſir Thomas in one year [g]. The entrance is between two round towers by a high narrow arch not in the centre of the front. The eaſt ſide within has a colonnade. In front were a pair

[a] Ib. 296. 297.
[b] Lel. ubi ſup.
[c] Pennant, I. 267.
[d] Ib. 268.
[e] Ib. 291.
[f] Ib. 321.
[g] Bar. I. 155.
[n] Pennant, I. 380.
[o] Lel. V. 35.
[p] Lel. V. 35.
[q] Pennant, I. 377.
[r] Ib. 381.
[s] Ib. 387.
[t] Ib. 278.
[u] Pennant, I. 267. 272.
[x] Ib. I. 290.
[y] Lel. V. 35.
[z] Ib.

of iron gates of matchleſs beauty, and wrought in ſo rich and coſtly a ſtyle by a common ſmith (who alſo made thoſe at Leeſwood in this neighbourhood) as to paſs for one of the wonders of Wales. From the top of the houſe is a view into 17 counties. The caſtle was diſmantled in the civil war, and the eſtate plundered by Lambert to the amount of £. 80,000. Sir Thomas Middleton was offered a coronet for his ſervices and ſufferings. South of the caſtle below the hill is *New hall*, an old ſeat of the Middletons, forſaken becauſe *haunted*, and lately rebuilt for a farm houſe. Chirk church is full of Middleton monuments.

as Bran. "*Dinas Bran* caſtle, on a rokky hill, ſtondith "almoſt as neere as Vallis crucis to Dee ripe, and "going up on De water, is ſomewhat lower than the "abbey [g]." "The caſtel was never big thing, but "ſet all for ſtrength as in a place half inacceſſible for "enemies. It is now all in ruin, and there breedith "in the rock ſide that the caſtle ſtandith on every "year an eagle, and the eagle doth ſorely aſſault "him that deſtroyeth his neſt going down in one "baſket and having another over his head to defend "the ſore ſtripe of the eagle [h]."

Dinas Bran is vulgarly called *Crow caſtle*, from *Bran* a crow, but more probably derived by E. Lluyd [i] from the brook *Bran*, which is croſſed by a bridge near Llangollen. It ſtands on a vaſt conical hill ſteeply ſloped on every ſide. The approach to it is by a narrow path from the eaſt under an arch. The area conſiſts of little more than ruins whoſe tops have been whitewaſhed for objects from Elleſmere in Shropſhire miles off. A ſide of a building with two windows as of a chapel, and ſome pieces of towers, are all that remains within its double trench. Great ſearch has been made for ſuppoſed treaſure, and the large flagged vault was found 1766.

abon. "The beſt wood of Bromefelde is in *Ruabon*, a "bigge paroch by part whereof De cometh. There is "a good quarry of grind ſtones in Ruabon pariſh [k].

Ruabon is a mean village on the top of an hill among coal pits. In the church are monuments of Henry Wynne, eſq; 10th ſon of ſir John Wynne of Gwedir, 1671; his ſon ſir John Wynne, bart. of Winſtay, who died blind 1718, 90; ſir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. 1749; lady Harriet Somerſet, firſt wife of the preſent baronet, and one of John ap Elis Eyton 1526. Here is *Winſtay*, the ſeat ſtay. of ſir John Wynne, a former lord of theſe eſtates, an old houſe pleaſantly ſeated on a hill in a good park. Part of it is of the 16th century, part built by the late ſir Watkin, which gives the whole an irregular appearance, and the back front makes the beſt figure. It was once the reſidence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Maèlor founder of Vale Crucis. This eſtate came from ſir John Wynne to the late ſir Watkyn Williams, who thereupon added their name to his own. Sir John Wynne changed the name from *Watſtay* to his own name [l].

A little beyond this place the turnpike road runs for two miles on the bank of *Offa's dike* (or *Clawd Offa*) [m], broad enough to admit two carriages, and ten feet high, and on the long narrow hill called *Llwybyr y gath*, or the *Cats path*, from a narrow winding path down its almoſt perpendicular ſide. On this hill is a long bare plain, where it is ſaid nothing ever grows, and a tumulus. Here the Dee comes in ſight in a delightful deep and woody valley to the left. To the right are the *Gluſig* rocks, a ridge of mountains formed of looſe fragments and preſenting a number of broken points of the ſame compoſition; on the ſlope hang ſome ſcattered aſh trees. At the bottom woods, hedgerows, and incloſures. To the left is the great ridge called *Kevn Yrch ucha*, a contraſt to the other, being clothed with verdure and fern, and with them forming an ellipſe, in whoſe point is the ſingle round hill on which ſtands Dinas Bran.

At *Llangedwin* is an eſtate of ſir Watkin's, with a large plain houſe. *Llanrhaiadr* is a mean town with a tolerable church and rich vicarage and populous pariſh, partly in this county, partly in Montgomeryſhire, conſiſting of 17 townſhips, all rated ſeparately, and having 600 communicants. Dr. William Morgan, who firſt tranſlated the bible into Welſh, was vicar here, and ſucceſſively biſhop of Landaff and St. Aſaph, at which laſt place he died, and was buried 1604. Dr. South was the laſt rector, and on his death the rectorial tithes were appropriated by act of parliament to the maintenance of the choir and repair of the church of St. Aſaph [n]. Five computed miles or an hour's ride from hence over rough mountains and precipices, is *Piſtil Rhaiadr*, the moſt celebrated caſcade in all Wales, falling down from a black crag 210, 185° feet perpendicular, and forming the river Rhaiadr, the boundary of Merioneth and Denbighſhires, which rolls over ſmall ſtocks in a woody valley to the Severn. The water at about half way meets with a projection in the rock, before which is a rude arch which the ruſtics will venture to croſs, and behind this a ſmall hollow or baſon. Thence it continues its fall in an even ſtream with a large baſon at the foot of the rock. There is a reſervoir on the hill above, which affords plenty of water when perſons come to ſee it. Nothing can be imagined more dreary than the ſcenery of the hills and rocks which incloſe this fall and the maſſes of ſtone, among which it paſſes in the form of a river ſmothered with alders. Llangedwin. Llanrhaidr.

Mr. Lluyd mentions theſe fortifications in this county. *Pen y gaer vawr*, or Kader Dhinmael, about a mile from Kerig y Druidion, but in Llanvihangel pariſh, a circular ditch and rampart of ſtones of at leaſt 100 paces diameter before-mentioned. *Kaer Dhynod* in the ſame pariſh cloſe to the river Alwen, of an oval form, compoſed of ſtones rudely heaped together, 300 feet perpendicular next the river, but elſewhere not half that height. On the other ſide of the river is a ſteep hill about twice the height of this, on which is *Kaer Forwyn*, i. e. *Maiden fort*, a large circular entrenchment, much more artificial than the other. Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſes Kaer Dhynod a Britiſh camp, ſince it agrees exactly with Tacitus' deſcription of Caratacus' camp when he engaged Oſtorius Scapula ſomewhere in this county of the Ordevices [p]. *Dinas Melin y Wyg* he ſuppoſes a Britiſh oppidum, being

[g] Lel. V. 35. [h] Ib. 53. [i] Pen. I. 284—290.
[k] Lel. V. 34. [l] Adverſaria at end of Baxter's Gloſſ. Brit. p. 267. [m] M. Paris vit. Off. p. 18. ſays this ditch was made and Offkirk church built in 12 days. [n] Pen. II. 350. [o] Wyndham. Pen. II. 351. [p] Ann. XII. 33.

much ſuch a place as Cæſar deſcribes. This place, as the word *Gwyg* implies, is full of woods, dingles, &c. The vallum riſes about 15 or 20 yards where loweſt, and is faced for the moſt part with a craggy rock encompaſſed with a deep ditch, having two entrances called *Porth ucha* and *Porth iſa*, or the upper and lower gates [q].

Vale of Clwyd.

The vale of *Clwyd*, ſo juſtly celebrated by the Welſh for its fertility and pleaſantneſs, extends from about four miles ſouth of Ruthin through the heart of Denbighſhire to the mouth of the river which gives name to it, and runs through it from the fountain head, receiving a number of leſſer ſtreams on each ſide. It is in length from north to ſouth 26 meaſured miles, and in breadth from 5 to 8 [r], bounded by high mountains to the eaſt and weſt, and almoſt ſhut up by them to the ſouth, open only to the ſea and north wind, ending in a marſh at Rudland. To the eye looking down from Ruthin and Denbighſhire on one ſide, and from the lofty and leſs improved mountains on the other, this vale preſents a proſpect of cultivation moſt enchantingly diverſified. Such a mixture of corn and paſture, and here and there woodlands hanging or gently ſloping down the declivity of the hills interſperſed with churches and villages. 30 or 40,000 *£*. worth of corn is annually exported from this vale at Rhudlan. The Welſh have a ſaying about the richneſs and fertility of this vale, that a ſtick thrown into it would be covered with graſs in one night. Through the Clwydian hills is a remarkable paſs called *Bwlch Agricle* or the paſs of *Agricola*, and ſince there is no other tranſlation to be given of the Welſh word, we may conclude this to have been his route to Mona. That the Romans were in aftertimes reſident in theſe parts is evident from the number of coins found in this neighbourhood particularly in the pariſh of *Llanvirres*, whoſe church dedicated to St. Berres or Britius, biſhop of Tours, is rebuilt by Mrs. Jones of Clommendy, having been repaired 1650 by John Davies the author of the Welſh Latin dictionary, a moſt ſkilful antiquary and native of this place. *Moel Benlli* or *Venlli's* hill is a ſtrong Britiſh poſt probably poſſeſſed by the chieftain of that name mentioned by Ninnius [s].

Gresford.

Gresford, three miles from Wrexham, has a beautiful church built on the plan of thoſe of Wrexham and Mold, but in ſituation as well as architecture ſuperior to both, though the boaſt of its ſix bells is now transferred to the ten in the former. It ſtands on riſing ground at the end of the village, built of free-ſtone, and in length 123, broad 59, height of the tower 90 feet. On one ſide of this laſt is a ſtatue of Henry VII. The eaſt window 21 feet by 14 has been full of beautiful groupes, ſeeming the hiſtory of the ſeveral ſaints to which the church is dedicated, with the Virgin Mary in the middle, and under each groupe ſentences in her praiſe: her hiſtory is alſo in the eaſt window of the north aile. In the ſouth aile is a figure completely armed with mail, and a ſurcoat and round helmet, his legs not croſſed, and a lion at his feet and on his ſhield. On the ledge of the tomb *Hic jacet Madoc ap Llewellin ap Gruff* [t]. A ſimilar figure in the north aile, the inſcription concealed by pews.

Againſt one of the pillars is the following inſcription:

H. S. E.
Joannes Robinſon
tribunus Caroli martyris, fortunas ejus, hoc eſt
eccleſiam monarchiamque, ſuſtinebat ſtrenuè:
rege cadente,
Carolum exulem non deſeruit exul;
cum reduce redux
apud Gwerſilt
ubi omnia ſua a rebelli manu direpta relinquerat
edificiis ab eodem eleganter conſtructis gaviſus eſt:
Ab uxore Margareta filia Edwardi Norris
de Speak in com. Pal. Lanc. arm.
Gulielmum, Joannem, Margaretam & Janam
ſuſcepit prolem.
Corpus e meliori licet luto compoſitum
vulneribus tamen pronis
fractum pariter ac honeſtatum
animam ad cœlum aſpirantem
ultra a. æt. 65. retinere non volens
Mart. 15. reddidit, æræ Chriſtianæ
1681.

Tradition ſays Mr. Robinſon came over in diſguiſe to the perſon to whom Cromwell had given his eſtate at Gwerſilt; and as he was rebuilding it, he ſuggeſted a plan which was adopted, and ſo got a houſe built to his mind at another's coſt, and recovered it again at the Reſtoration.

In the chancel are 14 ſtalls, and under it a room rather than a vault, and an oak floor intended to be replaced with ſtone. It is a vicarage of *£*. 300. *per annum*, the dean and chapter of Wincheſter impropriators.

Not far from Gresford is a ſtrong Britiſh camp, treble trenched, and at one corner a vaſt exploratory mount or keep. It is called the *Rofts* [u].

[q] Lluyd's letter to Gibſon.
[r] Wyndham.
[s] P. 30, 31. Pennant, 388, 389.
[t] 1331. Pennant.
[u] Pennant I. 300.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Denbighſhire.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or horned Fern; on old walls of *Llan Dethyla*, near *Llan Rŵſt*.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daiſie-leaved Ladies-ſmock; on alpine rocks and ſtones: about *Denbigh*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in moiſt meadows and paſtures between *Denbigh* and *St. Aſaph*.

Lichen *propoſcideus*. Button Lichen; on *Berwyn* mountain.

Lithoſpermum *purpuro-cæruleum*. Leſſer creeping Gromwell; on the top of a buſhy hill on the north ſide of *Denbigh*.

Myrica Gale. Goule, Gale, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on *Bwlch yr Haiarn*.

Papaver *Cambricum*. Yellow wild baſtard Poppy; about a mile from a ſmall village called *Abler*, and in the midway from *Denbigh* to *Gwedir*.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Knout berries, Knot-berries, or Cloud-berries; on *Berwyn* mountain, not far from *Llan Rhaidar ym mochnant*, plentifully, where it is called *Moyar Berwyn*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh; in woods and hedges.

Sorbus *hybrida*. Baſtard Service-tree; on the walls of *Caſtel Dinas Brân*.

FLINTSHIRE.

TO Denbighſhire on the north adjoins the county of Flint or *Flint ſhire*, longer than broad, waſhed by the Iriſh ſea or rather the mouth of the *Dee* on the north, bounded on the eaſt by Cheſhire, and on the other ſides by Denbighſhire. It is not mountainous, but riſes a little into hills which ſpread themſelves gently into very fruitful plains, which eſpecially next the ſea, for the firſt year in ſome places produce barley, in others wheat, in general rye twenty fold and upwards, and afterwards oats for four or five years. But the weſtern part declines to that part of the vale of Cluyd on the ſea and occupies the upper part of it.

In the confines of this county and Denbighſhire where the mountains decline gently and afford an eaſy deſcent and paſſage into the vale, in its very entrance was the town of VARIS, built by the Romans, and by Antoninus placed 19 miles from Conovium. This has loſt no part of its name, being ſtill called *Bod-vari* or the *Manſion of Varus*, and ſhews the remains of a ruined town on a neighbouring hill, which they call *Moyl y Gaer*, q. d. *the hill of the city*. The meaning of the name is by no means clear. I have elſewhere ſuppoſed *Varia* among the antient Britons to mean a *paſs*, and have therefore tranſlated *Durnovaria* and *Iſannæ Varia*, the paſſage of waters and of Iſanna. And this ſenſe is countenanced by the ſituation of this VARIS in a place where is the only eaſy paſſage among theſe mountains. Not three miles from hence is *Caer Wiſk*[a]. But though this name carries with it ſome antiquity, I found there nothing antient or remarkable.

VARIS. *Bod-vari.* *Caer Wyſk.*

Below this VARIA in the vale runs the *Cluid*, and preſently after unites with the little river *Elwy*. At their confluence is an epiſcopal ſee called by the Britans from the river *Llan Elwy*, by the Engliſh from the patron Aſaph *St. Aſaph*. The town is not remarkable for beauty nor the church for ſtyle or ornament, but its antiquity intitles it to ſome regard. For about A. D. 560, Kentigern biſhop of Glaſgow fleeing from Scotland, ſettled here an epiſcopal ſee and an abbey, and aſſembled 630 brethren, of whom 300 of the more illiterate were to cultivate the ground, as many more to perform the various offices within doors, and the reſt to attend to divine ſervice. Theſe he ſo diſtributed in companies[b], that there were conſtantly ſome engaged in the church. But upon his return to Scotland he left the government of his monaſtery to Aſaph, a perſon of great integrity, from whom it takes its preſent name. The biſhop of this ſee has about 128 pariſhes ſubject to him, the benefices of which on a vacancy of the ſee, as I find in the hiſtory of Canterbury, uſed till the reign of Henry VIII. to be diſpoſed of by the archbiſhop of Canterbury by archiepiſcopal, now royal, authority.

Elwy r. *Llan Elwy* or *St. Aſaph.*

Higher up is *Ruthlan*, ſo called from the red bank of the *Clyde* on which it ſtands, having a handſome caſtle but almoſt decayed by age. Llewellin ap Sitſylt prince of Wales, firſt built it: but Robert ſurnamed de *Ruthlan* nephew and lieutenant to Hugh earl of Cheſter firſt wreſted it from the Welſh, and afterwards added new works to it. Afterwards, as the abbot de *Monte* writes, Henry II. repaired this caſtle, and gave it to Hugh *Beauchamp*. Juſt below it the *Cluid* falls into the ſea, and though the valley at its mouth ſeems to be below the level of the ſea it is never overflowed by it, but by a natural obſtacle by the wonderful appointment of Providence the water ſtops at its banks. Hence the ſhore gradually declining eaſt proceeds firſt by *Diſart* caſtle, ſo called from the declivity of its ſituation, or as others ſay, quaſi *Deſert*; then by *Baſingwerk*, which Henry II. gave alſo to Hugh *Beauchamp*. Below this I ſaw the little town of *Halywell* or *Holywell*, where is a ſpring famous for the memory of Winifred, a Chriſtian virgin, who atoned for the loſs of her chaſtity with her life, being ſlain by the tyrant, and for moſs of a moſt agreeable ſmell. Out of it riſes or rather ruſhes among ſtones of a blood colour a ſmall rivulet, which runs with ſuch force as ſoon after its riſe to turn a mill. Over the ſpring ſtands a beautiful chapel of hewn ſtone[c], to which adjoins a little church, in a window of which is painted the hiſtory and death of Winifred. Near this place in Giraldus' time was, as he writes[d], "a rich vein and profitable ſearch for ſilver, where men have penetrated into the bowels of the earth in queſt of money."

Ruthlan. *Diſart.* *Baſingwerk.*

This part of the county, from the charms of its ſituation and its falling early into the hands of the Engliſh, the Britans called *Teg-Engle* or fair England. The reader muſt be cautioned not to believe a certain writer who calls it *Tegenia*, and ſays the *Igeni* were ſettled there. A corruption of the name of Iceni led that learned man into this miſtake[e]. Next on the ſhore one ſees *Flint* caſtle, begun by Henry II. and finiſhed by Edward I. which gives name to this county. Afterwards on the eaſt border of the county next to Cheſhire is *Hawarden* or *Harden* caſtle, not far from the coaſt, from which David brother of Llewellin having carried off Roger *Clifford* juſtice of Wales, occaſioned a war moſt fatal to himſelf and his country, which proved the total ſubverſion of the Welſh power. But this caſtle which was held by the office of ſeneſchal of the earls of Cheſter, was

Teg Engle. *Hawarden.*

[a] *Caer Wys.*

[b] *per Conventus: by Covents*, H. *into Convents*, G.

[c] *pereleganti opere e ſaxo vivo ſacellum*: with great art hewn out of the live rock. G. built of ſtone right curiouſly wrought. H. Gibſon has brought here from its proper place in Caernarvonſhire the legend of St. Beuno from Vaughan's MS.

[d] II. 10.

[e] I do not find either of theſe Latin names in any author except Hoffman's Lexicon, who calls it *Igenia*, and directly underſtood it as Camden cautioned him not to do; but the ſame Lexicographer puts the Igeni in Tac. Ann. XII. 31, 32. XIV. 32. for the Iceni, and then carries them to Northumberland.

the ſeat of the barons *de Montealto* or *Monthault*, who became a very honourable family, and bear Az. a lion rampant Arg. and advanced themſelves by marriage with Cecily one of the coheirs of Hugh de *Albini* earl of Arundel. But the male line failing Robert laſt baron of this family left [f], as I before obſerved, Iſabel queen of England wife of Edward II. his heir. But the property of the caſtle came afterwards to the *Stanleys*, now earls of Derby.

The ſouth part of the county below this is watered by the little river *Alen*, near which on a hill at the little village of *Kilken* is a ſpring which ebbs and flows like the ſea at ſtated times; *Hope* caſtle, in Britiſh *Caer Gurle*, to which Edward I. retired when the Welſh fell upon his army by ſurprize, near which mill ſtones are hewn out of the rock; and *Mold*, Britiſh *Guid-cruc* [g], formerly a caſtle of the barons of *Monthault*, ſtand on this river *Alen*, bearing many marks of antiquity. Near Hope, while I was writing this, a gardener digging ſomewhat deeper than ordinary diſcovered a very antient work, upon which many conjectures were formed; but whoever reads Vitruvius with attention will ſee it could have been nothing more than an hypocauſt begun by the Romans, who, as luxury increaſed with wealth, made great uſe of baths. It was five ells long, four broad, and about half an ell high. It was incloſed with walls of hewn ſtone [h], the pavement of brick ſet in mortar; on brick pillars reſted a vault formed of poliſhed tiles, and in ſeveral places perforated, on which ſtood brick flews, by which the heat was leſſened, and as the Poet [i] expreſſes it, the hypocauſts diſpenſed the ſteam [k].” It is eaſy to ſee that what Giraldus [l] deſcribes at Uſk were of the ſame ſort, when he gives this account of the Roman works: “ What is very ſurprizing among “ other things are on every ſide ſtoves of admirable “ contrivance, emitting heat by certain concealed “ narrow vents of brick.” Whoſe work theſe were appears from the words LEGIO XX ſtamped on the tiles, which legion we before ſhewed [m] was quartered at Cheſter ſcarce ſix miles from hence.

Near this river Alen in a woody defile is *Coleſſhut*, which Giraldus calls *Carbonarius collis*, where, when Henry II. had made the greateſt preparations for the war with the Welſh, the Engliſh marching in a diſorderly manner were ſurprized and ſlain, and the royal ſtandard deſerted by Henry de Eſſex, hereditary ſtandard bearer to the kings of England. For this he was afterwards accuſed of high treaſon, and being worſted by his accuſer in ſingle combat, his eſtate was confiſcated, and he, aſhamed of his cowardice, took the cowl among the monks. *Coleſhull.*

There is another ſmall part of this county on this ſide the river *Dee*, torn as it were from this, and called from the Engliſh *Engliſh Mailor*. But having already treated of this under Banchor in Cheſhire, we ſhall not repeat what was there ſaid. Here is nothing remarkable except *Han-mere*, on a lake, whence an antient and illuſtrious family which live there take their name. *English Mailor.* *Hanmer.*

The earls of Cheſter occaſionally ſkirmiſhing with the Welſh, were the firſt Normans that reduced this county, whence in old records we read “ the county “ of Flint belongs to the honour of the ſword of “ Cheſter,” and the king of England's eldeſt ſons were antiently ſtyled *Earls of Cheſter and Flint*. But after it was annexed to the crown Edward I. who thought it very conveniently ſituated to ſecure his own acquiſitions and awe the Welſh, kept this and all the ſea coaſt of Wales in his own hands. The interior parts he diſtributed among his lords as he thought proper, imitating the policy of Auguſtus, who took upon himſelf the management of the ſtronger and exterior provinces, leaving the reſt to proconſuls appointed by lot. This was done in appearance for the defence of the empire, but in reality that he might have all the troops at his own command. *Earls of Cheſter.*

In the county of Flint are only 28 pariſhes.

[f] P. 330 of this volume.
[g] *Gwyddgryg.*
[h] *ex vivo ſaxo*; of hard ſtone. H. hewn out of live rock. G.
[i] Statius Sylv. I. 5. 59.
[k] *Volvebant hypocauſta vaporem.*
[l] I. 5.
[m] P. 423. of this volume.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Flint, the leaſt of the Welſh counties, is 70 miles in circumference, 13 miles long and only nine broad, contains about 160,000 acres, and is divided into five hundreds with two market towns and 28 pariſhes. The air is good and pleaſant; the northern part produces plenty of grain eſpecially wheat, but at preſent no rye. The chief commodities are cattle, butter, cheeſe, coal, lead, mill-ſtones, and honey: the lower parts abound with coal, freeſtone, lead, and calamine. It is extremely populous, and the inhabitants in the mineral parts are compoſed of a mixed people who come from England for employment, and whoſe children born of Welſh mothers have intirely forgotten their native language.

VARIS. Dr. Gale on Antoninus, p. 122. ſuppoſes the antient name of the ſtation or fort mentioned by Mr. Camden was VARIA, which ſignifies a paſſage over Bodvary. a river, and he places it at *Bodvary* on the Clwyd. This river ſeems to be nearly at a due diſtance; the change of XIX into XXI makes it exact, and it is not much to be doubted but that the ſtation has been on it. The diſtance of this river from *Deva* is too little for the XXXII miles of the Itinerary. If a X be thrown out it becomes very exact[a]. Baxter places it at *Bala*, deriving it from *Uar iſc*, q. d. *on the water*, as that town ſtands on Pemblemere. "The eaſt "part of the paroche of *Potvarry* is in Flintſhire, "and part of the ſame paroche toward the ſouth yn "Diffrin Cluid[b]." Mr. Lluyd denies that *Var* ſignifies a *paſs*. Moel y Gaer certainly takes its name from a *fortification* on it, which was not neceſſarily a *city*, the name *Caer* being given to any encloſure from *Kai* to ſhut up, and hence the church-yard wall is in ſome places called *Kaer y Vynwent*. Mr. Pennant ſays the poſt is Britiſh, and no Roman remains can be found[c].

The deſcription given by Mr. Lluyd of *Moel y Gaer* near Bodvari belongs in reality to a fortification of the ſame name near Northop in this county, to which on the authority of Mr. Pennant[d] we have transferred it.

Caerwys. *Caerwys* from *Caer* city and *gwys* ſummons appears to have been a place of judicature, and particularly a Roman ſtation. It conſiſts of four ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. Roman coins have been Pl. XXI. fig. 2. found here, and this inſcription remains on a ſtone in the pariſh: HIC JACIT MVLIER BO ..... OBIIT, and many tumuli round it. It was the place of the Eiſteddfod or ſeſſions of the bards and minſtrels for many centuries[e].

From Denbigh to St. Aſaph is ſix miles over *Pont yr allt goch*, q. d. *Redhill bridge*, a new ſtone bridge over the river *Elwy*, conſiſting of a ſingle arch 28 yards wide, 10 high, 20 feet thick, the road over it 18 feet and an half wide, the high water mark 12 feet. On the eaſt ſide of the river are hanging woods reaching almoſt to *St. Aſaph*, which is one mile and St. Aſaph. an half from this bridge. The town conſiſts of about 50 houſes moſtly of brick. Biſhop Anian 1283 calls it *vicus campeſtris ubi rarus eſt acceſſus hominum:* the wars alſo are taken into the account as a third reaſon at that time for removing the ſee to Rhuddlan, where was a good caſtle under the protection of the king of England. St. Aſaph is now the beſt ſee in Wales. The cathedral is a ſimple building, built chiefly ſince 1441, in length 182 feet, in breadth 50. The weſt tower is 93 feet high. It has monuments for biſhops Owen 1512, Griffiths 1666, Barrow 1680. The dean and chapter out of a fund veſted in them for that purpoſe are now rebuilding the choir, the eaſt window of which is copied from Tintern abbey[f]. The palace and deanry are commodious good houſes. It being peculiar to St. Aſaph that the cathedral is not uſed for a pariſh church as the other Welſh cathedrals are[g], the pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance from it within the town, with its two ailes called *Eglwys Aſaph* and *Eglwys Kyndern* from the Saints Aſaph and Kentigern.

Under the lofty precipice of *Cefn Ogo* is a moſt magnificent cavern, and near it lies the ſmall market town of *Abergelleu*. Hereabouts begins the Abergelleu. rich arable flat which extends over Rhuddlan marſh and beyond Preſtatyn in Flintſhire. The ſea has gained on this coaſt ſome miles, and at low water, far from the clayey banks, is a long tract of hard loam filled with the bodies of oaks tolerably entire, but ſo ſoft as to be cut with a knife like wax. On one of the high limeſtone cliffs over Abergelleu, named *Coppa yr Wylfa*, or the mount of the watch tower, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt. Above *Cegidoc*, or *St. George's* pariſh, on a hill called *Pen y parc*, is another, ſaid to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd after his fine retreat before Henry II. whom he here prevented from farther invaſion of his country. On the acceſſible ſides are double and treble ditches and ramparts: the area is near three quarters of a mile round, and near the edge of the ſteep part facing Rhuddlan, is ſmoothed into the form of a terrace. St. George had in this pariſh his holy well, at which horſes were offered: all that were diſtempered were ſprinkled with water, and bleſſed by a form[h], as at the church of St. Hippolytus in Hertfordſhire[i].

On the banks of the Elwy is *Y fynnon vair* or our lady's well, a fine ſpring incloſed in an angular wall formerly roofed, and the walls of a croſs-ſhaped chapel finely over-grown with ivy[k].

Rhuddlan. "*Rethelan*, commonly called *Rudelan*, cometh of "*rethe* roone color or pale redde and *glan* the "ſhore[l]."

Rhuddlan is a ſmall borough though once a conſi-

[a] Ward in Horſl. 456. [b] Lel. V. 56. [c] Pennant, II. 24.
[d] I. 82, 83. [e] Penn. Ib. 425. [f] Penn. II. 12. [g] Willis, p. 20.
[h] Penn. II. 332—336. [i] Chauncey, 398. Salmon, Herts. 167. [k] Pennant, II. 21. [l] Lel. V. 56.

derable

derable town. The burgeſſes with thoſe of Rhudlan franchiſe contribute to elect a repreſentative for Flint. Edward I. kept three Chriſtmaſes in its caſtle, which is ſquare, ſurrounded by a double ditch on the north and a ſtrong wall and foſs all round. In this wall below the hill on the river's bank is a ſquare tower called *Twr Silod*. The principal entrance is from the weſt flanked by two round towers There is another at the ſouth-eaſt corner, and one of theſe is called *Twr y Brennin* or *the King's tower*. The walls incloſe an irregular ſquare with galleries and apartments all round; the north ſide is moſt ſhattered, the other three pretty intire. Major Ingoldſby in the laſt age is reported to have ſold the timbers. General Mytton took it from the king 1646. To the ſouth of the caſtle they ſhew a mount called *Tut hill*, whence they ſay it was battered. But it is a more antient fortification ſurrounded by a very deep ditch including alſo the abbey and falling into that of the caſtle. It may have been the reſidence of the antient Welſh princes burnt by Harold[m]. Robert de Rodelent or Rothelan is expreſsly ſaid on his epitaph at Cheſter to have built this caſtle, and long poſſeſſed it, *firmiter indigenis oppoſitum rabidis*. Gryffydd ap Kynan prince of Wales burnt it while in Robert's poſſeſſion. Here Randal earl of Cheſter was ſurpriſed and reſcued by the troops of minſtrels as before-mentioned. He loſt his life by venturing too far among the ſavages with only one ſoldier[n]. Henry II. rebuilt or refortified this caſtle, and Giraldus was nobly entertained in it. It derived its greateſt ſtrength and magnificence from Edward I. Queen Eleanor was delivered of a princeſs here 1283. Northumberland ſeized this caſtle 1399 previous to the depoſition of Richard II. who dined here in his company in his way to Flint caſtle. They ſhew in a houſe in the village the gabel of the houſe where it is pretended Edward I. held the parliament that paſſed the ſtatute of *Rothelan* or Rhuddlan 12 Edward I. 1284. "It is no "more than a ſet of regulations made by the king in "council for the government of Wales, which the "preamble informs us was now totally ſubdued. It "not only informs us what were the cuſtoms of "Wales at that time, but, by the remedies provided, "what was the law of England. Edward had the "year before directed inquiſitions on oath before "certain commiſſioners, whoſe returns are printed "in the appendix to Hoel Dha's laws, and contain "many curious particulars with regard to the cuſ-"toms which prevailed in Wales before Edward's "conqueſt, ſome of which are ſtill retained, others "altered, and ſome entirely aboliſhed by this ſtatute. "It ſhews the abſolute power of the Welſh princes "to make laws and allodial tenures, the general "prevalence of gavelkind, and that Wales was con-"ſidered *jure feudali ſubjecta* to England[o]." In this among other excellent inſtitutions ſheriffs and coroners were introduced and their powers defined. On this occaſion Edward actually introduced to his new ſubjects his new-born ſon as one who never ſpoke a word of the Engliſh language, and whoſe life was irreproachable. Another old houſe where they pretend that the king reſided is ſhewn on the north ſide of the caſtle. More to the ſouth is the ſhell of a priory of Black monks, founded before 1268, when Anian de Schonan its prior was made biſhop of St. Aſaph. His cathedral having been burnt in Edward I's wars he had obtained that king's leave to tranſfer the ſee hither with a grant of land and 1000 marks toward the building, but his application to the Pope failing, the deſign came to nothing. The church here appears to have been a large one with tranſepts and lancet windows, converted into a dwelling-houſe ſince Buck drew it 1742. Biſhop Tanner ſuppoſes the gate mentioned in the additions to Camden half a mile from the village to have belonged to an hoſpital as old as Edward I's time[p]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, Offa king of Mercia and Meredydh king of Dyved died in the battle fought at Rhudlan A. D. 794; but Matthew Paris in vita Offæ, p. 19. ſays he defeated with great ſlaughter *Mannodiu* king of Wales, who had juſt before by croſſing his ditch, which he filled up, ſurprized him at Chriſtmas, and repulſed him. As to his death he adds, ſome ſay it happened at *Offelug*. Leland[q] at Rome or in his return from Jeruſalem. The Saxon Chronicle[r] dates it a year ſooner. Dr. Powel[s] calls the Welch prince *Caradoc*. The fine plaintive Welſh tune called *Morfa Rhuddlan* from the marſh where the battle was fought is ſuppoſed to have been compoſed on the occaſion. The tide comes up to the caſtle. The grounds on each ſide the river are as ſubject to be overflowed as any others at the mouth of ſuch a river. The bridge conſiſting of two arches was rebuilt or refounded 1595, that date with the arms of Hughes biſhop of St. Aſaph being on the battlements. The tide brings hither flat veſſels of about 70 tons, but the port of theſe parts is three miles further at the *vorryd* or great ford, where the river diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, and from whence much corn and timber is exported[t].

Bod Rhyddan.

Between Rhudlan and Diſerth is *Bod Rhyddan*, a pleaſant retreat in woods on the ſea ſhore belonging to the late ſir John Conway of Bodrhyddan, who uſed to ſay the wheat produced hereabouts was equal to any in Hertfordſhire. On his death 1721 the eſtate was divided[u].

Diſerth.

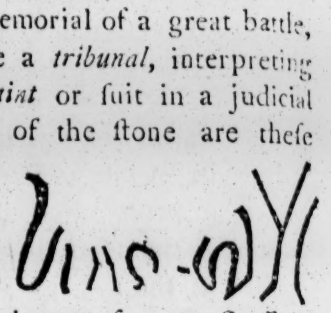
"*Thiſarte* or *Diſarte* caſtle in Flintſhire, by the "name in Welſh is thus expounded; *Thi* is privativa "particula as *not*; *Sart* is *ſtepe up*[x]."

Diſerth is a ſmall village among hills, from whoſe top fell a beautiful caſcade forming a fine *coup d'œil* and riſing from a ſmall well with a reſervoir called *Ffynnon Aſa* or St. Aſaph's well in a dingle in Cwm pariſh about a mile off[y]. Its perpendicular height was about 17 yards, and it was concealed between two arches of the rock, behind which it had worn itſelf a paſſage; and being collected in a baſon afterwards turned a mill, the enlarging whoſe ſtream has now deſtroyed it. Juſt below is the church or chapel dedicated to St. Bridget with ſome good painting on the eaſt window. On a ſouth window of the chancel is cut *Sir John Conway* 1636; on the ſouth porch 1603 *a. reg.* 45. In the yard is an antient croſs adorned with wreathed or chained work: another with ſome traces of a human figure ſerves as a ſtyle: an altar-tomb has a rude croſs and ſword. Juſt beyond this village to the north of the rock,

[m] Powel, 100.
[n] Dugd. Bar. I. 30.
[o] Barrington on the Statutes, 4th Ed. p. 120.
[p] P. 711.
[q] Coll. I. 210-11. 220. 330.
[r] P. 65.
[s] P. 20.
[t] Pennant, II. 9—17.
[u] Ib. p. 8.
[x] Lel. V. 56.
[y] Pennant, II. 6, 7.

out of which the caſcade ſprings, on a higher and more diſtant mountain are the ſmall remains of *Gerri Caſtle* or *Caſtelh y craig*, in ſituation and form not unlike Dinas Bran, but the hill much lower. It probably was the laſt of the chain of Britiſh poſts on the Glwydian hills, and was Diſerth caſtle fortified by Henry II.[z] and Llewelyn ap Gryffyd raſed it 20 years after At the ſiege of this place was ſlain Eineon ſon of Ririd Vlaidd. A croſs was erected on the ſpot called *Croes Eineon*, the ſhaft of which is ſuppoſed to form the ſtyle beforementioned[a]. The biſhop of St. Aſaph has a farm hereabouts called
Tre'r Caſtel. *Tre'r Caſtel*, q. d. the *town of the caſtle*, and (ſtill in Dyſart pariſh) a houſe as archdeacon, the archdeaconry having been united to the biſhopric ever ſince 1573, as was that of Bangor 1685. Farther on appears in ſight a hill with a conical one on its centre called *Gwlch*, q. d. *the hill*. In a field a little ſouth of the caſtle is a ruinous building called *Siamber Wen*, ſaid to have been the ſeat of ſir Robert Pounderling once conſtable of the caſtle, who loſt an eye in a tilting match with one of his countrymen[b]. *Moel Hiraddug* a Britiſh poſt on a very ſteep rocky hill with an immenſe agger of looſe ſtones forms the next poſt to this caſtle. On the eaſt ſide on a place called *Marion* are long deep trenches, out of which iron appears to have been antiently dug[c].

Newmarket. We come next to *Newmarket* a miſerable hamlet not mentioned in the maps, the name of the pariſh
Trelawnyd. being *Trelawnyd*, where a manufactory of nails was attempted without ſucceſs. In the church-yard is a handſome old croſs. Here is one of the charity ſchools founded 1726 by Dr. Daniel Williams, a diſſenting miniſter, in every county in North Wales, endowing them each with £. 8. *per annum*, and that at Wrexham, his birth place, with £. 15. Each has alſo a fund for apprenticing children at £. 5. apiece[d]. On the downs beyond was a famous courſe, now diſuſed. On the edge of it cloſe by the road a large barrow, and a ſecond half dug down; eight or ten more on the hill beyond. Another abutts on the road ſouthward. About a mile farther in a corn field to the ſouthward ſtands a ſtone called *Maen achwynfan* or the *Stone of lamentation*. Its height from the ground to the top of the croſs is 12 feet, breadth from north to ſouth two feet and a quarter, from eaſt to weſt 10 inches. All the ſides are adorned with chequered work, various wreathings and flouriſhes within about two feet of the ground. On the middle of the eaſt ſide below another croſs is a very rude figure of a man holding a ſpear. Another like it without a ſpear on the ſouth ſide. On the top is a circle carved with ſeveral others with a knob in the centre, whence iſſue rays imitating a croſs. The pedeſtal now buried was five feet long, four feet and an half broad, and about 14 inches thick; and the monument being let through it reaches about five inches below the bottom, ſo that the whole height is about 13 feet. The name occurs in a deed dated 1388. A barrow in which ſkulls and bones were found was within a furlong of it, and 20 more ſuch called *Gorſedheu* in its neighbourhood[e]. On a hill to the ſouth is a ruined building named *Capel Gelli*, probably a chapel to Baſingwerk abbey. To the weſt about a ſtone's throw, a cottage called by the ſame name as the ſtone, and ſaid o have its name from the ſick folks (the wounded in the battle) lying there. Juſt behind this was a barrow opened 1767, to mend the road, when human bones were found on it. This is about 100 feet north-weſt from the ſtone. Theſe circumſtances are ſo many proofs that this ſtone (which inclines a little to the north) is the memorial of a great battle, and not as as ſome ſuppoſe a *tribunal*, interpreting *planctus* as the French *plaint* or ſuit in a judicial ſenſe. On the ſouth ſide of the ſtone are theſe ſtrokes, whether letters or not uncertain, but omitted in the print. Mr. Pennant inclines to think it a croſs of penance like the weeping croſs near Stafford. We have engraved it Pl. XXI. fig. 3.



Glol an incloſed mountain a little further on has among the buſhes various circular foundations of rude ſtones[f].

A mile hence near the ſea ſtands *Moſtyn* hall the ſeat Moſtyn.
of the family of that name lineally deſcended with many other Welſh families from Tudor Trevor earl of Hereford before the Conqueſt, and firſt ſettled here in the reign of Richard II. though they did not aſſume the name till Henry VIII. The houſe is irregular with an antient hall and kitchen, few good apartments, but ſome good antique buſts and family pictures, a capital library of books and MSS. collected by the late ſir Thomas Moſtyn, and ſeveral antiquities found in Wales[g], and occaſionally mentioned. Henry VII. was concealed here, and narrowly eſcaped the ſearch of Richard III. In the adjoining townſhip of *Tredenowen* and pariſh of *Whiteford* among fine woods of oak of ſpontaneous growth, ſtands *Downing*, a ſeat of Thomas Pennant, Downing.
eſq; to whoſe indefatigable reſearches the natural hiſtory and topography of Great Britain have ſo great obligations. The collieries of Moſtyn and Bychton have been worked for a very conſiderable ſpace, and in the laſt century ſupplied Dublin and the eaſtern coaſt of Ireland. The Dee has ſince gained two miles. The ſmelting houſes and the improvement of land by lime make a large conſumption of coal at home. That the Britans were early acquainted with this foſſil is evident from their having a primitive name for it, *Glo:* and from the diſcovery of a flint ax in one of the beds[h]. On the ſhore is a coal mine, which ſome years ago took fire and burnt out: the rocks appear flaked with the heat[i]. This eſtate abounds with coal works as do the environs with lead mines. In one of the hills is a large cavern, ſuppoſed to be made by the Romans when they worked the mines. In a deep valley the ſtream from Holiwell turns nine mills, viz. one for braſs pans, one for iron wire, one for white and red lead, one for copper, one for paper, one for ſnuff, and three for corn. On the oppoſite or eaſt ſide of the valley are beautiful hanging woods belonging to ſir Piers Moſtyn of Trelacre and Greenfield, a younger branch of the Moſtyn family.

On the ſummit of *Copa'r'leni*, the hill above Newmarket, is an enormous carnedd of limeſtones; probably a ſpecula or tumulus. The tract from hence to Caerwys was certainly a field of battle. No place in North Wales exhibits an equal quantity of tumuli covered with turf and covering urns. Part of the

[z] Wynne, p. 262. Powel, 307. 326.
[a] Pennant II. 7.
[b] Lel. It. VI. 24.
[c] Penn. II. 7, 8.
[d] Ib. 2, 3.
[e] I. 12.
[f] II. 2.
[g] Penn. II. 14—17.
[h] Pennant, I. 16, 17.
[i] Phil. Tranſ. N° 136. Pennant I, 422.

brow

brow of the hill is ſtill called *Bryn y Saethiau* or *the hill of arrows*. Under this hill is the little church of *Gwaen yſkor*; remarkable for its antient regiſter[k]. *Gronant* moor has been greatly incroached on by the ſea before the reign of Henry V. On approaching *Preſtatyn* about two miles from Trelacre the flat becomes extremely fertile in corn, particularly wheat; and ſo continues on to Rhuddlan. A little below Preſtatyn mill in a meadow are the ſmall remains of its caſtle; foundations, and a foſs at ſome diſtance. It was deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd 1167[l].

On the hill of *Garreg* or the *rock* above Whiteford, a high and moſt conſpicuous part of the country, ſtands a Pharos, erected by the Romans to conduct navigators to and from *Deva*, along the difficult channel of the *Seteia Portus*. It is tolerably intire, built of rude limeſtone bedded in hard mortar, of a circular form and conſiderable height; the inner diameter 12 feet and an half; thickneſs of walls three feet four inches; the doors or entrances oppoſite to each other, each having over it a ſquare funnel like a chimney, opening on the outſide about half way up the chimney. On each ſide is a window. About four feet from the ground are three circular holes through the whole wall lined with mortar as is frequent in Roman buildings. Within are traces of a ſtaircaſe leading to the upper ſtory, in which are eight ſmall ſquare openings caſed with free ſtone, and each ſeparated by wooden panels, now gone though the grooves in which they were placed remain. In each of theſe partitions were placed the lights which the Romans thought neceſſary to keep diſtinct leſt they ſhould be miſtaken by ſeamen for a ſtar, as we learn from Pliny[m]: "*Periculum in corrivatione ignium ne ſidus exiſtimetur.*" To this building is very evidently a broad raiſed road pointing from the eaſt, and near its upper end are marks of a trench round this uſeful edifice[n].

Greenfield or *Maes Glas* is the older name of *Baſingwerk*, where almoſt at the mouth of the Dee, a mile from Holiwell, ſome princes of Wales or Ranulph 3d earl of Cheſter, began a monaſtery 1131, much encreaſed and made an abbey for Ciſtercians by Henry II. after 1150. It is beautifully ſituated under the hills among woods, and great part of the refectory and dormitory remain above, and the ſhell of the chapel of the Knights Templars: the weſt end of which has lancet windows as throughout the whole, and is converted into a barn. The abbey was valued at £.150. 7s.[o] The abbot had ſummons to parliament five times t. Edward I.[p] Some ſay Henry II. founded the houſe of Templars here[q]. A brick barn ſtrengthened with timber may have been the monks' granary, and here is kept an epitaph on George Petre ſon of William lord Petre[r], who married a widow Moſtyn, and died at Wexford 1647. This abbey was inhabited within theſe 70 years. Lady Moſtyn grandmother of ſir Piers pulled down great part of the remains to build a houſe hard by. A little weſt of it is an antient decayed oak called the Abbot's, meaſuring 15 feet in girth[s]. Part of Wat's dyke, miſcalled Offa's, is viſible near the ſouth bounds of the monaſtery[t]. Wynne[u] mentions the caſtle of Baſingwerk, fortified by Henry II. of which now remains only a piece of a foundation of a wall on the edge of Wat's ditch, built by Richard earl of Cheſter 1119, demoliſhed by the Welſh t. Stephen, refortified by Henry II. 1157[x], finally deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd 1165[y].

Holiwell is a well-built town of one long handſome ſtreet running from eaſt to weſt. It has the moſt flouriſhing market in North-Wales, renewed 1703. Under the hill is the celebrated ſpring which breaks out with great rapidity diſcharging 22 tuns in a minute. It riſes in a long baſon 12 feet by 7, containing 240 tons of water as demonſtrated by experiment of Mr. Price the miniſter here 1731; four feet deep, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall with pillars ſupporting the roof and making a walk all round, and on the other ſide of the chapel with iron rails. The roof over this well is exquiſitely carved in ſtone with the legend of St. Winifred and the ſeven ſculptures, Pl. XXI. fig. 5—10.[z] alluding to the houſe of Stanley, who erected both it and the beautiful Gothic chapel, built over it t. Henry VII. by the counteſs of Richmond[a], traces of whoſe buſt and her huſband's the earl of Derby are carved in one ſtone, and ſurrounded by badges of the houſe of Stanley, &c. The roof is hung round with crutches and hand-barrows left by perſons who have received a perfect cure. At the bottom of the well are ſeveral round ſtones with red ſpots, a kind of Jungermania moſs, odoriferous, which they pretend ſtained with Winifred's blood, and others on which grows a long odoriferous biſſus iolithus called her hair, and found alſo in an holy well in Caernarvonſhire before-mentioned[b]. The *conferva gelatinoſa* is alſo found here. The inner part of this well is ſet apart for bathing, the outer for common uſes. The little reſort is chiefly from Lancaſhire. James II. was the laſt crowned head that came here. The cures performed by bathing in this clear cold ſpring, either by its coldneſs or by the mixture of lead or clay aſcribed to it after rains, are ſo ſpeedy and well atteſted as well by proteſtants as catholics as to be almoſt miraculous. At the end of the front walk a rich niche held a ſtatue of the patroneſs, taken away 1637, and her legend was painted againſt the wall. The upper part level with the hill is a ſchool aſcended to from the weſt; the chancel a lumber room. The chapel is the property of John Davies of Llanerch, eſq. Sir Thomas Egerton of Heaton near Mancheſter, now lord Grey of Wilton, is lord of the manor, and great part of the town belongs to Mr. Pennant of Downing. On *Bryn y caſtel* ſtood the caſtle of *Treffynnon* or *St. Winifred*, fortified by the earl of Cheſter 1209[c]. The pariſh church on the hill above is alſo dedicated to St. Winifred. She was daughter of Thewith, a nobleman of theſe parts, and inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion by her uncle St. Beuno. Being remarkably beautiful, Cradoc, the king's ſon, fell deſperately in love with her, and finding her one day alone, ſolicited her to comply with his deſires. She fled out of the back door to the church, which had been built by Beuno with her

Holiwell.

[k] How antient it is, Mr. Pennant has not told us.
[l] Pennant, II. 3—6.
[m] N. H. XXXVI. c. 12.
[n] Pennant, II. 1, 2.
[o] Tanner, 716.
[p] Pennant ib. 26.
[q] Tan. 716. n. Pennant ib.
[r] Pennant, I 448.
[s] Ib. 28.
[t] Pennant, I. 22.
[u] P. 175.
[x] Mat. Par. 129.
[y] Powel, 223. Pennant, Ib. 22, 23.
[z] Fig. 4, 5, 6. are arms and badges of the houſe of Stanley, Fig. 8. a rebus of Elizabeth Hopton wife of ſir William Stanley, who was beheaded 1495. Fig. 7. the wolf's head, the arms of the earl of Cheſter, incloſed in a garter, is a compliment in ſir William who had been chamberlain of that city and juſticiary of North Wales. Fig. 9. the arms of Catharine of Arragon beſpeak her to have been a benefactreſs here: the eagle fig. 10. ſeems alſo to belong to her. Pennnant, I. 31.
[a] Wyndham, 167.
[b] Pennant, I. 38.
[c] Ib. 38.

father's liberality. But before ſhe could get down the hill the prince overtook her, and in the violence of diſappointed paſſion ſtruck off her head with his ſword. As ſoon as Beuno and the congregation recovered from their ſurprize at ſeeing this ſtream of water guſh out from the place where her head firſt fell, Beuno ruſhed up the hill with the head in his hand, and after ſending the murderer to the devil by his curſes[d], raiſed the murdered maiden to life by his prayers. She took the veil, and maintained here a company of virgins not aſſociated under any rule: Beuno having before he quitted this part of the country, aſſured to her three great privileges, that her blood ſhould never be waſhed out of the ſtones, that her merits ſhould be all prevalent in one or other world, and that all letters or preſents ſhe ſhould ſend to him would come ſafe to his hands at Clynogvawr 50 miles off by this well which communicated with the ſea. Seven years after ſhe removed to Gwytherin in Denbighſhire, where ſhe ſucceeded to the preſidency of a nunnery, and was buried in the church, where four rude upright ſtones, one of them charged with a rude inſcription, (ſee Pl. XIX. fig. 18.) are ſhewn for her ſhrine or tomb. Thence ſhe was removed in the reign of Stephen to Shrewſbury, where ſhe remained till the diſſolution. There is great reaſon to believe this legend is of modern coinage, perhaps by the monks of Shrewſbury, the place being called *Treffynon* or the well, without the epithet of *Holy*[e]. Dr. Powel aſcribes the firſt invention to the monks of Baſingwerk, no writer before the foundation of that abbey 1312 mentioning it, not even Giraldus who lodged there a night. Some ſuppoſe the well a ſubterraneous current turned hither by miners[f], but ſuch a ſtrong ſpring might break out by natural as well as artificial means ſince the time of Giraldus, or that credulous man be more ſtruck with a legendary wonder of nature or art than a real one.

Nantglin. "There is in the countery of Denbigh a chapel "by a pariſh church in a place corruptly called "*Nantclin* for *Nantglin* by *Aſtract* brook, whereas "divers ſaints were of antient time buried[g]."

Flint. *Flint* is called in Domeſday *Coleſul*, which name is ſtill retained in the hundred. The county town was incorporated by Edward I. but has no market. It has indeed nothing but its antiquity to make it conſiderable. Agreeable to Speed's plan it is of an oval or elliptic form, encloſed with a vaſt ditch and double wall of earth, which at the eaſt end next the caſtle unites in one, and in it are four entrances. The caſtle, built of red grit ſtone, ſtands cloſe to the ſea on a rock, and is a right-angled parallelogram incloſing about three quarters of an acre, treble ditched, or rather divided into three parts by as many ditches. The firſt is formed by the high bank of the town, and the firſt bank of the caſtle, beyond which is a large ſquare area. Another ditch ſeparates this from a ſmaller ſquare court with round towers. One ſide of this court is entire with many pointed windows. The caſtle is defended by three round[h] towers at three of the angles, and at the ſouth-eaſt by a fourth larger than the reſt, and detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it.' This is called the double tower, and is the keep or dungeon to which Richard II. retreated. Its outward diameter meaſures 40 feet. It is formed by two concentric walls, each ſix feet thick, having a gallery eight feet broad and 14 high, arched, with another over it, and between them opening by four doors into the circular area in the centre, about 20 feet diameter. Towards the weſt end of the ſouth ſide of the caſtle in the ditch is a draw-well communicating with the ſecond ſtory. From the ſouth ſide runs a low wall encircling a conſiderable area, having earth on the outſide piled up to the top, and ſeeming of later date than the reſt[i]. Richard II. on his return from Ireland diſguiſed like a prieſt landing at Milford haven[k], retired firſt to Conwy caſtle, then fled to Beaumaris, thence to Carnarvon[l]; but finding no proviſion nor beds in either of theſe caſtles returned to Conwy[m]. In one of the deep bottoms near *Llandulas* he was ſurrounded by a troop of ſoldiers which the earl of Northumberland had planted in ambuſh there. Theſe conveyed him to Rhudlan caſtle, where he dined, and afterwards to Flint caſtle, of both which the earl had poſſeſſed himſelf. He ſlept here, and next day after dinner being inveſted by 10,000 men, he had an interview, Auguſt 22, 1399, with Henry duke of Lancaſter in this caſtle[n]. The ſhort conference ended, the king and duke rode together to Cheſter the ſame night with the army, and thus the king with all his treaſure and furniture came into the hands of the duke. This caſtle was diſmantled by the parliament 1647, and ſtood two ſieges during the civil wars. It belongs to the crown, which appoints the conſtable, who is alſo mayor. The church three miles off is but mean, and a chapel to Northop. In the yard is a croſs of one ſtone eight feet high, a yew tree four feet ſquare, and ſix high, and on the north ſide a headleſs figure praying and recumbent.

About a mile from the town on the lower road to Cheſter ſtood a croſs, called *Atis croſs*, the ground round which is ſtill called *Croes-ati*, which at the Conqueſt gave name to the hundred then part of Cheſhire but now enirely in Flintſhire. Tradition places a large town here in antient times, and it is ſaid foundations of buildings are often diſcovered. That here was a Roman ſtation hereabouts and alſo a Roman ſmelting work is evident from the great quantities of ſcoria of lead, bits of lead ore, and fragments of melted lead diſcovered on ſeveral ſpots here and along the country juſt above the ſhore in the adjoining pariſh of Northop; and from multitudes of Roman coins, fibulæ, variety of antique inſtruments and fragments of melted lead found here, as alſo wedges, pickaxes, and bracelets dug up in and near Ledbrook and among the Croes Atti ruins. Among the leſſer articles were an ornament of gold of twiſted wire ſtudded with little bits of ſolid gold in form of a button, with a ſhank, probably belonging to a gold bracelet or necklace, ſtudded alternately with bits of blue glaſs, of which there were other pieces: a ſmall bronze head, the back part affixed to iron; a ſtylus, a kind of ſpoon, an inſtrument bent in a hook at the end like a picklock, a bodkin, a forceps, ſeveral fibulæ, ſurgeon's inſtru-

[d] The devil was tho iredy and body and ſoul nom
So that no man wyſte whodyr that he ly com. Legend.

[e] Fleetwood. [f] Gibſon. [g] Lel. VI. 46. [h] Not *polygonal* as Mr. Groſe. [i] Groſe.

[k] *Barclowlie* caſtle in Wales. Hollinſhed, II. 499. *Herelowlie*, Vita R. II. p. 149. Carte, II. 632. Otterbourne's Chron. p. 207. who adds, the king went to Holt caſtle alſo.

[l] Stowe, 320, 321. [m] Hollinſhed ubi ſup. [n] Froiſſart calls it *Fluich*, perhaps *Flinch*.

ments,

ments, keys, rings, a braſs nail, a bulla, a locket, a bronze weight, &c. engraved by Mr. Pennant in two plates in the firſt volume of his Welſh Tour [o]. The whole eſtate belongs to Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq. conſtable of Flint, whoſe horſe drinking in the brook kicked up many of theſe articles, which led to the diſcovery.

Hawarden. *Hawarden* is a long paved town, and at the extremity is a ruined caſtle called in Welſh *Pen y Llwch*, or *Pennardh Lach*, or *the head land above Saltney*, now vulgarly *Pennard y Las*, the ſeat of ſir John Glynne, bart. The caſtle being on the frontiers of England was very ſtrong, ſituated on a high hill in the park, ſurrounded with a double ditch, and a wall on the innermoſt. On the ſummit is half a round tower commanding an extenſive proſpect, and a ſmall part of the outer wall remains. Henry VI. granted it to ſir Thomas Stanley, in whoſe family it remained till the civil war. After the execution of the gallant James Stanley, earl of Derby, it was purchaſed by ſerjeant Glynne, whoſe deſcendant ſir John Glynne now poſſeſſes it. It was ſurrendered to the king's troops in their return from Ireland 1643, but retaken after the taking of Cheſter 1645. On ſome diſturbances among the parliament ſoldiers in North Wales 1647, it was diſmantled; but remained pretty entire. Sir William Glynne demoliſhed it before 1680 [p].

Weſt of the church by the road is a mount called *Truman's hill*, with a cavity on the top as a ſmall camp. Another mount called *Conna's Hê* is near Broadlane houſe, the ſeat of the Glynnes, built 1752. The *Roſt*, a round eminence, with foſſes and an exploratory mount, lies in Gresford pariſh, and at *Caer Eſtyn* was a fourth [q].

The ſpring, called *Fynnow Leinw*, or the flowing well, in *Kilken* pariſh, has loſt the ſingular property aſcribed to it by Mr. Camden [r]. Dr. Powel ſuppoſed this to be the fountain to which Giraldus [s] aſcribed that quality: but that was more probably *Ffynnon Aſſa*, of which the ſame phænomenon is related [t].

Kilken church carved roof is ſaid to have come from Baſingwerk abbey [u].

" *Hope*, alias *Quene Hope* lordſhip, longing chiefly " to the king, contains but one pariſh. The ground " is hilly: in the vallies is metely good corn. Alan " river cometh through it. The town of Hope, " now decayed, was ſumtime burgeſid and privilegid, " and is caullid in Walſch *Cairgorles*. Ther ſtond yet " grete waulles of a caſtle ſet on an hylle, wher " be diggid good mille ſtones of a blew girthe [x]." The church with a large ſquare tower ſtands on a hill. The ſmall remains of the caſtle make a pictureſque termination to the village. Edward I. excepted it and its land from Warren's grant, annexing it to Flintſhire, from which Henry VIII. ſeparated it, and added it to Denbighſhire, but afterwards reſtored it to this county. Much limeſtone and entrochi are found on the hill [y]. Edward I's queen lodged in this caſtle in her way to Caernarvon, and it was ſoon after burnt. The king beſtowed it on her, and from her it had the name of *Quene Hope*. This manor of Hope is the only one at preſent poſſeſſed in Wales by the earl of Derby. Richard II. had granted it to John Holland, earl of Huntingdon [z]. At the end of *Caergurly* village is a fine bridge over Alen. The form of the place viewed from the ſummit of the adjacent rock beſpeaks it to have been a Roman ſtation, rectangular, one ſide formed by the ſlope of the river, with three broad parallel ſtreets, interſected by three narrower at right angles. Roman bricks were found in the ruins of the old houſe of Hope, and large beds of iron cinders ſuppoſed works of the Romans near *Caer Eſtyn* in this pariſh. A Roman road points from the village towards Mold viſible more than once in the fields on this ſide Plas Tog. An artificial mount ſtands cloſe on its courſe. Another road points towards Hawarden; there might have been a third on the Wrexham ſide of Caergwrle, *Croes y ſtreet* there paſſing over *Cefn y bedd*, or the hill of Grace, and leading to the caſtle. Theſe roads were one way into the mineral parts of Wales, where Roman money has been found. Mr. Edwards makes a happy conjecture concerning the etymology of this place *Caer Gawr Lle*, or the camp of the *Giant Legion*, *Lleon Gawr*, the Britans beſtowing that title on the 26th Legion, analagous to *Victrix*, giving it the ſtrength of a giant [a].

On *Rhyddyn* demeſne belonging to ſir John Glynne adjoining to the Allan are two ſalt ſprings, formerly reſorted to as antiſcorbutic [b].

In *Moleſdale*, a delicious tract of rich land, is " but one great paroche called *Plouhe Wriothegrig*, " of ſome communely *Moleſdale*. Ther longgith " three chapels unto it. Some ſay it was ons a market " town. The name of a maire, and a great number of " howſes be withowt token almoſt deſtroyed, and ther " hath been two ſtreates as *Streate Byle* and *Streate* " *Dadlede* in Walſch, in Engliſh the *Courthowſe* " *ſtreet*, beſides other little lanes. Now in all be " ſcant 40 houſes. At the north ende of Byle " ſtreet appere diches and hilles yn token of an " antient caſtle or buildings there. It is now caullid " Mont *Brenebyly*, [now the *Bailey hill* [c]], and on " the ſide of it is a fair ſpring [d]." The Welſh name *Yr Wyddgryg* ſignifies *the conſpicuous hill or barrow* anſwering to *Monthault* and the Bailey hill. All that remains of the caſtle is the long hill, having at the north end a keep and at the ſouth end a long ſquare area, both divided from it by a ditch, and another ditch ſurrounds the whole divided into three parts. In one have been found bones of beaſts. A gold coin of Veſpaſian was found here [e]. The church, built probably about the end of Henry VIII. in imitation of that at Gresford, is a ſtately ſtructure, 124 feet from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth 61: the tower rebuilt by Mr. Turner of Hawarden in a happy imitation of the reſt of the building. In a ſouth chapel in a ſmall nich is a ſtatue of a biſhop, to whom an angel holds this ſcroll, *Robertus permiſſione divina epus Aſſav* for Robert Parfew, biſhop of St. Aſaph from 1536 to 1554, when Mary tranſlated him to Hereford, where he died and was buried 1557 [f]. But this memorial of him was erected by one John ap Rhys as an inſcription now defaced ſet forth.

Moleſdale Mold.

Againſt a pillar of the nave is this unuſual epitaph:

[o] Pennant, I. 51, 52. 67—73.
[p] Groſe. Pennant I. 89—101.
[q] Penn. I. 89, 90.
[r] Ib. I. 411.
[s] Itin. II. 10.
[t] Gibſon.
[u] Pennant, I. 410.
[x] Lel. V. 38.
[y] Pennant, I. 404, 405.
[z] Dugd. Bar. II. 78.
[a] Ib. 403.
[b] Ib. 407.
[c] Pennant, I. 407.
[d] Ib. 391.
[e] Ib. 395.
[f] Ib. 393.

William

William Wynne, of Tower, D.D.
ſometyme fellow of All Souls college
in Oxford, and rector of Llanvechan,
in this dioceſe, departed this life,
aged [g]
In conformity to
antient uſage, from a proper
regard to decency, and a concern
for the health of his fellow creatures,
he was moved to give particular
directions for being buried in the
adjoining churchyard, and not in the
church; and as he ſcorned flattering
of others while living, he has
took care to prevent being flattered
himſelf when dead, by cauſing this
ſmall memorial to be ſet up
in his life time.
God be merciful to me a ſinner.
Heb Duw heb ddim.

The inſcriptions Pl. XX. fig. 11, 12, are on the pillars of this church, and fig. 13, 14. on two inſcribed ſtones in the north ſide of the middle aile. In 1783 was dug up in the churchyard a ſtone inſcribed:

Fundamentum
eccleſiæ Chriſtus
1547
W. H. epus.
William Hughes, biſhop of St. Aſaph.

In taking down the old ſteeple they found a foot under the ground floor burnt wheat, barley, rye, and beans laid three inches deep on an earthen floor over bones which were laid regularly for the depth of half a yard, and four or five yards ſquare [h]; alſo worked into the foundation a ſtone inſcribed

Here lieth the body of Gwenllean daughter of Evan
ap David ap Yorworth,

of which Evan it is ſaid on his tomb in Angleſea that 300 of his deſcendants ſung a pſalm at his funeral.

Near *Trenddyn* chapelry is a vaſt *maen hir* or monumental ſtone called *Carreg y Llech*, five feet high, ſeven broad, and 18 inches thick, ſet erect on a tumulus coarſely paved.

Near Mold the learned Uſher places the ſcene of the famous victory, which he calls *Victoria Alleluiatica*, becauſe the Pagans, Picts, and Saxons were put to flight by the repeated ſhouts of *Alleluiah* by the Britans commanded by Germanus and Lupus. In memory of the firſt of theſe generals, the place about a mile weſt from Mold is called *Maes Garmon*, or *German's field*. To the objection that St. German died in the year 435, and the Saxons under Hengiſt and Horſa did not arrive here till 449 [i] he anſwers that Ammianus Marcellinus, Claudian, and others, tell us that the Saxons long before made inroads into this iſland [k]. An obeliſk with an inſcription is erected on the ſpot by Mr. Griffith [l].

Alen *r.*

"The river Alen cometh within a myle of Mo-
"leſdale church in Moleſdale, called in Welſch
"*Stratalen*, and thet be coal pittes a three quarters
"of a mile from Moleſdale toune [m]."

On the firſt regulation of the Welſh counties by Henry VIII. *Moleſdale*, with the continuation of it which went under the name of *Hopeſdale*, were annexed to the county of Denbigh, but 33 Henry VIII. were given to Flintſhire [n].

In the coal pits at *Leeſwood* in this pariſh are found foſſil plants, as biſhop Gibſon was informed [o]. Upon enquiry of Mr. Richard Edwards, who rented the pits, I could not learn that he had ever met with any, though he had heard of their being found in the upper ſtratum, which he called a kind of ſlate. The coal cuts into large maſſes, which flake aſunder on beating. It is a ſpecies of kennel coal, and will burn in a candle, and bear working into knife handles, &c. I ſaw ſeveral pieces of peacock coal among it. Leeſwood.

At *Upper Leeſwood* is the ſeat of ſir George Wynne, the late baronet of that name, who acquired a fortune by a lead mine, which in 20 years yielded £.360,000. This he ſpent in every kind of extravagance, electioneering, draining a bog and building his houſe on it, which ſtands pleaſantly under a hill, with good gardens and a pair of wrought iron gates made by the ſame hand as thoſe at Chirk, and the ſecond wonder of Wales after them. *Plas Teghe* on this road, the ſeat of the antient family of the Trevors, built 1610, aſcribed to Inigo Jones, and having in the centre a hall 43 feet by 23, now inhabited by a farmer, is built round a ſquare court, with four towers at the corners, in each a room 23 feet by 19 with a cloſet 15 feet and an half [p]. Saeſ- Plas Teghe

Tower the ſeat of the late Dr. Wynn a ſquare ſtone tower of three ſtories was, in Leland's time, inhabited by John Wynne ap Robert, and called *Bron coit* or *Regnault's tower* [q]. Tower.

Northop, q. d. *North Hope* to diſtinguiſh it from the other Hope, is named in Britain *Llan Eurgain*, from a female ſaint of that name. In the church are ſeveral old monuments, engraved by Mr. Pennant [r]. Northop. ld.

By the road ſide are ruins of *Eulo* caſtle, a ſmall double fortreſs with a ſquare area and two round towers. In the adjoining woods, ſtill called *Coed Eulo*, Henry II. received a ſevere repulſe, which was followed by the other mentioned by Mr. Camden at Coleſhill, from which laſt he retreated to a ſecure ſtation, probably now called *Gadlys*, q. d. *Palatium caſtrenſe*. He afterwards attempted to cut off the retreat of Owen Gwynned, who retired to a plain near St. Aſaph, ſtill called *Cil Owen* or *Owen's retreat*, and from thence to a ſtrong camp called *Bryn y Pin*, and at preſent *Pen y parc* in the pariſh of St. George. *Bryn Dychwelwch* or the eminence on which Owen founded the retreat, lies over Pentre Bagilt below Gadlys [s]. Eulo caſtle

"Hoel, a gentleman of Flyntſhir, that by
"antient accuſtume was wont to give the bagge [badge]
"of the ſilver harpe to the beſt harper of North Wales
"as by a privilege of his aunceſtors, dwellith at *Pen-*
"*rine* in Flintſhire. He hath alſo a ruinus caſtelet or
"pile at a place called *Caſtelh Yollo*. This word
"*Yollo* is the ſame in Walſhe that Lluelen is and
"Ludovicus in Latin. Yollo is two miles from

[g] He died March 3, 1776, aged 77.
[h] A ſtratum of wheat was found in digging down the hill of the prætorium at Burgh caſtle, Suffolk, among urns, &c. It was pure and unmixed with earth, black as if burnt; great part of it reſembled a courſe powder, but the granulated form of the reſt plainly ſhewed what it had been. Rye was found in the ſame ſtate at Thetford. Ives's Garionenum, p. 36.
[i] See article *Anglo Saxons*, Introd. p. ciii. [k] Gibſon. [l] Pennant, I. 409.
[m] Lel. V. 37. [n] Pennant, I. 404. [o] Of theſe foſſil plants ſee Neath, p. 503.
[p] Penn I. 402. [q] Lel. V. 56. Penn. I. 399. [r] I. Pl. X.
[s] Penn. I. 87.

"Northop

"Northop village a little on the left hand in the "high way to Cheſter[t]." It belongs now to John Davies, eſq. of Llannerch. A great manufactory of coarſe earthen ware is carried on here[u].

On this road is *Moel y Gaer*, deſcribed by Mr. Lluyd, to which belongs a fortification of the ſame name near Bodvaris.

This camp is round, about 160 paces diameter like a round hill with the top cut off level: the vallum is of earth and almoſt oppoſite to the entrance is a tumulus[x]. It was probably one of the chain of poſts before-mentioned on the Clwydian hills, where the Ordovices diſputed their country with the Romans inch by inch. Here Howel Gwynedh of the tribe of Edwyn ap Gronw who ſided with Owen Glyndwr againſt Henry IV. was beheaded. He had long annoyed his Engliſh neighbours, but was at length taken by his enemies of the town of Flint, and his eſtate given to one Saxton. Before him one Owen ap Aldud had alſo oppoſed the Engliſh in theſe borders and kept all Tegaingl ſubject to him for three years, till he obtained his pardon[y].

Maelor Saeſneg is a hundred of Flintſhire, comprehending the pariſhes of Worthenbury, Bangor, Hanmer, Erbiſtock, and Hope, and the chapelry of Overton and ſome others inſulated in Denbyſhire, and ſeems to have taken its name from being the jointure of Emma, an Engliſhwoman, widow of Gryffydd ap Madoc, and was declared to conſtitute part of Flintſhire by Edward I. by the ſtatute of Wales[z].

Hanmer lake contains about 50 acres, having on one ſide the town the church and the ſeat of the Hanmers, a modern brick building. The church is a handſome building of the time of Henry VII. having monuments of ſir Thomas Hamner, bart. knight of the ſhire for Flint, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Anne, who died 1678, and his grandſon and nameſake editor of Shakeſpear, who died 1746[a]. *Bettesfield* two miles off is another old ſeat of this family, a daughter of which married ſir John Warner, of Parham, c. Suffolk, who turned papiſt, and lived in a convent abroad[b].

Not far from Kilken in the ſame vale of Nanerch is *Penbedw* the ſeat of Watkin Williams, eſq. who poſſeſſes ſome remains of ſir Kenelm Digby's library, the ſuperb pedigree of the Digby family, illuminated with drawings of all their arms and tombs. In the meadows below the houſe are part of a druidical circle and a ſmall tumulus[c].

On one of the ſummits of the mountains, at a great height above the houſe, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt, called *Moel Arthur*, with two very deep ditches, and ſuitable dikes on the acceſſible ſides. This is one of the chain of forts traced by Mr. Pennant that defended the country of the Ordevices and their ſucceſſors from invaſion. They conform in ſhape to the hills, and are generally unprovided with water. The firſt is called *Moel Hiraddig*, about two or three miles from the ſea in Cwm pariſh, unleſs Diſerth caſtle may be ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded the firſt poſt, and the great artificial mount above Newmarket called *Cop yr Golenni* or *mount of light* may have been the beacon to give notice of an enemy from ſea. *Moel y Gaer*, in Bodvari pariſh, is the ſecond. The third are the vaſt intrenchments on *Bryn y Cloddiau* or *the hill of ditches*, the largeſt a mile and half in circumference, defended by ſingle, double, triple, or even quadruple ditches where neceſſary, and in the foſs next the area a number of hollows as for lodgments. The 4th is Moel Arthur. Almoſt oppoſite to it on Halken mountain is *Moel y Crio*, that ſeems a middle poſt between *Moel y Gaer* in Northop pariſh and this. The next in order is *Moel Fenlli*, and below it another poſt on a leſſer hill, called by the common name of *Moel y Gaer*. *Caer Eſtyn* and the oppoſite poſt in *Caergwrle* rock defended that front. Caer Eſtyn is a Britiſh poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the vale above the village, the entrance through this paſſage into Wales. Further on was Havarden and the Roſts before-mentioned[d]. Mr. Pennant propoſes to point them out in Mr. Evans's map.

Wat's dike is firſt diſcovered on the ſouth part to Maeſbury mill in Oſweſtrey pariſh, where it is loſt in a moraſſy ground: thence it runs north to Hen-dinas and by Pentre'r Clawdd to Gobowen, the ſite of a ſmall fort in Whittington pariſh: then croſſes Prys Henlle common into St. Martin's pariſh, near which is a mount called *Bryn y caſtell*. It croſſes the Ceiriog between Brynkinallt and Pont y Blew forge, and the Dee below Nant y Bela; whence it paſſes through Wynſtay park by another Pentre'r Clawdd or townſhip on the ditch to Erthig where there was another ſtrong fort on its courſe; thence it goes above Wrexham near Melin Puleſton by Dolydd, Maeſgwyn, Rhos-ddu, Croes-oneiras, Mr. Shakerly's at Gwerſyllt; croſſes the Alun, and through the townſhip of Llai to Rhydin in Flintſhire, above which is Caer Eſtyn a Britiſh poſt before-mentioned: hence it runs by Hope church along the ſide of Moleſdale, which it quits towards the lower part, and turns to Mynydd Sychdyn, Monachlog near Northop, by Northop mills, Bryn-moel, Coed y Llys, Nant y Flint, Cefn y Coed, through the Strand fields near Holiwell to its termination below Baſingwork abbey. This dike is little known not withſtanding it is equal in depth though not in extent to that of Offa, which it attends at unequal diſtances from 500 yards to three miles till the latter with which it is ſo often confounded is totally loſt[e]. Wat's dike.

[t] Lel. V. 56. [u] Pennant, I. 84, 85.
[x] Lluyd. [y] Vaughan MS. Pennant, I. 82, 83. [z] Penn. I. 215.
[a] Ib. 218. [b] Ib. 219. [c] Ib. 411.
[d] Ib. 412—414. [e] Ib. I. 259.

Rare Plants found in Flintſhire.

Anemone *nemoroſa*. A variety with the leaves dotted on the back like the fructifications of a polypody; in Mr. Pennant's woods at *Downing*.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; in mountainous ſoils: near *Holywell*.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; in buſhy places and hedges: near *Holywell*.

PRINCES OF WALES.

THE princes of antient Wales of Britiſh race may be found in the printed chronicles of Wales: but it ſeems agreeable to my plan that I ſhould briefly recite thoſe of the blood royal of England. Edward I. to whom when a young man his father Henry III. had ceded the principality of Wales, after he had by the death of Llewellin *ap Gryffith*, laſt prince of the Britiſh race, almoſt cut the ſinews of the Welſh government in the 12th year of his reign, united it to the kingdom of England, and the whole province ſwore fealty and allegiance to his ſon Edward of *Caernarvon* whom he had created Prince of Wales[a]. But this prince, afterwards Edward II. did not beſtow on his ſon Edward the title of Prince of Wales, but only the honour of earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, as far as I have yet been able to diſcover from the public records. But Edward III. firſt ſolemnly inveſted with this title Edward, ſurnamed the Black Prince, whom death ſnatched away in the career of glory, and afterwards conferred the ſame on his ſon Richard of *Bourdeaux* heir to the crown, who was depoſed by Henry IV. and came to an untimely end without iſſue. This Henry IV. beſtowed the title of Prince of Wales on his eldeſt ſon afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the name of Henry V. But his ſon Henry VI. who was left an infant in the cradle, at his father's death conferred this honour, which he never himſelf received on his infant ſon Edward, who had his brains cruelly daſhed out by the Yorkiſts at the battle of Tewkſbury. Not long after king Edward IV. having gained the crown created his infant ſon Edward, afterwards king Edward V. prince of Wales, to whom his uncle Richard III. who cauſed him to be made away, ſubſtituted his ſon Edward, whom Edward IV. had created earl of Saliſbury, as I have lately diſcovered, and who ſoon died. Afterwards Henry VII. firſt created Arthur, and on his deceaſe Henry, well known by the name of Henry VIII. princes of Wales. Each of theſe were inveſted with the principality of Wales by patent in theſe words, "to hold to themſelves and "their heirs kings of England." For our kings would not loſe ſo fine an opportunity of gratifying their eldeſt ſons, but thought it moſt prudent to confer this obligation on them at pleaſure. Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward, the children of Henry VIII. though they had not this inveſtiture and patent were ſucceſſively ſtyled princes of Wales. For at that time Wales was ſo annexed and united by act of parliament to the kingdom of England as to be governed by the ſame laws. I now return from Wales to England, and haſten to the Brigantes.

29 E. I.

[a] See vol. I. p. cxxxv.

ADDITIONS.

SINCE Mr. Camden's time Henry and after him Charles ſons of James I. and Charles eldeſt ſon of Charles I. were all ſucceſſively created princes of Wales by patent: as was alſo George Auguſtus only ſon of George I. Frederic eldeſt ſon of George II. and George eldeſt ſon of his preſent majeſty.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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